Kostyuk T.

E-democracy and shaping of nowadays world valuable-cognitive paradigm

Private Joint-Stock Company "High Educational Institution "Interregional Academy of personnel management"

Annotation

Innovation of the concept of e-democracy, among other things is that it promotes a departure from the one-sided understanding of democracy based only on fair elections principles and promotes to keep power under control, subordinate governments, corporations and other institutions due to the long public supervision and control through monitoring institutions to improve the quality of political representation, punish and eliminate the scoundrels out off politics.

Key words: democracy, e-democracy, e-government, e-democracy, semi-direct e-democracy, open-source democracy, monitor democracy, parliamentary representation.

Public administration - is not a trend, international practice but requirement. The need for additional, non-parliamentary, mechanisms to monitor the activities of political structures and political institutions has led to total mediatization of the political process. This active informative and comprehensive information and communication policy aspect of modern industrial society causes displacement of explanatory diagrams of the liberal democracy current state towards electronic democracy (e-democracy), which appears as a new, historically-conditioned form of democracy.

The modern era is marked by John Kin as a revolutionary era of "excess to communication." The communication revolution is still ongoing, but we can observe its political consequences: first, the democratization of information, meaning "the abolition of privileges in the field of information previously available on a limited basis and only to elites " [2, p.37]; second - mediatization in private sphere, which provoked lively discussions about the "determination and ethical-political significance of separation of public and private" [2, p.46]; thirdly, "active involvement of citizens, journalists and supervisory institutions, striving and aiming to engage authorities with revelations and facts that require public disclosure "[2, p.56]; fourth, a marked increase in the number of "unelected representatives", which refers to "the defense of public interests and values, public figures, whose authority is beyond electoral politics" [2, p.74]; fifthly, the global audience design. These and other "mysterious innovations", which filled society, rich media, forced to question old ways of thinking and interpretation of media, government and politics.

E-democracy, by contrast, is not a single variety or the result of the evolution of classical liberal form of democracy. Rather, it is a process that started on conditions of increasing penetration of information and communication technologies (ICT) and the Internet in the political sphere of society and significantly affects it. Nowadays new forms of governance are emerging in the form of "electronic government", the systems of websites of state institutions, political parties and public organizations are being created, they begin to use different ways of "electronic voting" in many countries. As a result the public policy gets more shrewd character, publicity and acquires citizens involved in policy creation, which significantly affects the processes of democratization. This led to the birth of the phenomenon, known as "E-democracy", which increases the possibility of citizens to be engaged in politics and influence the political process, at least at the decision-making level.

Thus, e-democracy is a new historical form of democracy, a kind of "post-electoral" politics and government, determined by the rapid growth of a variety of types of extra-parliamentary power control mechanisms. The leading role in the emergence and consolidation of e-democracy belongs to the authorities' monitoring networks operating parallel and sometimes at odds with the traditional structures of representative democracy. However, the possibility of a new type of democracy has led the transformation of democratic institutions.

Ideas that predicted the arrival of e-democracy were expressed in different time by Charles Kooley, R. Park, George Gallup, H.Lassuell and others. Problems and prospects of political communication in a

general sense and in terms of increasing exposure of modern information technologies were in the focus of attention of foreign researchers (D. Butler, B. Birelson, J. Gaudet, L. Grossman, C. Deutsch, D. Easton, A. Etzioni , P. Lazarsfeld, William Lippman, N. Negropont, L. Pay, T. Andreeva, M. Grachev, M.Vershynin, V. Pugachev, A. Solovyov) as well as Ukrainian scientists (V. Bebik, S. Boychun, D. Dubov, A. Kartunov, N. Kostenko, A. Kabachna, Y. Hanzhurov, N. Nyzhnyk, L. Malyshenko, A. Serenok, M. Ostapenko, D. Pocheptsov, Y. Shayhorodskyy).

There are several prerequisites for e-democracy implemention. First, the administration quality doesn't mean the actual time requirements, moreover, all along the vertical. Thus to improve the quality control it's necessary to move to new ways of making decisions. Secondly, the intensification of citizens' political participation. In most democracies democracy and its main institutions are based not only on the government but also on a civil society. So to increase citizens' involvement in political life it is necessary to introduce new mechanisms for policy development. Thirdly, the suggestions proposed by citizens about the real action at the level of district, city, region to consider that e-democracy is not limited to voting by Internet. This is the method to make socially valuable decisions with the participation of all concerned.

Taking into account all the above information, e-democracy is manifested in the following forms: organization of the vote due to the world wide web, possibility to the citizens to discuss the decisions of the authorities on the forums, chats, blogs, "open source democracy", "e-government", "semi-direct e-democracy" and so on. The "open source democracy" allows to the registered on the site users to change the law. This form provides the common lawmaking process of parliament and citizens [3, p.109]. The content of the concept of "electronic government» (e-government) is that all political institutions necessarily reflect the normal course of business in the online mode. They published government reports, create a public portal where in available for all manner is given the full information about the government, and there is an opportunity to express the opinion on some pressing issues on the forum.

As for Ukraine, the Constitution in Article 40 guarantees citizens the right to direct individual or collective petitions to public authorities, to personal appeal to local government and to the officials and officers of these bodies that are obliged to consider the appeal and give a reasoned response within the legally established deadline. To implement the relevant provisions of the Constitution not so longtime after its approval in Ukraine they adopted the Law "On Public Appeals" (dated 02.10.1996). However, during 20 years the law now is largely outdated and there is a need of a new or amended one, or taking other regulations, for example, in the form of amendments to the Administrative Code of Ukraine concerning the legal regulation of procedures to respond or not to respond to appeals. In July 2, 2015 the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On citizens' appeals on electronic addresses and e-petitions" was adopted. It essentially upgraded existing legislation, expanding its ability to use e-addresses and e-petitions.

In Ukraine, the media activists who organize e-petitions are often called the "sofa forces" as thay operate mainly through social networks, and in view of the spreading influence of the Internet in the modern era of ICT and the rapid increment of supporters of this type of social interaction, we should treat them as the true driving force of a modern society. Prevalent become online recruiting, coaching, forums on various topics of political life, the electronic petition posted on the websites of leading political institutions of power and so on. And it's worth to note that this method is effective.

Electronic petitions, which have gained popularity in recent years in Ukraine at the end of 2015 already counted in the ranks of his supporters more than 10 mln. people. Thus, through a special section of the official website of the President of Ukraine - petition.president.gov.ua – the Ukrainians placed a lot of appeals to the president with appropriate proposals for urgent and critical issues for society with the necessary support in 25 000 people's votes, and these petitions were taken into consideration and some of them have now transformed into laws [1].

But we should not idealize e-democracy and the means by which it operates, it's not a panacea for the crisis of the political system, not the way to solve problems, but only an aid, a supplement to the traditional methods of policy making. E-democracy is a tool for improving the quality of managerial decisions relating to each individual and political actor and the society in general. The main task of political institutions should become striving to improve confidence to the government and politicians, to develop the civil society and to promote citizens' participation in the process of solving urgent social and political problems by using modern means of communication.

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Костюк Тетяна Олександрівна, кандидат політичних наук, доцент, заступник завідувача кафедри філософії і політології ПрАТ «ВНЗ «МАУП»», м. Київ

Kostyuk Tetyana Oleksandrivna, PhD in political science, assistant professor, Deputy Head of Philosophy and Political Sciences Chair of PJSC "High Educational Institution "Interregional Academy of personnel management", Kyiv