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TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

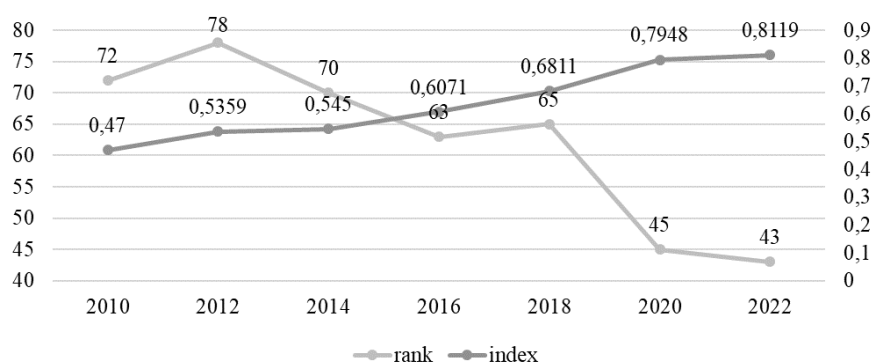
E-government refers to a new management model in which state organs comprehensively apply modern information technology, network technology and office automation technology to office, manage and provide public services for the society in government activities. In China, e-government has become an important part of government informatization construction and one of the important means to promote the modernization of government governance.

With the development of the times, the construction of digital government has become an effective means to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, China's e-government development index has increased from 0.47 in 2010 to 0.8119 in 2022, and its international ranking has risen from 72nd in 2010 to 43rd in 2022 (see the figure).

It can be seen that e-government is of great significance as a new way for the government to use information technology to provide public services, manage public affairs and achieve government governance.

First, it can improve the efficiency and transparency of government. Through digitalization and automation, government departments can handle public affairs more quickly and provide more efficient public services. At the same time, e-government can also reduce the cumbersome administrative procedures, improve the transparency of government decision-making, and enable the public to better understand the work and decision-making process of the government.

Second, it can promote interaction and communication between the government and the public. By establishing online platforms and mobile apps, governments can communicate and interact with the public more directly.



Changes in China's e-government development index and ranking

Source: calculated by the authors based on data analysis [1].

In this way, the public can more easily access government information and services, and can participate more actively in government decision-making. This mechanism of interaction and communication contributes to a more open, democratic and accountable government.

In addition, it can promote the modernization of government governance. Through the introduction of information technology and data analysis, the government can better understand public needs and social issues, and formulate more scientific and precise policy measures.

E-government can also help governments monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policy implementation, thereby improving the government's decision-making capacity and governance.

In summary, it is of great significance to conduct research on E-government and its meaning in public administration of the People's Republic of China. By delving into the development and application of e-government, we can better understand its role and significance in China's public administration. This will help to modernize the Chinese government and improve the level of public services, further promoting China's development and progress.

References

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URGENT PROBLEMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN

This article examines the institutional environment of entrepreneurship in Azerbaijan, reveals the role of the state in the formation of the institutional environment of business and substantiates the need for a systematic approach to the formation of the institutional environment of business in the country.

The history of entrepreneurship formation in Azerbaijan dates back to the distant 70's of the XIX century. It was the reforms of that time that contributed to the development of market relations in Azerbaijan, the formation of a new class – the bourgeoisie, and a wide network of its entrepreneurial activities.

Today, the current stage of the formation of entrepreneurship already refers to the period when the Republic of Azerbaijan in the early 1990's, after the collapse of the USSR, it regained its independence and began to implement processes of strengthen state attributes and institutions.

Only thanks to the oil contracts signed on September 20, 1994, the country managed to mobilize its resources and ensure macroeconomic and macro-financial stability, thus ensuring the possibility of implementing economic reforms. Further, it was necessary to develop market relations and ensure the investment attractiveness of the business-environment and create favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship in various sectors of the country's economy.

In the following years after the signing of oil contracts, Azerbaijan, using the resources of the regions, ensured intensive development of entrepreneurship in them. The Government of Azerbaijan has pursued a consistent policy of developing the country's regions: 3 state programs have been implemented since 2004. The 4'th state program, which covers 2019–2023, is currently being implemented.

Already by the end of 2021, a strong entrepreneurial base was formed in Azerbaijan, the number of business entities in the country amounted to 355,906 units (37,585 of them are legal entities, 318,321 units are individuals). As we can see from the table, the number of micro-business entities is 346,171 units, including 27,850 legal entities and 318,321 individuals. The number of small and medium-sized business entities in the same year was 6856 and 2879 units, respectively. And they are all legal entities. According to the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the newly created value in the above-mentioned subjects amounted to 13.956.1 million manats, while investments in fixed assets amounted to 3.387.7 million mantas in 2021. Number of employees employed in these entities, the total number of employees were 357.8 thousand, and the average monthly nominal salary was 632.2 manats (AZN).