The Problems of Electronic Democracy and Political Communication

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Abstract: In this article the author tied to make analytical analysis of Kazakh e-government situation in contemporary moment. In order to reveal the problems and future perspectives of current situation in Kazakhstan with introduction of e-government policy, the author describes experience of Singapore, Russian, Sweden and other countries history on e-government. E-government development is directly related with development of Mass Media Means. Hence author also covered Mass Media means use in Kazakhstan which can be base for development of electronic government. Today Kazakhstan’s president’s policy and strategy for evolvement of electronic government, his new approach and offers are also thoroughly described and analyzed.

Key words: Cyber democracy · E-government · E-system · Electronic democracy · Internet policy · IT · Mass media means

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays Internet is well-known as space of world policy and as the geographic area of traditional political institutes. The new traditional and political actors interact with each other in the new space. And such political actors separate country and international organizations from Internet policy and become dominate. The main peculiarity of this problem is the dichotomous description of the Internet:

- The open and secret actions of Microsoft Company were reason of problems with security Open Source and the preparations of programs.
- The problems of works in multimedia company, associations because of the service is paid and free
- The problems at reforming experience in legalization and programming.
- The antagonism, limitation and permission, of country independence and net organization [1].

The Main Part: We can describe the actor’s subdivision of Internet terminology. Between the actor in the Internet and the traditional subject have a many differences. The political actor in the Internet is general and mixed and it differs by adapting actor’s function. In common, using of traditional policy methods not afford to limit of virtual political actor’s conception. For example, in one side the political action is independent or it is like an individual, which take possibilities of entire institute in really life. In other side, actor looks as without individual (when it uses net’s proof) or it hides with nicknames.

However, many countries worry about Internet’s possibilities last years. We can define such types of global information’s opposite reaction to sphere: cancel; receive, to accept interdictions, use and possibilities to develop.

To give possibility to develop of Internet is one of the most important responsibilities for such developed countries that take part actively in world political system. It influences on country and society’s convergence, improvement of community’s quality with information technology.

The post in such direction will result verbal intelligence, developing of business and Internet is like country’s legal owner checked by government.

Nowadays, it is considered that the main problems of Internet policy are relation of net’s organizations and the fight with cybercrime and the war of information problems. At first time in 1990 year when many countries collided, it is considered that it will bring danger to national security.
In experts opinion, the Real-politician conception stands to opposite Neo-political conception in policy - in the sphere of information global, it means that Noosphere which consist of all communicational media facilities have to been opposite to conception of action [2]. Of course, Realpolitik won’t disappear in the new area. The power of country is still as important factor of national and international relations. However, it is true that the open nets system and country nets dominate in the world policy.

The developing of the global political system, which is confirmed from Internet and nets principle, changed the international and regional relations; it means that the theory of postmodernism also was changed. Nowadays postmodernism is real policy and Internet’s virtual.

We recognize postmodernism as the model of future society organization and also postmodernism’s preparations are importance, we can notice it when we discuss about process into nets, in the international relations and world policy. Actually, postmodernism suggests mechanism, which discusses about nowadays validity.

Internet also can be influenced on political process from the contrary side. We are able to use Internet’s possibilities to improve participating of citizens on political process or like a government’s observing of nation.

In the beginning of the 21st century in most countries where citizens could afford themselves to use worldwide, actually at those countries Internet has become the centre of communication and decision of argument between them. To be honest appearing Internet in our life has changed and has proved its importance and has showed her power in all aspects of our daily life [3]. On the other hand the importance of Internet proves the survey of four sides proportion, which proves in experience that from 500 million people to 1 milliard people if it happens that will be growing of Internet four times.

In our days Evolution of Internet defines of organizing of new networks. Growing networks faster might change the impact of government; furthermore importance of government can be equaled with the simple communities. With the help of Internet people can define their goals in free information space. If you see it with politics logical side it shows that dividing simple communities shows the level and impact of institutes.

In 2000 year 8 large countries declared “Okinava” declaration. According to this declaration countries talked about creation of worldwide information and supporting it. In this meeting has been created “Dot-Force” group (“Dot Force”- Duties are to define and decide “Digital divide” and “e-governments”).

Nowadays there is a impact of Internet for global politics and government geopolitics. On the other side today influence of Internet is weak, but it is predicted that is going to grow. Today every informed person can easily notice viruses, hacker community and computer agents in Internet. In last few years there is a little participations of hackers between spurs countries like USA-China, Israel-Palestine, USA-Iraq etc.

Today you can hear anti-global actions like stealing security information and sharing them, such programs, which give for Internet users, access for any government or simple sites.

It has already mentioned that there is a participation of Internet such actions like politicians; nowadays you can find Internet parties and false virtual countries.

Nowadays the status of Internet is equal with the institutes, which deals with traditions and culture of society, the nation level of Internet-government, world level of Internet-global that defines like a technology of creation of the life of society and influences for human evolution.

In future Internet will have put new goals dealing with institutes, which were mentioned above. Such institutes will change their direction sharing and getting experience from each other. Nowadays in our society such projects like information technology, social and biotechnology is deeply connected with Internet.

Nowadays there is a new step and new politics between communication global and in our level. Government just can impact to create such news but not create own selves. On the other hand Internet will be property of social community, individual traders, companies not government. Government’s like inert institute social, laws and politics.

Today Information Technology belongs to private companies than government. In common it is going to choose by companies or government industry and correct main facts and aspects of information technology in our life. Nowadays IT is developing very faster. That’s why there is still argument between companies and government.

In fact, what is the direction of change, the value of the intensity and depth. What will be with old political institutions when a new institutional structure arises? Using full advantages of information communication, keeping constantly of public institution, how to change
the structure of society? In the information society civil society, the state and the majority of industries what is the communication mechanism between the right and the authoritative democracy? Internet being means of political communication impact on the character of citizens. What kind of democracy is formed in the information society. There are three ways in solving the problems with the Internet and democracy. The first is called the populist view. Internet restores the possibility of personal government policy says E.Corrado and Feirson. Internet without any help can provide the relationship of government and citizens to preserve their economic interest reduces dependences on the choice of the political parties and groups [4]. What is the nature of democracy in the information society, new forms of political communication computer. Citizens in respect the management structure, the model in the management of the state through the Internet Interactive relationship between the state and the citizen, what the feature of e-government. The development of information technology creates debates in democratic theory. The Internet offers the possibility of transferring information, from one side increases the influence of ordinary citizens in politics, on the other hand is undermining the media-writers. So increasing the communication between the citizens and the government the more they are involved to politics, the greater the increase of attractiveness as a person. At present, the political effectiveness of information based on political technology, group protests their economic rights of the same fishing rod in the other economic elite. In view of populist theory, Internet exchange of information centers proximity to the culture of the people, ethnic society, the ability (equality) of the exchange of information that sets the as a result equality of justice, the proximity to the culture of the people, ethnic society, the religious majority (similarity), moral norms and requirements of political communication must settle on moral principles [7]. Currently, the industry value of the political communication is very important and the head of the elite and personally interested bureaucracy again politically ponders the circumstances. But its level of development explains mainly political and cultural situation in the society. The role of political communication in the information society has especial importance. In the last 10 years the world community is in the process of transition from a public relations system of industrial organization in the informational organization. In recent years, the socio-political vocabulary enriched with concepts as "electronic government", "cyber policy," "cyber democracy", "computer-assisted political communication", "quantitative (digital) democracy," "communicative democracy", "e-citizenship" and so on.

The First Strategy: The user is working hard to learn the system and to achieve the logic of his work by his "sensible competition." It leads to psychological fatigue of the specialist and also leads to the loss of power. Another unpleasant consequence clarifies example.

The Second Strategy: User rejects the "electronic advisor," because he cannot master it.

The Last Strategy: User is completely trusted the system, obeying the "Artificial Intelligence", follows its advice. In the future, this may lead to self-destruction of mankind [6]. The correct solution of this problem is to refuse the value of technology and focus on humanist traditions and culture.

Main flows, goals and objectives and principles of the value of political communication are essential. D. McWeil, specialist of the information theory, says that the priorities (the hierarchy) and the quality of political culture, the ability (equality) of the exchange of information that sets the as a result equality of justice, the proximity to the culture of the people, ethnic society, the religious majority (similarity), moral norms and requirements of political communication must settle on moral principles [7]. Currently, the industry value of the political communication is very important and the head of the elite and personally interested bureaucracy again politically ponders the circumstances. But its level of development explains mainly political and cultural situation in the society. The role of political communication in the information society has especial importance. In the last 10 years the world community is in the process of transition from a public relations system of industrial organization in the informational organization. In recent years, the socio-political vocabulary enriched with concepts as "electronic government", "cyber policy," "cyber democracy", "computer-assisted political communication", "quantitative (digital) democracy," "communicative democracy", "e-citizenship" and so on.
As in Russia and some CIS countries in Kazakhstan, researches of political communication in the information society are just beginning to emerge. Considering the peculiarities of Kazakhstan, it is important to evaluate the results of such researches. New information and communication technologies are rapidly entering into the political life and break the model and form of the relationship, qualitatively changing the old concept, devices and stereotypes between political institutions and individuals.

According to A.A. Chesnokova, the dynamics of political communication is the new large-scale tool that can also turn the traditional instruments of political participation, how has turned the concept of the political system of providing the service [8]. One of the most perspective directions in political theory is the evaluation of the role of the Internet as a guarantee of democracy during the experiment had gone through several revolutions, its supporters did not fully understand what was happening [9]. Authors believes that with the development of new communication technologies has come new, third era of democracy [10]. Informational Technologies lead to a change not only the forms of democratic procedures, but also the development of social processes and its implementation.

What do we mean by the word "e-democracy"? The term is often used among users of computer technology in political processes. In spite of this, we can not assume that the word "electronic" is used in the direct sense. The word "electronic" is also involved in the electronic microphone and television. In some cases is suitable the term "quantitative democracy." And others may come up terms like "cyber democracy," "virtual democracy" or "democracy century information technology." But now often is used the term "electronic", which means "the use of interactive technology. The concept of e-democracy includes ideas that consider computers and / or computer networks an important tool of the democratic political system. E-democracy is any democratic political system that can be used in computers and computer functions in the performance of important democratic processes as giving information in the process of communication, merging the assets of individuals and decision-pass.

These concepts differ in the direct democratic undertaking or the ability to use representational forms and in levels of active citizens. This concept is reliable in having of different new information tools and the impact on democratic systems, in the possibilities of using the new rule processes. Participation in the political life of the people through the Internet is seen as the main political activity. Ways to enhance the operations of the Internet is much the same as the authorized institution of democracy: competitors in the party and to help candidates in the contest, the activation and involvement of citizens, accountability and openness in the process-pass solution and to provide favorable. Bringing them from government to citizens. This activity is very important for a society in transition.

The voter’s democracy can possibly increase the arrival of voters. But others:

- If the branch is easily among the citizens;
- If institutions are not competent to unites, if they cannot agree;
- If it reduces the competition among parties, electing real candidates through voting;
- If the government falls into corruption;
- If the law is trampled down;
- If the opposition movement falls it will mean that political rights and freedom of citizens are fake;

Idea of forming a favorable development of citizenship in a horizontal relationship between voters and development in electronic communications, computer support is needed material.

For democracy, the role of information technology in evaluating important task is the development of databases institution, which unites the country and to strengthen the use of the people and the state of possible new ways of communication and information. Also, no matter what words people might join the position of states in the national and international levels, which is done through the new technology and open accountability and increased openness, the ability to internet generates information that enhances the way interactive communication with human and institution. Internet intermittently performs the important work than any other apparatus. Nowadays, the Internet:

- Is the suitable facility for interconnection of the political parties than for traditional media (newspapers, radio, television);
- Allows journalists to reach simultaneously very large scale of the Information and Acknowledgment document, also the initiatives and proposals of the current laws;
- The activities proposed strengthening to facilitate communication between members of the party and of the party organization;
To assesses the problems that originate due to e-democracy;

Threat is not accurate voting and elections due to the lack of adequate protection for the reduction;

Separation of the people to possess the information and don’t of the pressure shows a threat to the principles of democracy.

Driving should be considered a threat of criminal and extremist groups, especially the young generation.

The discussions about electronic democracy are beginning to discuss the electronic government plans from the last years. In Russian the electronic government is associated with the favourable mechanism of collecting the taxes of government and checking mechanism of ministry and establishment, commissions and committees. This structure is showed in purposeful program named federal “Electronic Russian 2002-2010” [11]. Except the becoming easier of the communication, at first in connection with the estimating of nation the government works, people can control stronger upon the government works and this system is like in west. And even one program like this hasn’t been ready in Kazakhstan, even in Russia. Even in ‘Global developing portal’, which is the part of the whole world Bank passes through some degrees like one-sided informing the citizens, suggesting the services, then the connecting system between the citizen and the government in performing electronic government. Nowadays in purpose to make ‘electronic government’ is created the debate about the role of informative society in forming the open citizen’s society. How author considers, the saturated for information society can be open even to the citizen’s society. Can informatization rescue the authoritarianism? No doubt that the government has to provide his activities by the informative technology. Because they must make a decision in a quality and quick way, automation makes the open society to the government. On the contrary, it is needed the government mechanisms opened to the society. And this process creates some difficulties in countries, where the benefits of technology are low.

If the informatization quickly rises in the ‘high’, without entering to the society, citizens can’t control and check the governmental activities. This not only destroys the opening of the government and also strengthens the government’s capture of information. ‘Electronization from the high’ gives to the ruling elite additional opportunity to govern the society and the individuality. Even the technology changes the regulation of information, but can’t change its meaning. The informative openness couldn’t be the result of raises the quantity of relationship between the citizens and governmental institutes. And it is doubtfully that it brings the liberalization of social relationships. That shows the Singapore experience. Although Singapore isn’t the democratic sociality, it takes the leading places in beneficial using the e-government system. How many examples of oppositeness between the social development and the technological development in government around the world and there is many, how it could be. Brunei Sultanate, Singapore, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia’s Kingdom, Dubai Princedom and United Arab Emirates are powerful with implement of IT level in Russia by the programme ‘Electronic Russia’ in 2010. However, in most of these countries the level of civil social development is left in the first stage of feudalism. In our opinion, electronic revolution isn’t capable of keeping the government opened. No one, even the wonderful IT-plan couldn’t be the support for democratization. On the contrary, thanking to the technology, the sociality is so opened for the government and it means the sociality is controlled. The government, which service is badly formed, can’t go better thanking only electronic government. The lagged behind inhabitants even reach any information streams, they can’t step from post-totalitarian society to democratic society. It is dangerous illusion, but, unfortunately, it is much extended in many countries. To form ‘electronic government’ in post-industrial countries is carried out in all social-political modernization areas of the governmental system. And this in its turn provides the adaptation of administrative structure to the post-industrial, informative sociality and accommodating to the globalization process.

To regulate the governmental leading system observes its openness, competition of public services and contract beginnings, responsibility for the service results, making the democratic values, active relationship with the civil society and re-direction of the governmental interesting corresponding the citizen’s needs and requiring. Nowadays, many democratic countries in the Information Society take special programs. Also there is rating agents that monitor the operation of electronic government and e-democracy. As shown by Network Readiness Index in 2009 134 countries had made a research showed (result) that in the first place - Denmark, the second - in Sweden, the third - the U.S., the fourth - Singapore. Kazakhstan is currently ranking while only 73 place [12].

In the scientific literature, "e-government" has the meaning: Internet technology that links the government and civil society. "E-government" is regarded as an open information society or institute [13]. The "e-government" is government service organization that serves the people. The government should be closer to the people to solve
their problems. With the extensive use of online services is the quality of the system. This has improved the quality of government services to the people.

"E-System" is a complex system. The direct meaning of the words "E-governments" does not fully describe this system. Electronic infrastructure, which connects via the Internet public authorities, business systems and corporations. In our time, "e-government" has different meanings. Providing public services in electronic form is "automation". "E-government" social service that helps people over the Internet with the information system [14].

Thus, the "e-government" is to help people with the help of the Internet, information technology, which shows that it is an internal and external communication between the State and the people. "E-government" is directly related to democracy and information society. The nature of the use of public information is directly linked to the government. Many countries are working to improve the quality of the "electronic government." On the agenda is the question of the state electronic structure and changing the communication community. Russian scientist construction of "e-government" is divided into three parts: the first - a broadcast message, the second - participation and the third - the online transaction. Advertisements - use of new communication technologies, to attract the attention of the people and society.

Participation - the citizen should be involved at the state public matter and it is associated with email. Online transaction, the work of state and local institutions provides Internet world. For example, utility payments and taxes, community unification, all future legitimate businesses sign up small businesses. On this level, the work gosudarstvennog portal with the economic side, shows the structure of a new level called [15].

Delving into the various activities of social life, including information technology, central and local government, affects society. Work in this direction in the developed countries as the "Group of Eight countries," they develop into different levels. The result was a new electronic term in the society objects and subjects. It's like e-tsitizen, e-business - e-government.

E-government is one of these four to:

- G2C – Government-to-Citizen
- G2B – Government-to-Business
- G2E – Government-to-Employees

As a result of the author's reasoning, e-democracy is the changing political communication against people; he can call in a new character. Political communication in improving the mechanisms that implement. Production of electronic democracy like this routine is placed actors in the policy of the ruling organize ideas, political kinds of relationships.

Kazakh Government "E-dialogue" and its Problems and Prospects: State to form my information society and the availability of power-will spend to the existence of life in the industries to develop innovative technologies. Electronic dialogue really communicates government agencies nation. Government, Internet marketing conferences need to continually ministries and governors [17].

On 2008 the main theme of the Internet conference - innovative development of Kazakhstan. Question "Kazakhstani Internet tariffs when now drop" makes wonder. They are the industry too, so do not be competitive there, saying that develops slowly go from this information. Internet conference, which is organized and carried out the first time profitably in Kazakhstan is the argument of this.

On 2009 September 1st President for the first time carried out the first interactive public lesson ministry of education and science in the on-line presence in schools of Kazakhstan. Internet now connects millions of people. the first in 2005 at the direction of the program information in Kazakhstan entrenched, it starting this year [18]. There are two main developing vectors in Kazakhstan’s communication market. At first, to build modern infrastructure and to develop it, on the basis of it high-quality activity of communication can be provided. Secondly, to increase number of costumers, it will be promoted by quality and the low prices. Due to time to arrangement the main Internet energies in the base of “Kazakhtelecom” gave the chance to base the developed infrastructure network in the country. After began liberalization of this branch. Today in spite of the fact that the “Kazakhtelecom” controls the more than 80% of the Internet market, even now the process of monopolization to becomes difficult [19]. The statistical information is such. There are 388 organization services, which help to connect the Internet. In comparison with last year the number of Internet users increased, there are 820 000 people. In 2006 year internet tariffs are decreased in two times in the afternoon and four times in the evening. In the end of year decreasing of tariffs constituted 23% [20]. Without developed informational technologies, as the
other developed country, Kazakhstan cannot decide itself competitive. That’s why the special IT-technological Park constructed in Almaty area’s is Alatau city. There are 25 big companies from the world making the modern programs, began the work. In 2007 year the government of Kazakhstan opened a new 7 portals. There are portal of education, portal of medicine, electronic library, portal of small and medium businesses and etc.

In 2007 year “Samgau” holding was build. It is engaged problems connected with developing of informational technologies. Agency of inform and connect is engaged such problems. Simple people with workers are obliged to master new technologies, because whole world will be becoming useless, they cannot wok, study without it. On a reasoning of the author, in this dialogue one of important problems which the majority of people set thinking is the bioengineering project of the country. People look forward optimistically about it. Last times people are worried about country’s Constitutional changes, for solving this problem and answer to it is the internet dialogue with President.

New method between the connection of power and people is the electronic connection. Last year progresses of developed countries technologies bring new innovational formats between power and people. However there are problems with establishing electronic decoration from the power. Since old times democratic values about controlling the power by simple people remains an unresolved problem. There isn’t a ready model of connection with power and people. Maybe it originated from the every countries, every nation’s feature. Aspiration of Kazakhstan to a democratic society safely penetrates into our life. Result of it is power rapprochement to the people and society can feel themselves as part of the power. As a result of informational develops we can name the system “electronic government”. Today it is not find all the decisions of “e-government”. A country, which nearer come to the “electronic government” is the Singapore, its territory is limited and it in an authoritative mode of board. The most important tool of developing Informational society is governmental programs targeted to uniting possibilities of government, society and business. Upon the whole, such programs is already confirmed in many European countries, in Central and North America and in North-East Asia. Main aims of such programs is - providing with cheap and available Internet, developing of “e-government”, improving online business and education. Russian “Electronic Russia” started in 2011, when Kazakhstan’s “e-gov” started at 2005. According to experience of enabling ‘e-gov’, national modelling of Conception of governmental informational policy should be systematized. As the result of governmental informational space’s systematizing and controlling all informational stream, strategy and functional obligations of governmental informational policy should be identified. Main aim of developing ‘e-gov’ in the Republic of Kazakhstan is creating and improving informational space. Main achievement of governmental informational policy in developing ‘e-gov’ in Kazakhstan is creating national model. It was also affected by governmental program ‘e-government’, bill of the Republic of Kazakhstan - ‘About Information’ and Governmental program of creating and developing national informational structure in Kazakhstan confirmed between 2005-2007.

The main idea of enabling ‘e-gov’ in Kazakhstan is controlling governmental informational technologies. Strategic goal of ‘e-gov’ is solving governmental issues with citizens and improving their participation in process of governmental administration. That is improving service of government to people and participation society to governance. This issue is actual in reforming of government services. Enhancement of Kazakhstan economy makes a contribution to developing of Informational society, adherence to developing countries and progression of informational technologies. Absence of barrier to citizen’s unlimited information receiving is the main condition. Information and knowledge should be available for everyone. Confirmation of governmental informational program clears the way for democratic values and equality, predicts numerical inequality and allows cooperating with international community. Informational system helps to development of telecommunication, informational technologies and mobile communication market, to creating system of governmental control and banking system and to development of informational-communicative center in republic. It will be basement for connection with global informational structure. Easy access to necessary for society information is the main tool for clearness and progression of governmental actions. Availability of information for every citizen is a one sign of democratic nation. Informational policy makes it possible for citizens to help with solving actual social problems, to increases opportunities for expressing their views and to determine availability of information for citizens. However, scientist-researchers pay attention for problems of enabling ‘e-government’. It is clear that there is no connection between Informational system and state
agencies. This problem is actual in developing countries and finally, it was necessary to unite them using additional budget. In our country it is complicated by the lack of preparation of different levelled governor bodies to works with Informational system. Visible proof of that is lack of budget for connection with Internet in some state bodies. There are some problem cases for developing and formation the electronic government in a social sphere. There are some barriers with the structure of teaching of technology and using methods in common using among departments and the government in different levels in technology space. In an economical space unordered financial payments will interfere with controlling mechanisms, financial models and also to the work of electronic government [21].

In Kazakhstan the problems which are noted in a national degree are the formation of the basis of informational society, spreading of the informational waves and funds in the country and in the global informational space, providing the informational security, controlling the development of informational technologies, fight with an informational equality and influence for constant development of democratic processes. From the point of E. Aliyarov's view who is one of the researchers who have studied the political aspects of entering the 'Electronic Government', movement to the informational society, entering to the 'Electronic Government' is seen in the Internet's entering to the social life. We can consider it in two stages: at the first stage, the using of the Internet for political purpose can be called as informational. At the second stage, entering the Electronic Government into the political process and formation the feedback between the society and the government sees it. This feedback helps to solve the problems and encourages the political system.

At the first stage the political information will be given in the Internet. In most cases they are the gazette sites magazines of political parties, social units and private political leaders, also electronic publications and analytical and researching organizations [22].

Struggle for a political authority is impossible without informational support. Although the experiences of electoral periods in abroad and Kazakhstan should that the propagate which held by electronic and permanent printings are very influential to the electorate. But it may cause difficulties for holding propagates in a traditional method. Today it is more effective to propagate with the help of the Internet. The Internet has more advantages than other traditional mass media. It is easy to upload information and it is possible to declare the information, which will be forbidden by other permanent printings, to be independent from the space and time, to have fast feedback and to be out of control. Private information’s parts increase in politics shows its tendency. Also this process will be continued in the future: the number of sites of political parties and actions will rise day by day and the informational role of the Internet also will rise. It is obvious that one day the Internet will become the main source of information and make the traditional mass media be on the second place. The traditional mass media works in the regime of informational monologue (one-sided communication), which means that it can influence to some dependent subjects and observe them. Computer technologies have contributed to the wide range of communication. Each customer, who is able to connect to the net, can either download or upload the information. The Internet has promoted the feedback between the government and citizens. It has promoted the communication of the governmental structure with the common people. The Internet has developed the participation of people, especially young people in politics by setting the contact between the citizens and the government. Nowadays the virtual politics has taken the step to the new stage, i.e. formation of the new virtual political structures. The Internet requires the unity of people from different professions as an urge problem. The main mark of such unity is a political belief. The Internet has changed the direction of social unities and individuals on their work.

The Internet can be taken as a suitable and powerful tool of political communication. It is possible to create various virtual unities and associations. Such unities may influence significantly to the Government. Also the Internet influences to form a global civil society. Nowadays the Internet is important as a virtual tool of political informational culture, political literacy, political literacy and political support. In Kazakhstan during the elections of Parliament and the President opponent parties and movements actively used the Internet for this reason. The Internet is an effective tool for the powerful electors. This rate will influence to affect the Government and politics by computerizing the country and increasing the number of the Internet users. The author's expert on the basis of a study of the information society and democratic society talks about the main questions. In Kazakhstan succeeding “electronic government” opens a way with authority: to get fast and objective information about powerful government; authority giving the proper opinion on powerful institutes; powers performing the right, fast and beneficial information; government and mayors
working with beneficial results; at the local place achieve the future plan and management; achieve people’s faith in government. To citizen society institutes: to know important cases, to have an influence on resolving government cases and connecting societies, to be responsible for improvement of people’s employment system and their responsibilities, to work and control the scholarship system; to have impact on government decisions, not only from above but from the bottom as well; control the government system against corruption; Kazakhstan researchers believe that these cases needs to be controlled and improved by powers.

Author’s consideration, on the developing road of democratic Kazakhstan’s electronic situation is to modernize the right results from society and have an impact on its improvements.

In this age of technological information is developing fast with this there has been discussion development went down about BAK electronic democracy theory. Nowadays discussions between scientists and politicians have sharp opinions about Internet democracy institute and have positive impact. In Kazakhstan the results of the research of the author's assessment, which was carried out intelligent issues is talked below. The Internet in today's Kazakhstan respondents making equal part - 34% saith the high and medium appreciates the pace of development. Expert’s 26% of the opinion believe that in our country the development of the Internet is still said to be at low level.

In other countries main factor of development is reachable information and equal information, now in Kazakhstan is also such factor for development. In our country according to our citizens and judges we have reachable connection for 20% of high level, one out of third part's opinion is 31% is having reachable or medium level.

17% of respondents believe that reachable internet is still at a low level. Also, researchers gave a mark that medium level shows how Internet might still have average appearance. (Fig. 2).

In recent years, scientific lexicology include words such as "e-democracy", "E-government", "kiberdemokratiya." as in developed countries and implemented in Kazakhstan "e-government". Critics say his opinion on the "electronic government." One D.Seyyenbaev "all in favor of the people," it is such an initiative is the whole thing - after all, it facilitates the work of the government. Now, some of the documents and information we receive through e-mail and it is also an achievement. The young politician N.Seydin shares the opinion: I look with hope to the project "e-government" if the project is fully implemented and if the new reform will be effective the quality of life of the people will certainly become better.

Community member E.Embergenov has an optimistic view of the expense of this project. The idea of the project is actually approved. In developed countries, this is a very good development trend. In this project, notably the fact that it was done not only for the image, but also to leave a good impression. We are so rich and power, can become famous as an oil country. This is why we have implemented this project and should be able to prove myself. This project is implemented only when 40% of the population will be connected to the Internet. And we have the Internet is not a special development area. Firstly with the service industry so far is the only monopoly "Kazakhtelecom". In this regard, the Internet is still expensive. Simply connect to the World Wide Web has the pockets, even the wealthy. In general, support the project. Objectively, it is a project that will bring big

![Fig. 1: How do you evaluate today’s Kazakhstan internet development? (% from overall asked numbers)](image1)

![Fig. 2: Level of citizen having reachable internet for Kazakhstan citizens (% is from asked average)](image2)
How do you assess the near future "electronic government" in Kazakhstan?

Profits. And in truth it can be useful. That's the advice of experts generally agree and they look with great confidence in the future of this project.

2005-2007, In Kazakhstan e-government program to realize the project "e-government". 2006 April 12 launched a web portal "e-government" has 377 information assets [23].

In general, the development of "e-government" in the country for the development of the Internet must be held investments, professionals and the state should also be supported. Important factors in the development of the Internet - is the reduction in prices for "World Wide Web". But it is not particularly affect the development domain kz Internet portal. And even if Internet users have increased, the domain is not to be popular. The problem of domestic KazNet and closely linked to the "e-government". 35% of respondents believe that the near future, the "e-government" in Kazakhstan will have a major impact on the reduction in red tape and corruption, while 24% have decided that this will help you to quickly respond to the requests of the people did (Figure 3) reaches tentative optimistic state of openness of the structure.

Today, Kazakhstan is implemented programs such as the development of IT-industry and space flight. The satellite «Kazsat» and the opening of the park Alatau-city allow "e-government" predict promising directions. Public projects seeking appropriate ways to communicate, distribute information and telecommunications services in the future, make it impossible to give the people of Kazakhstan's abundant opportunities to learn and use them. But it's worth noting that the emergence of institutional structures do not facilitate our country old political functions of the institution. In the information society, citizenship and the state and direct communication with the Authority, the axis of democracy the problem is we do not know what should be the mechanism of transport. Internet can not be considered a political mass communication tool because it is impossible to evaluate the nature and experience of the people sided. In the information society, even the experts do not know what kind of democracy is formed. Here, like this, like in the rest of the world, as well as in Kazakhstan and information technology development makes it possible to express in the metatheory democracy passionate debate. In Russia program called “2002-2010 electronic Russia” government observes in mechanism, arranged terms and it is put forward for controlled activities. Kazakhstan and Russia carries out improvement on "e-government" and shows first services. Western example of “e-government” communication has not only have strong facility trades, but first government shows massive control over indicators, which shows how people can observe over the government. In Kazakhstan, even in informational technology is behind, Russia is ahead. Even part of International bank plan “International development of portal” electronic government performing biased information for people, offer activities, then consider connection or bonding of some stages between people and government.

In Kazakhstan many people open websites to offer individual interests, this turned to addicted activities towards professional communicative and virtual information; To develop “E-government” needs investment for internet improvement, professional specialists and government gives its support to have daily timetable; Numbers of native internet users are increasing, but domain activity is not going up. Native KazNet’s problem is close with “e-government” development problem. In Kazakhstan situation “e-government” is main service system that is being developed. Western “e-government” communication example shows its easy trends, first, state shows implemented indication; they’re improving and strengthen on how citizens can observe over state. Technology can organize the nation but it can’t change its meaning. According to other country’s experience on “e-government”, although it is beneficially used, the opposition between social government and technology improvement cannot be destroyed; electronic revolution, even brilliant IT plan can’t back up democracy, conversely, thanks to technology government is more open to society, meaning society can be under control.
and observation; if service is planned bad thanks to electronic society cannot get better, if society is behind although they are provided with all the information they needed, they cannot step away from totalitarian democratic society.

In our country from international organization is to observe the development of electronic society plan, thoroughly clarifying measures and look over its rating. Its first step was with the support of Soros-Kazakhstan; MediaNet proceeded as international organization of national web-portal led activity as media testament. About 100 journalists attended this testing procedure; it covered about 70 websites [24]. Such tests and monitoring measures were important to Kazakhstan electronic democracy. Kazakhstan electronic development society in BYY Malaysia and Kazakhstan info-communicative development index can be called as comparative evaluation [25].

Although Kazakhstan has made high score according to the table of contents Human capital (higher than countries such as Singapore, Chili, Luxemburg and Czech Republic), according to preparation of e-government it took 65th place. This ratio is expected to improve for the next 5 years, until 2010. Kazakhstan e-government took 46th place in preparation. BYY published yearly e-government technology preparation users. There 192 countries of the world e-government on the preparation of information were showed [26]. Factors that had impact on improving Kazakhstan electronic selling portal, national organs or bodies in 59 electronic type, “E-license” plan national information database, also “E-notarial” information plan was added. According to citizen participation “electronic society” portal was forwarded straight to President for future fulfillment and with this 4452 questions were asked, also e-gov.kz and bnews.kz on the portals of the state blogging platform heads of leading bodies were created, national head leaders attended Internet-conference. Nowadays in our nation in “e-society” we have more than 70 thousand customers. In BYY rating top five are, Southern Asia, West Europe, North America, Korea, the USA, Canada, Great Britain and Netherlands. In TMD countries rating is Ukraine is in 54th place, Russia is in 59th place.

In 2009 in Kazakhstan all sites, chats, blogs, internet shops and electronic libraries in traditional BAK citizen and part of what crime do in Kazakhstan “At the direction of the issues Information-communication Republicans i needed changes in some acts and amendments”. The law draft be adopted by the people and the international Association on the part which needed a lot of attention and concentration. As a result, “For freedom Internet” act was built, which the main goal was to give information that can show personal position and that is how http://www.kaznet-freedom.org/ web-portal was opened.

Of course, international association has experience in virtual measures on controlling which comes to disapproval in citizen, social organizations.

CONCLUSION

Western countries who have developed on information “e-government” needs to introduce bureaucracy procedures and make it easy, citizens have faith in head institutes, they can participate political processes, enlarge their activities which you can find out thoroughly factors. As it is indicated in the result of the research the author's expert, in our country electronic government development is expected, bureaucracy and society fighting with corruption is believed to have positive results. In Electronic government platform citizens and government getting closer and having an impact on stable state, to have equal politics with other countries.

Author’s opinion, in developed democratic countries Internet Government ruling and moving forward, connection between government and citizen is also expanding. Nowadays Kazakhstan e-government form still needs the state support of subjects of the party. Author’s opinion, Kazakhstan IT-industry development and flying to space is an implement plan, which gives perspective expectation to “e-government”. However, new built institutional instruments will not make it easy for old political functions of institutes. Information society with citizen society and government, straight and outer democracy connection mechanism still doesn’t have solution and still a problem.

Problems that built electronic democracy in Kazakhstan: people learning computer and destroy the "information question of inequality between the people"; providing with informational technology, meaning destroying “numerous inequality”; develop kz domain with searching and activities; programs that help to develop for people who live in village and provide them with government information factors.

Priorities: to enter successfully to world information process; building information society and to help it to develop; government moving forward with information politics; to enter the world competition strategy and enter in top 50.
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