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ІСТОРІЯ ТА РОЗВИТОК АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ПРОЦЕСУ ІНФОРМАТИЗАЦІЇ В УКРАЇНІ ТА СВІТІ

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THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PROCESS OF INFORMATIZATION IN UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

IT revolution is sweeping the globe. The idea that Information Technology (IT) can be an enabling force, not only for business and trade but also for government, has now been widely accepted. However, a cursory glance at the existing initiatives in developing countries seems to suggest a mixed picture. With the exception of several worthwhile utilization of IT in particular sectors, IT applications seem to have had no remarkable effect on the manner in which citizens benefit from the services of the government. Against this backdrop, the efforts of the developing countries to harness Information Technology seem like a major initiative to deliver an improved administration [1].

An important issue in the study of information technology in public administration is the study of the history and development of informatization in Ukraine and the world.

History of the administrative-legal regulation of the process of information is closely connected with the question of the history of information processing technologies.

The word 'computer' is an old word that has changed its meaning several times in the last few centuries. Originating from the Latin, by the mid-17th century it meant 'someone who computes'. The American Heritage Dictionary (1980) gives its first computer definition as "a person who computes." The computer remained associated with human activity until about the middle of the 20th century when it became applied to "a programmable electronic device that can store, retrieve, and

process data" as Webster's Dictionary (1980) defines it. Today, the word computer refers to computing devices, whether or not they are electronic, programmable, or capable of 'storing and retrieving' data [2].

Historically, the term information technology referred to all the technologies associated with the gathering, processing, storing, and dissemination of information. However, with the passage of time and the progress of technologies, the term has acquired different connotations. The modern term, Information Technology (IT), came into widespread use only in the late 1970s and is now used generally to embrace both computer and communication technologies and their common basis – microelectronic technology and all the related software technology [3].

With the development of computer technologies, the focus of computer applications development was directed towards data and information management, which is used to support administration and management of an organization, as well as its decision-making. During this period, numerous so-called management information systems (MIS) and decision-making support systems (DSS) were developed worldwide, in particular, in developed countries. In this stage, the main content processed and managed by computers had shifted from data to information [3].

The literature on e-government was very rich, even as early as the 1960s. For example, Fritz Machlup's with his key work *The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States*, first came up with the concept of the information society. In 1973, Daniel Bell, in his *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*, foresaw the evolution of society as a post-industrial society where knowledge has displaced property as the central preoccupation, and the prime source of power and social dynamism. It is therefore also one in which technicians and professionals are the 'pre-eminent' social groups, as well as one in which the service industries are more important than manufacturing. In the early 1980s, in *The Information society as post-industrial society*, Yoneji Masuda predicted that a combination of computer and communications technology would bring "the increasing emancipation of man from labor for subsistence" [4].

Canada's initial e-government initiative was born from the October 12th, 1999 Speech from the Throne in which the Government of Canada announced that Canada's "Information Infrastructure" was a priority. The speech outlined the government's commitment to "improving Canada's information infrastructure to support the exchange of ideas and the conduct of business over computer networks, connecting Canadians to the information highway, and accelerateing the adoption of electronic commerce [5].

By 2004, the Canadian Government intended to be internationally recognized as the government most connected to its people, "with Canadians able to access all government information and services on-line at the time and place of their choosing". From here the Government of Canada's Government Online initiative (GOL) was born, its activities coordinated by the Government's Chief Information Officer while centrally coordinated by the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS).

For example, in Latin America there has been an emphasis on the development of information infrastructure. This has been influenced, among other things, by

privatization of the telecommunications sector, which has promoted greater efficiency and effectiveness, along with increased transparency. However there is a relative paucity of e-government interventions in the region, as compared to Europe and Asia. Investments have been in basic service delivery and in education and health sectors. Information on e-government in the region is limited as well. Studies of websites in the region, often an indirect indicator of the level of e-government in the country show that the number of e-government websites it is very low, and out of date. Instances of websites that recognize the need to put the citizen at the center of government are the same countries with the highest number of services online – Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Argentina and Mexico [4].

The history of legal regulation of the process of informatization in Ukraine dates back to the 60s XX century. When March 6, 1966 was accepted decree by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers "On improving the work on creation and introduction into the economy of computers and automated control systems", which resulted efforts aimed at the creation and implementation of automated systems management received priority status.

On the opinion of V. Ishchenko, was necessary in the formation and development of the concept, which reflects the new realities and a wide range of issues aimed at computerization of city government – city program "Electronic City" in the system of e-governance [6, p.119].

For example, in 2009 the program development of information technology in local government activities of Rivne for 2010-2012 "Electronic City of Rivne" was carried out with current global trends in information technology, and according to the needs and opportunities of the city and its organs local Government [7].

In developing the program goals were to:

– Increase the impact of information and information technology to solve problems of the city;

– To provide basic purpose, principles and priorities of information for 2010;

– To form basic tasks in priority areas of informatization of the city;

– To ensure the coordination of information in certain areas, which are carried out in the city, exactly on various public and targeted programs;

– Identify measures and organizational resources to implement the program and impact of its implementation on the further socio-economic development of the city;

– Identify priorities of information for 2010-2012 ages;

– Increase the effectiveness of municipal government;

– To create municipal information resources, involve them in economic turnover and increase additional revenue in the city budget;

– The development of science as an effective municipal sector of the economy;

– To improve information provision and public services by local authorities;

The Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles for the Development of an Information-Oriented Society in Ukraine for 2007–2015" referred that certain legal principles for building an information society in Ukraine have already been formed: the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a number of regulatory and

legislative documents that, in particular, shall regulate social relationships connected with the creation of information electronic resources, the protection of intellectual property for these resources, the institution of electronic document circulation, and the protection of information.

The development of an information society in Ukraine and the institution of the latest information and communication technologies in all areas of the life of the society and the activities of government bodies and bodies of local government shall be determined as one of the priority areas of government policy [8].

Legal regulation of the process of informatization is closely connected with the algorithm of formation of state information policy.

It should be noted that the basic principles of the state policy of informatization were established in 1998 in the The Law of Ukraine "On the Concept of the National Informatization Program".

The National Informatization Program assigns priorities to informational support of measures aimed at taking Ukraine out of the economic crisis, forming market relations, creating a modern information infrastructure, informatization of the social sphere, the financial and the monetary systems, the work of the National Bank of Ukraine, the tax administration and the customs service, and the strategic development directions of the statehood, security and defense, as well as the priority sectors of the economy (agroindustrial, fuel and energy, military-industrial, transport, and communication) [9].

Thus, history of functioning governance of information technology implemented in order to improve life of the state and society. The development of an information infrastructure, information resources, and information systems has to be planned and managed. This is true for any organization, not just national, local and municipal governments.

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Sitnic G. The history and development of administrative-legal regulation of the process of informatization in Ukraine and the world

The article analyzed the history and development of informatization in Ukraine and in the world. It is noted that history of the administrative-legal regulation of the process of information is closely connected with the question of the history of information processing technologies.

Keywords: information, management, administrative law, government informatization.

Ситник Г.О. Історія та розвиток адміністративно-правового регулювання процесу інформатизації в Україні та світі

У статті окреслено питання історії і розвитку інформатизації в Україні й у світі. Зазначається, що історія адміністративно-правового регулювання процесу інформатизації тісно пов'язана з питанням історії розвитку технологій оброблення інформації.

Ключові слова: інформація, управління, адміністративне право, уряд, інфор-матизація.

Сытник Г.А. История и развитие административно-правового регулирова-ния процесса информатизации в Украине и мире

В статье обозначены вопросы истории и развития информатизации в Украине и в мире. Отмечается, что история административно-правового регулирования про-цесса информатизации тесно связана с вопросом истории развития технологий обра-ботки информации.

Ключевые слова: информация, управление, административное право, прави-тельство, информатизация.