

УДК 347.77:004.7

Г.О. Ситник
аспірант
Національного технічного
університету України
«Київський політехнічний інститут»

МІСЦЕ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОГО РЕСУРСУ В ГАЛУЗІ ДЕРЖАВНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ

Sitnic Galina
Postgraduate of National Technical
University of Ukraine
“Kiev Polytechnic Institute”

THE PLACE OF INFORMATION RESOURCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Information Technology 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].

The use of information technology (IT) in public administration has been developed in two dimensions: office automation and information systems. The first dimension (i.e. office automation) seeks to raise efficiency and productivity of office business; the second one aims at organizing and utilizing information to support administration and management, as well as policy development and decision-making, so as to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity of an organization as a whole.

Office automation consists mainly of three components: word/text processing, data processing and calculation, and communications. Word/text processing technology includes word processors, electronic editors, scanners, printers, plotters,

project panels, and desk-top publishing. Capture devices (optical mark reading, optical character recognition, digitizer) and mass storage support (magnetic, optical: CD-ROM, WORM, CD-R/W) are designed for accelerating data input and storage. Database and spreadsheet software are used for data processing and calculations in an office environment. Multi-function telephones, facsimile machines, electronic mail, electronic conferencing, etc., are the tools provided by information technology to improve communications between offices. In addition to the three aspects, some other applications of computer software, such as presentation, graphics, and various business software, are also extensively used to raise the efficiency and productivity of office business [2].

A foundational component of public administration, Information Resource Management (IRM) can be understood as a philosophy of management that recognizes and calls for the creation, identification, capture and management of information resources as corporate assets to enable and support the development of policy and effective decision making.

The roots of modern IRM have a very long history, and may logically be traced back to the College of Notaries and the nascent bureaucracies of the Italian city-states and Signorie beginning in the mid-14th century, the great state chancelleries which emerged in England and France during the 15th and 16th centuries through to the appointment of a new class of public records administrators and archivists, seminally in France in the period immediately following the Revolution of 1789 (Brown, 1997; Cox, 2000; Leroux et al., 2009; Moore, 2008). Essentially, as the administration of the state became more complex and more sophisticated over time through the late medieval and early modern periods, so too did the management of its documents and records. By the end of the 19th moving into the early 20th century, codifications of rules and procedures for records management emerged in a series of administrative manuals, ultimately leading to the rise of a new professional class of bureaucrats uniquely occupied with the administration of documents and records (Jenkinson, 1922; Muller et al., 1940; Schellenberg, 1956) [3].

Information Resource Management is an idea whose time has come. While the notion has existed for more than a decade, recent developments in the field of information processing have made the concept and the philosophy underlying it, not only viable but imperative. Interpreted literally, IRM suggests that information should be recognized as a valuable entity, independent of the technology that manipulates it. As such, it is recognized as a significant organizational resource in much the same way as people, machines, and capital. Therefore, information should receive serious management attention [4, p. 257].

Most enterprises today are critically dependent upon automated information for both daily operation and management control. Today, information is the most important and highest-leveraged resource the enterprise controls – the means by which all other resources are managed. Yet, few businesses have begun to exploit the enormous strategic potential of a well-integrated information environment. Most enterprises function at a small fraction of their potential productivity with a set of terribly dis-integrated, inconsistent, and often redundant application systems,

operating on an underlying redundant, inconsistent, and untimely data mess. The main obstacles to exploiting the information resource are internal to the enterprise, and can be easily overcome – it is truly a common sense proposition [5].

An urgent is the need to develop a legal definition of the general category of “information resources”, which is widely used in modern rule-making and enforcement. Solving these problems requires first of all refer to the interpretation of the concept of “resources.” In general, under the Resource understand stocks, sources of funds, the funds are used, if necessary. Resources are considered to be a necessary element of a backbone (or condition) is appropriate given the organization of human activity in which the input resource is transformed into an output caused by the resource form and quality appropriate for the purposes of activities. The basis of these processes – handling of knowledge, which are converted into a form accessible to the user – the information they accumulate, generalized, systematized according to various criteria, and shall be in the form of information resources.

According to the Law “On information”, information is documentary or publicly announced news about events and phenomena in society, state and environment. The Law shall apply to informational relations arising in all spheres of life and activity of society and state while getting, using, spreading and keeping information [6].

The importance of information resources management also increases with the evolution of computer applications from transaction processing to information processing. At the early stage of computer applications, data processing (DP) systems are developed for clerks. The DP systems process the transactions of operating a business, which are of course important in the operational or lower level control of business activities, and computers have allowed important improvements in the productivity of these clerical workers. However, the applications, no matter how effective, rarely reach into the office of the management. Thus the role of information resources management beyond simple transaction processing is not even considered by management in many organizations [2, p.194].

The Chinese government was famous for the way it guards information, but nowadays many national, provincial and municipal government offices regard the provision of information as a key function of government services. This fundamental change of the government’s attitude towards information has a strong impact on library collections and services. As China continues to emerge as a key political and economic player in the world arena, the demand for information on China is growing [7].

Despite the fact that Ukraine has accumulated a large number of information sources, a number of information centers, a network of public, scientific and educational libraries, and data volumes are constantly increasing, the questions of formation and use of national information resources remain constantly relevant and difficult to address. Law “On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015” suggests that one of the areas for the development of an information society in Ukraine is creating public electronic information resources on the basis of taking into consideration national, outlook-based, political, economic, cultural, and other aspects of Ukraine’s development.

According to the article 10 of the Law “On Scientific and Technical Information” informational resources of the national system for scientific and technical information are a system of information and reference funds equipped with an appropriate indexing and search engine and necessary technical facilities for storage, processing and transmitting, which is owned, managed and used by the state bodies and scientific and technical information services, scientific and research libraries, commercial centers, enterprises, institutions and organizations [8].

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 [9].

Thus, we can conclude that the information resources are a multifaceted subject of legal regulation, which are of particular importance for the formation of a complete and effective public administration. Moreover, the specific role of information resources in the implementation of government activities leads to his position as an object of state administration and the activities of legal entities on the use of state information resources – as an object of administrative and legal regulation.

Thus, today the information is the most important resource of the country, along with financial, natural, labor, material and other resources. Moreover, the state officially recognized the information as a resource and in a number of normative acts use the term “information resource.”

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Sitnic Galina. The place of information resource in public administration

The article marked the approaches to the definition of the category «information resource» in Ukraine and in the world. Author analyzes regulations that use the term «information resource».

Keywords: *information resources, information management, administrative law, government.*

Ситник Г. А. Місце інформаційного ресурсу в галузі державного управління

У статті позначені підходи до визначення категорії «інформаційний ресурс» в Україні та у світі. Аналізуються нормативно-правові акти, які використовують термін «інформаційний ресурс».

Ключові слова: *інформаційний ресурс, інформація, управління, адміністративне право, уряд.*

Сытник Г. А. Место информационного ресурса в области государственного управления

В статье обозначены подходы к определению категории «информационный ресурс» в Украине и в мире. Анализируются нормативно-правовые акты, которые используют термин «информационный ресурс».

Ключевые слова: *информационный ресурс, информация, управление, административное право, правительство.*

Стаття надійшла до редакції 27.09.2015.