GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF USE
OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Information provision need today all spheres of public activity, and thus requires very precise information activities legal regulation, primarily from the standpoint of safety.

B. Kormich considers that information is an extremely important factor in the overall state-building process and, above all, in representing and defending the interests of the state. Thus, a wide range of issues of organizational and legal functioning of the information field becomes important for theoretical and practical significance [1, p.3].

Advances in IT offer potentially beneficial effects on governance. For instance, the increased performance and availability at reduced cost of microelectronics, fiber optics, voice and video compression, fast-packet switching and high-density storage technology could be utilized to make public administration more efficient. Technology convergence due to digitalization, wide band transmission, compression technologies, and standards development lends support for the low cost provision of public services such as health care and education. The pursuit of democratic governance could be fostered with a nation's access to a much greater diversity of communication sources and network designs. This is facilitated by the unbundling of communication functions and services due to the emergence of competing technologies, the dispersal of intelligence through diverse communication networks, the demands of large users, and the institution of competitive markets [2, p. 96].

In developing countries like the Philippines, the expansion of two-way interactive media can support local grassroots participation. Democratic politics could be enhanced through the utilization of updated networking capabilities due to improvements in integration and switching technologies such as routers, intelligent hubs and asynchronous transfer mode, together with advances in wide band transmission technologies and software support applications. The increased mobility and portability arising from distributed intelligence and innovations in wireless technologies such as satellite receivers, cellular telephony, radio paging, private branch exchange equipment, and local area and wide area networks also provide a rich environment for cultivating good governance [2, p. 97].

Administrative and legal regulation of information relations in the social sphere, above all, must be related to information support creation of adequate conditions of life, including its security. This process must start from the constitutional interpretation of this concept. According to p. 2, art. 50 Ukraine Constitution guarantees everyone the right to free access to information on the environment, the

quality of food and consumer goods, as well as the right to disseminate. This information may not be made secret.

According to p. 2, art. 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information orally, in writing or otherwise – of your choice.

These rights may be restricted by law in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order, the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of public health, protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary (p. 3 of art. 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws, management practices and institutions affecting the way an entity is controlled and managed. It incorporates all the relationships among the many stakeholders involved and aims to organize them to meet the goals of the organization in the most effective and efficient manner possible. An effective corporate governance strategy allows an organization to manage all aspects of its business in order to meet its objectives. Information technology governance, however, is a subset discipline of Corporate Governance. Although it is sometimes mistaken as a field of study on its own, IT Governance is actually a part of the overall Corporate Governance Strategy of an organization [3].

Governance deals with the structures and dynamics of rule making and collective action in society. Processes of governance do not necessarily reside solely within the sphere of state action and authority. The contemporary understanding of governance springs from the recognition that governments are limited in their capacity. Such limitation should be considered in the design of public programs. The integration of participatory elements in decision making is vital in undertaking effective public management [4, p. 125].

Ukraine has established a system of monitoring the use of information technology in activities of public authorities that is designed to provide the functions of feedback; in addition, its implementation allows, on the one hand, control the results of the project and to trace the movement of targets; on the other hand, get timely information on various issues during the program, and if necessary can adjust the strategy of information society.

State program "E-Ukraine" defines the strategic objectives of the National Informatization Program of socio-economic, scientific-technical and cultural development of the country, taking into account world achievements in the field of information and is aimed at addressing such critical issues general public as to ensure the development of education, science, culture, the environment and human health, governance and democratization of society, national security and defense, creating conditions for Ukraine's integration into the global information space.

In its main objectives and priorities of program identical program "E-Europe Plus", implemented by the candidate countries for EU accession. Application criteria for assessing the current state of the program "E-Europe Plus" in the program "Electronic Ukraine", the state will compare its performance with the state

of implementation of relevant national programs candidate countries and, if necessary, make appropriate adjustments to its objectives.

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 [5, c.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 [6].

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;

– Participation of city Rivne in creating a unified information space of Ukraine;

– Increase the effectiveness of interaction with other levels of government.

A. Silenko notes that traditionally, there are three levels of Electronic controls:

Electronic information to citizens by the state: government becoming more open to citizens. In electronic space appear documents which it adopts;

Electronic interaction of citizens and public authorities. It provides mechanisms for communication among citizens and government officials in the virtual space in real time, discussions and decisions proposed, clarification of certain issues. Referring to an e-mail with a reception, a citizen has an opportunity to get answers to their questions;

Electronic services for citizens by public authorities. It can be carried agencies specially empowered public authority, including commercially [7, p. 73-74].

According to the opinion of Nasser Saidi and Hala Yared an E-Government can be a meaningful and efficient instrument for tackling both traditional challenges – such as institutional reform, civil service reform and an efficient public sector – and more recent threats produced by the globalisation and new

technologies in everyday life. It has the potential to benefit all constituents: citizens, private sector and governments themselves. However, E- Government is not an end in itself, but a potent implement, a powerful helping hand for a large number of complex policy issues [8].

Also, "E-government" has the great economic effect. The experience of developed countries shows that e-interaction of citizens with authorities can cost twice less than that carried out by real office.

According to the opinions of Francisco Magno and Ramonette Serafica A final stumbling block relates to the receptiveness to the use of IT within and outside government. Making a commitment to fund IT programs and projects is one form of support needed from our leaders. In turn, there must be sufficient public support for government to invest in IT over other public needs. A limited government budget needs to make sacrifices in some sectors to be able to invest in others. It may be difficult to make a case for investments in IT over traditional public expenditures so there must be sufficient public support for government to invest in IT over other public needs [9].

Thus, if the users do not cooperate, it is difficult to make the system operational unless there is a mechanism by which users' compliance could be enforced. Government personnel relations are equally important in ensuring that the technologies will be maximized. With respect to the general public, there is a need to influence attitudes toward these new technologies to increase acceptance and utilization. Training and education on its proper as well as improper use must be undertaken [9].

Thus, the study of processes of information provision will create a scientific basis for the formation of public information space.

In turn, governance of information technology is a system of methods, tools, techniques and factors that provide the conditions necessary for the formation information needs of users (consumers) information, including the provision of information needs higher echelons of power and control information, expressed as, methods and forms of information policy. Development of functioning governance of information technology implemented in order to improve life of the state and society.

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Sitnic G.A.General characteristics of use of information technology in public administration

In this article author analyzes general characteristics of use of information technology in public administration. Author investigates electronic government programs, and some scientist's point of view of the electronic control. The author concludes that the study of processes of information provision will create a scientific basis for the formation of public information space.

Key words: *information, informatization, E-government, government, internet sources.*

Ситник Г.О. Загальні характеристики використання інформаційних технологій в державному управлінні

У статті проаналізувано загальні характеристики державного управління використання інформаційних технологій. Автор досліджує електронні державні програми, і деякі точки зору вчених про електронне управління. Автор робить висновок, що вивчення процесів інформаційного забезпечення створить наукову основу для формування інформаційного простору громадськості.

Ключові слова: *інформація, інформатизації електронного уряду, уряд, інтернет-джерела.*

Сытник Г.А. Общие характеристики использования информационных технологий в государственном управлении

В статье анализируются общие характеристики государственного управления использования информационных технологий. Автор исследует электронные государственные программы, и некоторые точки зрения ученых об электронном управлении. Автор приходит к выводу, что изучение процессов информационного обеспечения создаст научную основу для формирования информационного пространства общественности.

Ключевые слова: *информация, информатизация электронного правительства, правительство, интернет-источники.*