

INFORMATION RESOURCE AS AN OBJECT OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

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Today, 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 a number of normative acts use the term “information resource.”

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 [1, 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 [2].

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 [3].

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 [4, p.194].

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 [5].

Article 1 of the Law “On the National Informatization Program” provides definitions of terms used in it. For example, informatization is a set of interrelated organizational, legal, political, socioeconomic, scientific and research, and industrial processes aimed at creating conditions for satisfying the informational needs of the citizens and the society, based on creating, developing and using information systems, networks, resources and information technologies created on the basis of modern computation and communication devices [6].

In official documents information resource is called, for example, a library. According to the dictionary, the resource – is something that does not require additional processing in order to use it. And we know that the library data require it. If the US has a lot of work on market mechanisms are written in English, for people who do not speak English, this knowledge is not a resource. Thus, it is necessary to clarify further what is a source of information, isn’t it?

Extremely interesting is the study of N. Stolyarov about the concept of an information resource, who believes that “the term” information resource “” can be used in their own affairs. Let us explain this by analogy. What does any point of sale? It is clear that trade. But notice how different the process is realized by people standing on different sides of the counter. At the time when the customer buys the goods, the seller sells it. The process is the same, and the time to designate it

significantly, even in this case diametrically different. From the point of view of the client, it uses point of purchase, and the seller says that working in sales [7, p. 56]. Therefore, a manual for the client, if such existed, correctly be called “technology purchases goods” for the benefit of the seller – “Technology of the sale of goods.” So in our case: when the one who provides the client with information, the resources should be called documents. In user’s perspective, they are the same – “information.” Usage in each case should be appropriate.

Innovation framework should also be considered in an integrated system of information and intellectual resources. All forms of human activity, and especially intellectual creativity, mediated by information and have therefore to be technology.

In praxeological terms (from the Greek. *praktis* – practice – theory of efficient organization of activities), scientific discoveries creatively transformed into scientific and applied technological solutions (inventions), in engineering studies, and the last – in production technologies and products in some way. Technological equipment when it is considered the most advanced in full compliance with the principles of resource conservation and minimizing the cost of raw materials and energy. Socio-humanitarian direction of accelerating technological processes – a guarantee of timely meets the vital needs of the people. Thus, the intellect in its fundamental essence doomed to innovative improvement of socio-economic technologies in all sectors without exception [8, p. 35].

Given the fact that information is a strategic asset of a government, it is better, from a long-term viewpoint, to have a government agency which is in charge of the administration and management of government data/information resources. Whether the collection of information by a government agency is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility for the agency, the agency in charge of information resources management of the government must: 1. Prepare an inventory of all information collection activities; 2. Assign agencies as the primary collectors for other agencies; 3. Determine the goals for the reduction of information collection; 4. Monitor compliance with recommendations of the government; 5. Design and operate a government-wide information locator system; 6. Report on a regular basis to the government, the problems to be resolved and coordinated [4, p. 196].

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.

It should also be noted that the administrative and legal regulation of the use of information resources has a number of unresolved problems such as the absence of detailed regulation of the possibility of providing an information resource for a fee. Considering the above, we consider it necessary to legislate the right to free government information resources in electronic form. Lack of control in the use of

state information resources conditioned to the lack of administrative liability for unauthorized copying of documents, incorrect storage of the originals in state and municipal archives and libraries.

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Ситник Г.О. Інформаційний ресурс як об’єкт державного управління

У статті окреслено підходи щодо визначення категорії «інформаційний ресурс». Зазначається, що інформація є найважливішим ресурсом країни поряд з фінансовим, природним, трудовим, матеріальним і іншими ресурсами.

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

Сытник Г.А. Информационный ресурс как объект государственного управления

В статье обозначены подходы к определению категории «информационный ресурс». Отмечается, что информация является важнейшим ресурсом страны наряду с финансовым, природным, трудовым, материальным и другими ресурсами.

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

Sitnic G.A. Information resource as an object of state administration

The article marked the approaches to the definition of the category “information resource”. It is noted that the information is the most important resource of the country, along with financial, natural, labor, material and other resources.

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

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