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Citizen participation in the process of developing and implementing a policy of information openness of local government bodies: problems of public control and public cooperation

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INTRODUCTION

An integral feature of a legal and democratic state is the information openness of public authorities, which allows citizens to get an adequate idea and form an opinion about the activities of government institutions and the state of society. In addition, there is the possibility of productive public control over the activities of the bodies of state and municipal government themselves.

The effectiveness of interaction between state and society largely depends on the degree of information openness of the authorities, and this is what gives rise to a special interest of researchers, especially during periods of serious transformational changes.

The importance of the problem is recognized by the scientific community. Thus, during a speech in the Federation Council, the director of the All-Russian Center for Public Opinion Research, V. Fedorov, said that the Russian state, with its hierarchy and branching of power, remains a “black box” for the majority of the Russian citizens¹. This statement testifies to such problems of Russian society as insufficient information openness of state and municipal governments, disruption of communication channels between the authorities and the population, and a low level of trust in persons in positions of power.

Thus, the issue of citizen participation in the process of ensuring information openness of government at all levels is particularly relevant, since it is the most important condition for high-quality communication between government and society, and therefore allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of state and municipal government.

The object of the study is informational openness of the local self-government bodies.

The subject of the study is methodology for assessing the information openness of local governments.

The purpose generalization and structuring of the parameters for assessing the level of information openness of local governments, improving the methodology for assessing the level of information openness of local governments.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- to explore the theoretical foundations of the information openness of power, revealing its essence, key features, transformation in the conditions of the information society, consider public control as a condition for ensuring the information openness of government bodies, and also consider the regulatory framework in the field of information openness.

¹ Russian Public Opinion Research Center: for the majority of Russians, the state remains a “black box” [Electronic resource] // Parliamentary newspaper. Access mode: <https://www.pnp.ru/politics/2017/01/18/vciom-dlya-bolshinstva-rossiyangosudarstvo-ostayotsya-chyornym-yashhikom.html> (date of access: 15.02.2023).

- analyze the implementation of the policy of information openness of the authorities, considering modern tools for implementing the openness of authorities, consider regional and local practices for implementing the policy of information openness, as well as consider existing methods for assessing the information openness of government bodies and improve them.

- to assess the implementation of the information openness of the local self-government body and form proposals for improvement.

The novelty of the work lies in improving the methodology for assessing the level of information openness of local governments, which allows expanding the methodology and assessing the openness of work in the information field on the Internet. Based on the results of the assessment by the supplemented methodology, it is possible to assess the ongoing work of the responsible structural unit in the direction of information work, the placement of information, materials, regulatory legal acts enshrined in the requirements of this legislation, and it is also possible to assess the qualitative characteristics of the posted materials.

The theoretical and practical significance of the study lies in clarifying and summarizing the fundamentals of information openness of local governments, which allows the presented conclusions and recommendations to be used in order to improve the efficiency of the structural unit responsible for information openness in implementing information openness on the official Internet portals (websites) of authorities.

The degree of scientific development of the problem.

The first research in the field of information openness began abroad in the 70-80s of 20th century. The main emphasis at this time, the researchers put on the development of concepts of the information society, which formed ideas about the significance of this issue.

The basis of modern research was laid by D. Bell, M. Castells, M. O. Toffler, J. Masuda¹. As a result of scientific research, foreign authors came to the conclusion that in the information society the most important role will be played by knowledge and high-quality, publicly available and easily disseminated information.

¹ Bell. E. The Coming Post-Industrial Society [Electronic resource] // Online library knigogid. - Access mode: <https://knigogid.ru/books/484415-gryaduschee-postindustrialnoe-obschestvo/toread> (date of access: 14.01.2023). Aron R. Le developpement de la societeindustrielleet la satisficationsociale [Electronic resource] // I-Revues. - Access mode: <http://documents.irevues.inist.fr/handle/2042/30131> (date of access: 11.01.2023). Castells, M. The Rise of the Network Society. Information Age [Electronic resource] // Access mode: https://deterritorialinvestigations.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/manuel_castells_the_rise_of_the_network_societybookfi-org.pdf (date of access 11.01.2023). Toffler. E. The third wave. [Electronic resource] // Political the science.Electronic anthology. Access mode:http://www.read.virmk.ru/present_past_pdf/Toffler_Tretiya_volna.pdf (date of access: 18.01.2023). Masuda Y.The Information Society as Postindustrial Society [Electronic resource]. Access mode:https://books.google.ru/books?id=ynkmIxFIG3AC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru&source=gs_bse_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false (date of access 14.01.2023).

The concepts of the information society were studied and deepened by domestic researchers R.F. Abdeev, V.G. Afanasieva and others¹. The range of scientific issues in the works of these researchers included an analysis of the problems and prospects for the implementation of information society models in Russia. In particular, V.G. Afanasyeva studied the global trend of management informatization, which is expressed in developed institutions of transparency and accountability within the framework of the nation state.

In the works of I.A. Zhuravleva, E.A. Kleimenova, T.M. Reser, information openness was considered as the most important criterion for the effectiveness of state and municipal governments².

At the turn of the 20th-21st centuries D.S. Chereskin, G.L. Smolyan, V.N. Tsygichko³ drew attention to the problems associated with the informatization processes in Russia, who raised the issue of information protection in the conditions of society transformation. I.L. Bachilo and V.A. Kopylov⁴ formed a new scientific direction - information law, where the problems of legal regulation of relations in the field of access to information, protection of personal data and information activities in general are intensively studied.

A number of researchers, including V. Gornostaev and O. K. Dergunova⁵, analyzed the implementation of the concepts of "electronic government", "electronic democracy" and "Electronic Russia".

Of particular interest in the study is the book by I. M. Dzyaloshinsky "Informational openness of power as the basis of social partnership", in which the author raises the issue of legal regulation of the information openness of government bodies, as well as the problems of implementing information policy in modern

1 Abdeev R.F. Philosophy of information civilization [Electronic resource]. M.: VLADOS. 1994. Access mode: <http://filosof.historic.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000892/st000.shtml> (date of access: 01/02/2023); Afanaseva V.G. Social information and social management [Electronic resource] // Tavrichesky National University. V. I. Vernadsky. Access mode: <http://www.tnu.in.ua/study/books/entry-1782746.html> (date of access: 11.01.2023).

2 Zhuravleva I.A. Improving the mechanism of openness of activities of executive authorities. M., 2013.; Kleymenov E.A. Openness as a factor in increasing the efficiency of public administration. Khabarovsk, 2011; Rezer T.M. Information openness of state and municipal government. Ekaterinburg. 2018.

3 Chereskin D.S. On the formation of the information society in Russia [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <http://emag.iis.ru/arc/infosoc/emag.nsf/BPA/6dc6986113f8d887c32569660043cded> (date of access 01.15.2023); Smolyan G.L. Some key concepts of informatization: categorical status and subject area [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <http://emag.iis.ru/arc/infosoc/emag.nsf/BPA/2a732b263c2fedfc44257ea8002e5712> (date of access: 03.01.2023); Tsygichko V.N. Information and analytical support for strategic decisions. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <http://emag.iis.ru/arc/infosoc/emag.nsf/BPAEng/d272a4aa6467d818c32571e3003d1c40> (Date of access 10.02.2023).

4 Bachilo I.L. Information Law [Electronic resource] // Yurayt. 2011. Access mode: http://www.telecomlaw.ru/studyguides/infolaw/infolaw_2011_b.pdf (date of access: 12.01.2023); Kopylov V.A. Information law [Electronic resource] // Access mode: http://telecomlaw.ru/studyguides/infolaw/kopylov_2002.pdf (date of access: 14.02.2023).

5 Gornostaev V.V. Information inequality in modern Russia [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/informatsionnoe-neravenstvo-v-sovremennoy-rossii/viewer> (date of access: 17.01.2023); Dergunova O.K. Microsoft Strategic Initiatives [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <http://emag.iis.ru/arc/infosoc/emag.nsf/BPA/58f37521ce87721dc3256d57003f3b3e> (date of access: 17.01.2023);

Russia¹. Recently, complex dissertations have appeared on the issues of introducing e-government on Russian soil². There are scientific studies by D.E. Tavokin, A.O. Popov, E.V. Talapina, which examine the possibilities and prospects for using the latest information and communication technologies and the Internet in the political sphere³.

The issue of information openness of the authorities is also covered in the format of scientific articles. In particular, the regional practice of introducing information and communication technologies in the sphere of public administration was studied by O.V. Malakhov and V.A. Sukhanov⁴.

Thus, the number of works devoted to the study of the problems of ensuring the information openness of power is constantly increasing. At the same time, aspects of introducing informatization into the management system at the regional and municipal levels remain poorly understood. The scientific solution of these problems is important for the formation of Russia as a democratic legal state, in which the rights and freedoms of man and citizen should determine the content of the activities of local authorities, and for the implementation of the sustainable development of Russian society.

Research hypothesis:

Absence a special electronic tool for defending local residents' interests within the official website decrease opportunities to influence the level of informational openness of authorities.

The source base is represented by several types of sources.

1 Dzyaloshinskiy I.M. Information openness of power as the basis of public policy [Electronic resource] // Electronic Library "Civil Society". Access mode: https://www.civisbook.ru/files/File/Dzyalosh_inf_otkr.pdf (date of access: 12.01.2023).

2 Styrin E.M. Electronic government: strategies for formation and development [Electronic resource]: author. dis. ... cand. Social Sciences. / EAT. Styrin; Moscow, 2006. Access mode: <https://www.dissercat.com/content/elektronnoe-pravitelstvo-strategii-formirovaniya-i-azvitiya> (date of access: 15.01.2023); Yakovleva E.A. Electronic government: theoretical models and political strategy of the Russian state [Electronic resource]: author. dis. ... cand. polit. Sciences. / E.A. Yakovlev. Moscow, 2006. Access mode: <https://www.dissercat.com/content/elektronnoe-ravitelstvo-teoreticheskie-modeli-ipoliticheskaya-strategiya-rossiiskogo-gosud> (date of access: 14.01.2023); Gabuev S.V. Electronic government: problems of the effectiveness of political management (comparative analysis of Russian and world experience) [Electronic resource]: author. dis. ... cand. polit. Sciences. / S.V. Gabuev. Moscow, 2018. Access mode: https://mgimo.ru/science/diss/Gabuev_diss.pdf (date of access: 11.01.2023).

3 Tavokin D.E. Information and communication technologies in the implementation of social functions of state power [Electronic resource]: author. dis. ... cand. social Sciences. / D.E. Tavokin; Moscow, 2010. Access mode: <https://www.dissercat.com/content/informatsionno-kommunikativnye-tekhnologii-vrealizatsii-sotsialnykh-funktsii-gosudarstvenno> (date of access: 17.01.2023); Popov A.O. Information and communication technologies as a factor in improving the state regulation of the national economy in the information society [Electronic resource]: author. dis. ... cand. economy Sciences / A. O. Popov; Moscow, 2008. Access mode: <https://www.ifap.ru/library/book368.pdf> (date of access: 14.01.2023); Talapina E.V. Modernization of public administration in the information society [Electronic resource]: Aftoref. dis. ... cand. legal Sciences / E.V. Talapin; Moscow, 2015. Access mode: <http://lawtheses.com/modernizatsiya-osudarstvennogo-upravleniya-v-informatsionnom-obschestve> (Date of access: 17.01.2023).

4 Malakhova O.V., Sukhanova V.A. information openness of the activities of state authorities: regional practice [Electronic resource]// Central Russian Bulletin of Social Sciences No. 2 (38). 2015. Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/informatsionnaya-otkrytost-deyatelnosti-organovgosudarstvennoy-vlasti-regionalnye-praktiki/viewer> (date of access 21.01.2023).

First of all, **normative legal acts** were used, which made it possible to study how the policy in the field of information openness is carried out: these are the Constitution of the Russian Federation¹, federal laws, the law of the Russian Federation, the Land Code of the Russian Federation². Further, Decrees of the President were considered of the Russian Federation, resolutions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation³. In addition, normative acts of the ministries and departments of the Russian Federation⁴ were used. The work also used Decree of the Government of the Udmurt Republic No. 395 “On approval of requirements for technological, software and linguistic means to ensure the use of the official website of the Government of the Udmurt Republic on the Internet” Grozny⁵. Draft

1 Constitution of the Russian Federation [Electronic resource]: official. website /President of Russia. Access mode: <http://constitution.kremlin.ru/> [date of access: 18.01.2023].

2 “On the procedure for considering applications from citizens of the Russian Federation” [Electronic resource]: feder. law May 2, 2006 No. 59-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the basics of public control in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: Feder. law July 21, 2014 No. 212-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the general principles of organizing local self-government in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: federal law October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On information, information technologies and information protection" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of July 27, 2007 No. 149-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the organization of the provision of state and municipal services" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of July 27, 2010 No. 210-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On providing access to information about activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies" [Electronic resource]: federal law February 9, 2009 No. 8-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On Combating Corruption" [Electronic resource]: Feder. Law of December 25, 2008 No. 273-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the contract system in the field of procurement of goods, works, services to meet state and municipal needs" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of April 5, 2013 No. 44-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: Feder. Law of April 4, 2005 No. 32-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; Law of the Russian Federation of December 27, 1991 N 2124-1 "On the Mass Media". [Electronic resource] // Reference system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_1511/ (date of access 17.01.2023); Land Code of the Russian Federation. [Electronic resource] // Reference system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_33773/ (date of access 16.01.2023).

3 "Issues of combating corruption" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on July 8, 2013 No. 613. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the main directions of improving the system of public administration". [Electronic resource]: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on May 7, 2012 No. 601. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

4 "On Approval of the State Program "Information Society (2011-2023)"". [Electronic resource]: resolution. Government of the Russian Federation October 20, 2010 No. 1815-r. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On Approval of the Concept of Openness of Federal Executive Bodies" [Electronic resource]: disp. Government of the Russian Federation January 30, 2014 No. 93-r. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On ensuring access to information about the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal executive bodies" [Electronic resource]: decree. Government of the Russian Federation November 24, 2009 No. 953 Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus"; “On the Lists of Information on the Activities of State Bodies, Local Self-Government Bodies, Placed on the Internet in the Form of Open Data” [Electronic resource]: raspor. Government of the Russian Federation July 10, 2013 No. 1187-r. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; Model Code of Ethics and Official Conduct of Civil Servants of the Russian Federation and Municipal Employees. [Electronic resource] // Reference system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_113505/ (date of access: 27.01.2023).

2 On the organization of access to information about the activities of the Head of the Municipal Formation “City of Izhevsk”, the Administration of the City of Izhevsk and organizations subordinate to the Administration of the City of Izhevsk” [Electronic resource]: resolution of the Head of the Municipal Formation “City of Izhevsk” dated May 13, 2016 No. 73. Access from ref. - legal system "Consultant Plus"; “On the coordination of information activities and work on interaction with the media, work in social networks” [Electronic resource]: resolution of the Head of the Municipality “City of Izhevsk” dated April 17, 2019 No. 101. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; “On the organization of work on the official website of the municipality “City of Izhevsk”” [Electronic resource]: Resolution of the Head of the municipality “City of Izhevsk” dated September 30, 2019 No. 256. Access from

Federal Law N 145507-7 “On the Legal Regulation of the Activities of Social Networks and on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation”¹ was used as an additional type of source.

Additionally, **methodological recommendations** were taken on the implementation of the principles of openness in federal executive bodies, approved by the protocol of the Government Commission for Coordinating the Activities of the Open Government², as well as the methodology of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation, that allows assessing the level of openness of departments³.

Another type of source is **statistical information** that allows to determine the level of access of the population to information and communication technologies, the attitude of people to government institutions, the media: these are data from the Federal State Statistics Service, statistics of citizens' appeals, located on the official website of the city of Izhevsk⁴. The work also used data from sociological surveys of the Foundation. Friedrich Ebert, Yuri Levada Analytical Center, Public Opinion Foundation⁵.

Media materials are represented by publications on Internet portals that most actively covered the problems of information openness: these are Izhlife, Uadminfo⁶.

reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; "On the creation of the Municipal Autonomous Institution" Agency "Capital Izhevsk" [Electronic resource]: Resolution of the Administration of the city of Izhevsk dated February 16, 2016 No. 22. Access from the reference - legal system "Consultant Plus"; education "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource]: order of the Administration of the city of Izhevsk No. 728. Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus"; On the approval of the municipal program "Municipal Governance for 2015-2023" [Electronic resource]: Resolution of the Administration of the Municipal District "City of Izhevsk" dated September 29, 2014 No. 1071. Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus"; Charter MO "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource]: official website / Municipal formation "City of Izhevsk". Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/15136.html> (date of access: 12.01.2023); "Support for socially oriented non-profit organizations operating on the territory of the municipal formation "City of Izhevsk"" [Electronic resource]: municipal program // Access mode: <https://izhdoc.ru/izhdoc/olimp/docdownload/e/pdf/file>. (date of access: 14.01.2023); "On approval of the procedure for considering citizens' appeals received on the official pages (accounts) in the social networks of the City Hall of Grozny" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the Mayor's Office of the city of Grozny dated September 24, 2018 No. 89. - Access from the reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

1 On the legal regulation of the activities of social networks and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation” [Electronic resource]: draft feder. Law of June 17, 2023 No. 145507-7. – Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 Guidelines for the implementation of the principles of openness in federal executive bodies, approved. protocol of absentee voting of the Government Commission for Coordinating the Activities of the Open Government dated December 26, 2013. No. AM-P36-89pr.

3 Guidelines for the implementation of the principles of openness of departments, developed by experts of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://ach.gov.ru/page/government-openness> (date of access: 14.01.2023).

4 Information society in the Russian Federation [Electronic resource]: official website / Federal state statistics service. Collection. 2018. Access mode: https://www.gks.ru/free_doc/doc_2018/info-ob2018.pdf (date of access: 22.01.2023); MO official website City of Izhevsk. Appeals of citizens. [Electronic resource]// Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/14742.html> (date of access: 05.01.2023).

5 Russian Generation Z Attitudes and Values 2019/2023 [Electronic resource] // Friedrich Ebert Foundation. Collection. 2019. Access mode: <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/moskau/16135.pdf> (Date of access 06.01.2023); Institutional trust [Electronic resource]: population survey // Yuri Levada Analytical Center. Oct 24, 2019 Access mode: <https://www.levada.ru/2019/10/24/institutsionalnoe-doverie-5/> (date of access: 18.01.2023); Interest in news on the Internet. [Electronic resource]: population survey // Public Fund Opinion. 2015. 23 Jul. Access mode: <https://fom.ru/SMI-i-internet/12247> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

6 The issue of improvement of the Birch Grove [Electronic resource] // News portal Izhlife.ru - 2019. - August 7. - Access mode <https://izhlife.ru/building/88920-vopros-blagoustroystva-berezovoy-roschi-obsudili-vizhevsk>. html (date of access: 17.01.2023); Complex construction. [Electronic resource] // News Uadminfo portal. March 23, 2018

In order to study the information openness of local self-government bodies on the Internet, Internet **websites and social networks** were used, in particular, the official website of the city of Izhevsk izh.ru¹ was used, as well as the pages of local self-government bodies on social networks «VKontakte» and video hosting YouTube².

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is represented, first of all, by the institutional approach, which allows to consider the rules of law, institutions of information openness and the mechanisms of their interaction. Also, information openness was considered as a key element of high-quality political communication within the framework of the communicative approach.

To make this research more accurate and acceptable, following research methods were identified:

Methods of data collection: the method of **interview** were conducted with a member of the Public Chamber of Izhevsk L.M.Gonin, Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk O.V. Garin, political scientist, candidate of historical sciences, associate professor M.Yu. Malyshev.

Methods of data analysis

- to study individual phenomena of information openness the method of **analysis** was used. A separate object of its application was the official website of the city of Izhevsk in the study of the compliance of its content with the norms of the current Russian legislation while ensuring information activity.
- **the synthesis method** was applied to determine the overall level of information openness of local self-government of Izhevsk;
- **comparison** - to highlight the most effective ways to implement the information openness of power.
- in addition, when studying the official website of the city of Izhevsk and the social networks of city local self-government bodies, the **descriptive method** was used, showing its main content, topics and publication frequency.

Access mode: <https://udm-info.ru/article/general/23-03-2018/beskompleksnaya-zastroyka-v-izhevskie-hoteli-iz-yat-zemli-vostochnogo-posyolka> (date of access: 17.01.2023).

1 Official website of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <http://www.izh.ru/i/info/17485.html> (date of access: 22.01.2023).

2 City Council of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/gorduma18> (date of access: 12.02.2023); [Electronic resource] // Facebook.com. Access mode: facebook.com/gorduma18/ (date of access: 15.01.2023); [Electronic resource] // ok.ru. Access mode: <https://ok.ru/group/54555156152420> (access mode: 17.01.2023); Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk O. V. Garin [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/oleg.garin> (date of access: 14.01.2023); Administration of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: https://vk.com/izh_gov (date of access: 15.01.2023); [Electronic resource] // YouTube.com. Access mode: <https://www.youtube.com/c/izhevsk/videos> (date of access: 02/14/2023). Head of the city of Izhevsk O.N. Bekmemetiev [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/olegbekmemetiev> (date of access: 14.01.2023).

The normative method was of significant importance in the framework of the study, since one of the most important categories of sources was the legislative acts and regulatory documents of Russia.

Limitations and scope of the research

Limitations

Data about citizen participation in the process of developing and implementing a policy of information openness of local government bodies was considered between 2019-2023.

Civic participation in the process of developing and implementing a policy of information openness of local government bodies was narrowed to the Izhevsk city that covers:

- regulatory and legal framework in the field of information openness
- institutional support of information work and information openness of local governments
- implementation of the policy of information openness of local self-government in Izhevsk through access to information, the ability to control local self-government, access to participation in decision-making, revealing its strengths and weaknesses.
- practices to increase the level of information openness in the city by citizen and recommendations for increasing the level of information openness.

The structure of the work is determined in accordance with the goals and objectives set and consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of sources and references used, list of symbols and abbreviations and applications.

Chapter 1 THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION

OPENNESS OF AUTHORITIES

1.1. Information openness of power: essence, main features

Open government is the ideal that democracy strives for. Democracy as rule of the people implies the direct management of the affairs of the state by citizens, which seems impossible without the possession of the necessary information.

The openness of power is manifested, first of all, in the ability of the population to take part in governance, as the French politician of the 19th century Alexis de Tocqueville wrote about. He developed the idea that the maximum involvement of the majority of citizens in government would help to avoid manifestations of tyranny, whether it be tyranny in the person of one person, a small group or "tyranny of the majority"¹. This thesis is actively developed by participatory and representative democratic theories.

Supporters of the participatory theory or participatory democracy, including N. Poulantzas, K. Paytman, B. Barber, focus on the need for society not only to elect representatives, but also to take a direct part in governance: to prepare, make decisions, control their implementation. Within the framework of this theory, it is assumed that no sphere of public life can be outside of politics, which means that it is especially important to involve as many citizens as possible in the process of making political decisions at all levels of power and in all spheres of society². At the same time, the understanding of democracy is reduced not so much to the rule of the people, but to the rule of the educated citizens who have all the necessary information³. Thus, the active participation of citizens, on the one hand, prevents the imposition of decisions "from above", on the other hand, motivates for self-improvement. Therefore, the participatory model is the direct management of the state by educated, informed citizens.

This model of democracy has limitations, which indicates, in particular, N.A. Baranov: firstly, the political sphere requires specific professional knowledge

1 Tocqueville A. Democracy in America [Electronic resource] // Scientific Electronic Library "Civic society in Russia. Access mode: https://www.civisbook.ru/files/File/Tokville_Democracy_1.pdf (date of access: 19.01.2023).

2 Pateman C. Participation and Democratic Theory [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://tavaana.org/en/book/carole-pateman-“participa> (date of access 15.01.2023).

3 Barber B. Participatory Democracy // Encyclopedia of Democracy [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://ecpr.eu/Filestore/PaperProposal/71d7f83c-3fe4-4b11-82a2-c151cd3769f4.pdf> (date of access 14.01.2023).

that every citizen cannot possess, and secondly, direct democracy contains the threat of the tyranny of the majority, as well as the problem of voluntary participation or non-participation in the political life of society¹.

This problem can be overcome with a representative theory of democracy, where the principle of citizen participation is not rejected, but part of the popular sovereignty is transferred to controlled elected persons and bodies with the necessary professional knowledge. In developing the theory of representative democracy, Thomas Hobbes and John Locke proceeded from the premise that, in order to establish general order and security, the people choose one person or a board of representatives and delegate to them the right to make socially significant decisions. Thus, the people provide legitimacy to the authorities, and the authorities recognize themselves as responsible for everything that is done in the name of the common good. If for T. Hobbes the transfer of sovereignty by the people is total², then for J. Locke this occurs only upon receipt of guarantees to ensure their natural rights³. Therefore, self-defence is transformed into protection by political power, which is guaranteed by the rule of law.

Thus, an integral feature of a democratic society is the participation of citizens in governance, which becomes possible due to the information openness of power structures.

However, the lack of effective mechanisms for the protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the immaturity of civil society, calls into question the very existence of a democratic and rule of law state: the authorities are moving away from the people, abusing the entrusted powers, the mechanism for making socially significant decisions is becoming less transparent, hence the growth and development of corruption, a decrease in the flow of qualified personnel striving for public service, the installation of a negative image of the state among various segments of the population, the loss of their trust, a violation of communication between the public and the authorities. In this case, in order to establish political communication, the information openness of elected officials and authorities is an urgent need.

Therefore, the openness and transparency of government bodies are key features of a democratic state, as they help overcome the alienation of power from society. On the one hand, the effectiveness of the work of the authorities themselves depends on the openness of power, on the other hand, the level of public approval and trust.

1 Baranov N.A. Modern democracy: an evolutionary approach [Electronic resource] / N.A. Baranov. SPb., 2008. [Electronic resource] // Access mode: https://www.tsu.ge/data/file_db/faculty-lawpublic/Tanamedrove%20demokratia!!!.pdf (Date of access: 18.01.2023).

2 Hobbes T. Leviathan, or Matter, Form and Power of the Church and Civil State [Electronic resource] /T. Hobbes. 1651. Library of Maxim Moshkov lib.ru. Access mode: http://lib.ru/FILOSOF/GOBBS/leviafan.txt_with-big-pictu-res.html (date of access 16.01.2023).

3 Locke J. Two treatises on government [Electronic resource] // Scientific electronic library civisbook.ru. Access mode: https://www.civisbook.ru/files/File/Lokk_Traktaty_2.pdf (date of access: 16.01.2023).

In the scientific literature, different concepts are used to define the openness of power. A number of researchers interpret the principle of information openness as transparency¹. This approach is characterized by the fusion of the concepts of openness and transparency.

Opponents of the above approach insist that these concepts have semantic differences and are not completely synonymous. So, according to V. V. Polyansky, D. Galligan, Yu. N. Starilov, openness means the openness of the activities of government bodies for observation². F. I. Belozor interprets openness as a form of democratic relations between the state and society, which consists of the possibility of citizens and their associations to participate in making managerial decisions, in monitoring and controlling their implementation³. That is, openness consists in interaction with civil society, which implies the ability to influence the decisions of authority bodies.

In the Concept of openness of federal executive bodies, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 93, openness means consistent and strict compliance with the principles of information openness, clarity, involvement of civil society, and accountability in the exercise of state powers and functions⁴. This means that the concept of "openness of the activities of public authorities" is communicative in nature, that is, it implies the existence of a close relationship between government and society, based on interaction and impact on each other.

The concept of "transparency" came from foreign literature and is understood as a special mode of activity of bodies and organizations that ensures accessibility for familiarization and evaluation for an indefinite circle of people most of the information produced.

Information transparency of the activities of government bodies is designed to provide access to regularly updated information about their activities and decisions, an explanation of the content, goals and mechanism for the implementation of public policy.

1 Rezer T.M. Information openness of state and municipal authorities [Electronic resource] // Electronic scientific archive of UrFU. 2018. Access mode: http://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/59655/1/978-5-7996-2297-8_2018.pdf (date of access: 14.01.2023). Tovanchova E.N., Shleverda I.N. Transparency of power as the basis for the formation of a positive image of public administration [Electronic resource] / E.N. Tovanchova. 2009. Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/transparentnost-vlasti-kak-osnova-formirovaniya-polozhitelnogo-imidzhaorganov-gosudarstvennogo-upravleniya/viewer> (date of access: 11.01.2023). Zakharova T.V. Transparency as a factor in the culture of democratic public authority [Electronic resource] / T.V. Zakharov. Bulletin of TSU. 2011. Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pochemu-vlast-vrossii-zakryta/viewer> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

2 Galligan D., Polyansky V.V., Starilov Yu.N. Administrative law. History of development and basic modern concepts [Electronic resource] / D. Galligan., V.V. Polyansky, Yu.N. Starilov. Moscow: Jurist, 2002. Access mode: <https://may.alleng.org/d/jur/jur547.htm> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

3 Belozor F.I. Expansion of openness and transparency of public administration [Electronic resource] / F.I. Belozor. Bryansk, 2012. Access mode: http://www.ranebrf.ru/.../Belozor%20F.I._Extension%20openness%20 (date of access: 17.01.2023).

4 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 93-Pr dated January 30, 2014 [Electronic resource] // Help system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_158273/ (date of access: 12.01.2023).

Information transparency is mainly in quantity (reduction or increase in the amount of information), and information openness - in quality (relevance, content, reliability, regularity, timeliness, representativeness).

Transparency is functional in nature, which leads to the regulation of social processes, and openness is social and communicative.

Thus, the terms information "transparency" and "openness" in the executive authorities at all levels of state and municipal government have clear differences in meaning. Moreover, the transparency of government bodies is a property of openness, which implies a guarantee of accessibility, enshrined in law for the subjects of society as a whole, of reliable information about the activities of municipal and state administration. This means that the information openness of the activities of public authorities includes transparency, as well as communication channels and means of public control.

The possibility of obtaining complete and reliable information about the activities of the authorities gives a number of positive effects: firstly, it forms an informed and active electorate, which would be less susceptible to emotions and populist ideas; secondly, the responsibility of the authorities to the population is increasing due to the assessment by society of their activities. There comes an understanding and acceptance by society of the goals set by the authorities, which guarantees the legitimacy of the adopted legislative acts. Thus, there is a direct relationship: the more information is in the public domain, the higher the public trust and support.

It is important to clarify that information openness involves a two-fold process: on the part of the society - upholding its position, exercising control, striving to obtain complete and reliable information about the activities of the state and its structures, on the part of the state - the desire to provide complete and truthful information about its activities.

The information openness of state and municipal government bodies implies the following levels: firstly, the ability of citizens to receive complete and reliable information about socio-political structures (1), which is ensured by guaranteed access to information sources and the functioning of communication channels; secondly, the information openness of the authorities is manifested in their accountability to the population (2); thirdly, it is the direct participation of citizens who do not belong to power structures in making managerial decisions (3)¹. This manifests the democratic involvement of the population, in which the main factors are its political culture and education, as well as the conscious need to directly influence decision-making and take part in them.

Thus, the information openness of power is the most important feature of a democratic and legal state and has the following characteristic features: belonging

1 Korchenkova N. Yu. The principle of information openness as a requirement of modern democracy [Electronic resource] / N. Yu. Korchenkova. Nizh.N., 2000. Access mode: [http://www.unn.ru/pages/vestniki_journals/9999-0195_West_pravo_2000_1\(2\)/17.pdf](http://www.unn.ru/pages/vestniki_journals/9999-0195_West_pravo_2000_1(2)/17.pdf) (date of access: 14.01.2023).

to the actual processes of various spheres of society; the possibility of implementation only in the process of communication; accessibility for all participants of social interaction; implementation under conditions of trust is itself called upon to generate trust; creates a field of publicity for subjects of activity; publicity and openness.

1.2. Formation and implementation of the policy of information openness of the authorities in the conditions of building the information society

The manifestation of information openness of the authorities directly depends on the scientific and technological progress of mankind. New information and communication technologies, which are rapidly gaining popularity, indicate the beginning of the transition of society to a new stage of its development and provide new channels of communication between the public and the authorities.

A number of researchers give different terms to the new society. So, modern society is called post-industrial (D. Bell), supra-industrial (R. Aron), network (M. Castells), third-wave civilization (O. Toffler), risk society (W. Beck), postmodern society (J. Lyotard), a new industrial society (J. Galbraith)¹.

One way or another, all researchers agree that the new society is built on information, they recognize the huge role of information and communication technologies in ensuring the life of the population. According to the Japanese professor Y. Masuda, the information society is a society saturated with high-quality and accessible information for everyone, having all the necessary means for its storage, quick and easy distribution².

Under the new conditions, political communication between civil society and the authorities is moving to a qualitatively new level, since the availability and widespread use of information and communication technologies greatly simplify the process of obtaining the necessary information, feedback and public control. The

1 Bell. E. The Coming Post-Industrial Society [Electronic resource] // Online library knigogid.ru. Access mode: <https://knigogid.ru/books/484415-gryaduschee-ostindustrialnoe-obschestvo/toread> (date of access: 14.01.2023). Aron R. Le developpement de la societeindustrielleet la satisfactionsociale [Electronic resource] // I-Revues. – access mode: <http://documents.irevues.inist.fr/handle/2042/30131> (date of access 11.04.2023). Castells, M. The Rise of the Network Society. Information Age [Electronic resource] // Access mode: https://deterritorialinvestigations.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/manuel_castells_the_rise_of_the_network_societybybo_okfi-org.pdf (date of access 11.01.2023). Toffler. E. The Third Wave [Electronic resource] // Political Science. Electronic anthology. Access mode: http://www.read.virmk.ru/present_past_pdf/Toffler_Tretiya_volna.pdf (date of access: 18.01.2023). Beck W. Risk society. On the way to another modernity [Electronic resource] // Electronic Library RoyalLib. Access mode: https://royallib.com/book/bek_ulrih/obshchestvo_riska_na_puti_k_drugomu_modernu.html (date of access 04.01.2023). Lyotard J. State of Postmodernity [Electronic resource] // Library of Maxim Moshkov lib.ru Access mode: http://lib.ru/CULTURE/LIOTAR/liotar.txt_with-big-pictures.html (Date of access: 06/12/2023). Galbraith J. New industrial society [Electronic resource] // Economic portal. Access mode: <https://institutions.com/download/books/1418-novoe-industrialnoeobwestvo.html> (date of access 06.01.2023).

2 Masuda Y. The Information Society as Postindustrial Society [Electronic resource] // Access mode: https://books.google.ru/books?id=ynkmIxFIG3AC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru&source=gbg_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false (Date of access: 06.01.2023).

latter is of particular importance, since the implementation of a high-quality policy of information openness of the authorities is impossible without citizens, public associations and the business community control over the activities of state and municipal authorities.

On the part of the authorities, the transformation in the conditions of building the information society is manifested in the creation of the so-called "electronic government", which is aimed at providing open data. Modern Russian researcher Yu.A. Nisnevich even defines e-government as a special management philosophy in the post-industrial era of human development¹.

E-government implies an effective way to provide information about the activities of government bodies, as well as the provision of public services using the latest information and communication technologies, including the Internet.

In the Russian Federation, the concept of e-government was approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on May 6, 2008 and further developed within the framework of the state program "Information Society (2011-2023)"², approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 20, 2010 No. 1815³. This was the beginning of the formation of a unified information and technological and telecommunications infrastructure on the national level. It is important to pay attention to the fact that the frequent mention of such an information and communication system as the "Internet" has good reasons. All significant events today are actively discussed by the Internet community. The Internet has become a platform for expressing public opinion and a channel for civic influence that really influences the work of government officials. Today, the government is forced to take public opinion into account. Thanks to the Internet, officials can no longer keep silent about any event in the country and are forced to respond to speeches and publications. This means that the Internet is a new force of control along with the media and a relatively new channel for communication between government and society.

Regarding to municipal authorities, the implementation of the policy of information openness has a number of features related, first of all, to the legal status of the local self-government system.

So, a distinctive feature of local authorities is a separate power apparatus fixed by law, which provides for specific forms of direct expression of the will of citizens. For example, to such constitutionally fixed forms of manifestation of democracy as

1 Nisnevich Yu. A. Electronic state [Electronic resource] // HSE Electronic Library. Access mode: http://www.hse.ru/pubs/lib/data/access/ticket/139400619897411c994812a60aaa7030d9170b0eca/ep_filosofiya.pdf (Date of access: 15.01.2023).

2 "On approval of the state program Information Society (2011-2023)" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on October 20, 2010 No. 1815-r. Access from the reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 "On the state program of the Russian Federation "Information Society (2011 - 2023)" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 20, 2010 No. 1815. Access from the reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

direct elections and a referendum¹, such forms of direct democracy as gatherings, meetings, conferences, law-making initiative, territorial public self-government, public hearings² are added. It is at the local level the law provides for a greater range of forms of direct expression of will, compared with the federal and regional levels.

To carry out the communicative function at the local level, there are public relations services, the main focus of which is to regularly inform the population about current events and decisions. Often, stands, posters, bulletin boards, and the possibilities of local media (radio stations, print media, TV channels) are used for this.

Currently, Internet communications, including the official website, are actively used in the implementation of the information policy of the local authorities. The technical capabilities of the Internet have made the official websites of local governments the most effective means of interaction between the authorities and the population.

Thus, the implementation of the policy of information openness in the context of building an information society is closely related to active public control, the main tool of which is the Internet, which allows to promptly request, receive and distribute the necessary information. The Internet has great potential for ensuring the openness of government bodies, since it allows for an open dialogue with the population through public discussion, provides citizens with the opportunity to participate in decision-making, provides open access to data on government activities, and expands the methods, forms and ways of obtaining information.

1.3. Public control as a tool for ensuring the information openness of authorities

Information openness of the activities of public authorities includes means of public control. There are several main conceptual directions for considering this category³. Public control is considered as a type of social control; as a constitutional and legal institution; as a function of civil society, implemented in the activities of citizens and civil society institutions in relation to public authorities; as a way to ensure law and order, as well as combating corruption¹, etc. The variety of existing approaches to the study of the concept of public control is explained by the wide scope of legal regulation of this institution and the presence of a special sign of public control activity - universality.

Unlike the state, control of citizens and institutions of civil society is carried out on a gratuitous and voluntary basis to protect their rights, freedoms and interests.

1 Constitution of the Russian Federation [Electronic resource] // Help system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/249eba46b69e162f87771713b6e37fb0780f2c40/ (date of access: 18.01.2023).

2 On the general principles of organizing local self-government in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: federal law October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 Berdnikova E. V. Legal approaches to the definition of public control // Modern law. 2016. No. 3.

At the same time, the very concept of the mechanism of public control is interpreted in different ways. According to V.G. Rumyantseva, it consists of interacting normative, organizational and instrumental elements in assessing the work of the apparatus of power, identifying problems, searching for the root causes of a system's deficiency, and determining who is responsible for the dysfunction of this system¹.

V.V. Grib². S. Bagaev, having a similar position, refers to the elements of control individuals and their teams, which, united in a certain way, act in concert and constitute a mechanism of democratic control³. However, the authors do not define the order of the control impact itself.

S.M. Zubarev argues that the mechanism of public control includes methods, means and forms of public control influence⁴. The author considers self-government to be the main method of control, that is, the transformation of a citizen, an association of citizens into an active subject of activity. Thus, citizens and the institutions formed by them, independently and under their own responsibility, assume the obligation to exercise control over the activities of public authorities, and those, based on its results, make management decisions. According to the researcher, there are non-legal and legal forms of public control, which often act in a complex combination: organizational forms entail the adoption of appropriate decisions that have legal force. The professor notes that in practice the emphasis is shifting towards legal forms of control, which is explained by the expansion of the legislative framework and the development of civil society institutions.

For example, the legal forms of public control over the activities of public authorities can be traced in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which provides for such a form of public control as individual and collective appeals of citizens⁵.

This provision is developed in Federal Law No. 59 "On the Procedure for Considering Appeals from Citizens of the Russian Federation"⁶, according to which any citizen of Russia can apply to any authority, to any official on any significant occasion for him. This obliges public authorities, their heads and officials to consider

1 Rumyantseva V.G. Public control over the activities of the state: to the theory of the issue // History of the state and law. 2009. No. 11. pp.42-45.

2 Grib V.V. The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation as a body of public control [Electronic resource] / VV Grib. Moscow, 2001. Access mode: <https://wiselawyer.ru/poleznoe/47824-obshhestvennaya> (date of access: 14.01.2023).

3 Bagaev S.V. Prospects for the legal regulation of the formation and development of civil society in Russia [Electronic resource] / Bagaev S. V. Moscow, 2003. Access mode: <http://www.spsl.nsc.ru/FullText/konfe/%D0%A1%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%20%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B5%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE.pdf> (date of access 11.01.2023).

⁴ Zubarev S.M. The mechanism of public control over the activities of public authorities [Electronic resource] / S.M. Zubarev. Moscow, 2008. Access mode: <http://www.csdpr.ru/attachments/article/149/zubarev.pdf> (date of access: 11.01.2023).

⁵ Constitution of the Russian Federation. Chapter 2. Article 33 [Electronic resource] // Reference system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/33eccb6261e315af07ad7d39f68d5bc470b60707/ (date of access: 18.01.2023).

⁶ "On the procedure for considering applications from citizens of the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: feder. law May 2, 2006 No. 59-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

these appeals and give timely answers to them, as well as take appropriate measures to eliminate the identified shortcomings.

Also, the forms of public control are enshrined in the Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Public Control in the Russian Federation" dated No. 212 and are divided into public monitoring, public verification, public expertise, public discussions and public (public) hearings¹. In this federal law, a special role of control influences is assigned to the media and information and communication networks, for example, the use of the Internet.

Thus, the definitions of the forms of public control are legally fixed and correspond to the ideas prevailing in science: public control is, first of all, the specific actions of its subjects aimed at achieving the goals of control activities. Forms of control are designed to ensure the most expedient performance of this management function and the achievement of control goals.

The forms of public control used are varied and may vary depending on the conditions. By its nature, public control is isolated from the control power of the state and is carried out on the basis of self-organization of citizens and on their own initiative.

In Russia, as a rule, non-profit organizations, including non-governmental human rights organizations, are engaged in public control on their own initiative. As for such subjects of public control as public chambers of the federal, regional and local levels, public councils under federal and regional government bodies, local governments, public monitoring commissions, etc., their creation, as is known, was initiated by the state. The state creates special conditions for them, at the same time limiting their self-governing capabilities. In the future, this specificity of the development of Russian public control contains a potential risk of their excessive nationalization and formalization, which may lead to profanation of the essence of public control and, as a result, may cause a negative reaction in society. Only economically and politically free citizens and their associations are able to ensure effective, independent and real control over the activities of public authorities.

The peculiarities of public control include the fact that its results and consequences do not entail any responsibility for officials of public authorities, since they are only advisory in nature. The exception is situations when the subjects of public control discovered facts of violations of the law, which are transferred to the appropriate controlling state structures and may be grounds for further verification of the legality of the decisions made or acts issued by the controlled body, its actions (inaction). Some researchers attribute such situations to the main purpose of public control - to identify violations of the current legislation by public authorities. However, such an approach, in our opinion, significantly narrows the scope of public control.

1 "On the basics of public control in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: Feder. Law of July 21, 2014 No. 212-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

In order to control public power, openness of information about its activities is necessary. Therefore, one of the main tasks of public control is monitoring compliance with the openness of information about the activities of public authorities.

In this regard, it is appropriate to recall that the fundamental principle of the organization of public authority is publicity, which is ensured by the openness of information about its activities. The problem of openness of public authorities must be considered on the basis of the postulate that ensuring the openness of information is primarily a matter of trust of society and its citizens in the authorities. Obviously, the openness of public authorities allows it to create an environment of open dialogue with citizens and, thus, ensure a high level of trust on the part of citizens, drawing wide attention to public administration issues and involving citizens in a joint search for solutions to problems. Therefore, ensuring the openness of information about the activities of public authorities is one of the most important areas of public control.

As it was noted earlier, one of the purposes of public control is to identify violations of the current legislation by public authorities. In the aspect of the problem under consideration, the main methods by which the subjects of public control can ensure control over compliance with the openness of the activities of public authorities are of interest. These include:

- observation (at a polling station, at a court session);
- direct research on the spot (whether the necessary information is placed in the premises where the public authorities are located);
- examination of the conditions by visiting organizations and public authorities;
- collection of complaints and appeals;
- conversations, interviews, surveys of focus groups;
- practical experiments (how to make an appointment with a representative of public authority or send a request and get a response to it);
- public investigation;
- analysis of the websites of public authorities in terms of their information content;
- public monitoring.

In the area under consideration, public monitoring is implemented as a systematic monitoring of the level of openness of public authorities, determining the dynamics of this level. Openness monitoring is carried out by both public institutions and public authorities.

In this regard, it is necessary to mention the Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluating the Openness of Federal Executive Bodies, approved by the Government Commission for Coordinating the Activities of the Open Government and assuming:

- organization of wide, multi-channel access to public resources;
- building a feedback system with civil society;

- introduction of a system of internal and external evaluation of authorities;
- simplification of the process of state rule-making;
- reflection of socially significant results, the achievement of which is aimed at the work of the authorities;
- bringing information about the work of power to citizens in understandable formats.

The specificity of the development of Russian society is due to the fact that Russia remains a country of developing democracy. And, as the history of democracy testifies, its development, like any development in general, is fully characterized by internal inconsistency, unevenness, alternation of phases of forward and backward movement.

Meanwhile, in modern society, the need to create effective public control over the activities of public authorities is becoming increasingly clear. Slowly but steadily, public control mechanisms are being formed in society, aimed at increasing the openness and accountability of public authorities.

The need for effective public control is due to the reform (modernization) of public administration, accompanied by a constant growth of bureaucracy, the risks of official abuse, the fight against corruption, improving the quality of the implementation of public functions and the provision of public services.

It is increasingly difficult for a modern state to respond to a multitude of public requests, which leads to an aggravation of social conflicts. Therefore, only effective feedback can solve this problem. Public control can and should become that external support, lever and feedback system that will ensure the integrity, balance of the transformation processes and the ultimate success of the reforms carried out by the state.

Thus, public control is considered in modern science as a basic form of implementing the principle of democracy and a way to involve citizens in the governance of society and the state. The rights of citizens to participate in public administration and access to information about the activities of public authorities are fundamental rights recognized by international agreements and conventions. And openness of information about the activities of public authorities is an unconditional key element of a democratic state.

1.4. Regulatory framework for ensuring the information openness of local governments in the Russian Federation

The obligation of local self-government bodies of the Russian Federation to provide information about their activities for free access is a consequence of the constitutional consolidation of the rights of citizens to search for and collect information that affects their rights and freedoms. Thus, an article of the Basic Law

fixes the freedom to obtain and further use information that is not a state secret in any legal way¹.

According to the definition given by Federal Law No. 131, local self-government is a form of exercise by the people of power, exercised independently and under its own responsibility by direct expression of will, or through representative bodies². This means that municipal authorities are accountable to the population and must take into account the opinion of residents when making management decisions. The law establishes such forms of participation of the population in the life of the municipality as a referendum, a gathering, a meeting, a conference of citizens, public hearings and discussions, appeals to LSG bodies. Residents of the municipality have the right to come up with a law-making initiative, as well as self-organize at the place of residence on a part of the territory to implement initiatives within their competence.

Further, there was a need for a detailed study of specific mechanisms for implementing information openness, methods for obtaining information about the work of authorities, as well as measures of responsibility for failure to comply with instructions.

The ability to freely obtain the necessary information about the activities of government institutions is secured by a set of legislative acts. Firstly, Federal Law No. 149 "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection", which classifies information about the activities of local self-governments as data that cannot be date of access³. Consequently, every citizen, within the framework of the law, has the right to receive information, the need for which he may not substantiate.

Currently, the previously adopted Law of the Russian Federation No. 2124-I "On the Mass Media" continues to operate, which, firstly, secured the right of a citizen to receive reliable information about the activities of government socio-political structures with the help of the mass media; secondly, it provides for disciplinary, administrative and even criminal liability for infringement of media rights⁴. The status of social networks as a means of mass media is not yet fixed in the legal field, the corresponding draft federal law was submitted to the Parliament

1 Constitution of the Russian Federation. Article 29. Clause 4 [Electronic resource] // Help system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/f703218d9357338507052de484404828b3da468e/ (date of access: 18.01.2023).

2 On the general principles of organizing local self-government in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: federal law October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 "On information, information technologies and information protection" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of July 27, 2007 No. 149-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

4 Law of the Russian Federation of December 27, 1991 N 2124-1 "On the Mass Media" [Electronic resource] // Help system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_1511/ (date of access: 17.01.2023).

in 2017. This bill prescribes the right of users to collect information, as well as the obligation to disseminate only reliable data¹.

Methods for obtaining information have been elaborated in Federal Law No. 210 "On the organization of the provision of state and municipal services"², within the framework of Federal Law No. 8 "On ensuring access to information on the activities of state bodies and bodies local self-government"³, and in Federal Law No. 131 "On the General Principles of the Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation"⁴. Thus, a citizen can obtain the necessary information from an open database, upon request in electronic form, in the premises of government bodies, attending meetings, as well as through library and archival funds.

The development of the right of citizens to receive the necessary information implies the obligation of the authorities to keep open data, the list of which is prescribed in a number of regulatory legal acts. For example, Federal Law No. 8 provides for a number of information subject to mandatory publication. Further, the list of mandatory data was supplemented by Federal Law No. 210 "On the organization of the provision of state and municipal services", Federal Law No. 324 "On free legal assistance in the Russian Federation", Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 93-r "On the Concept of Openness of Federal Executive Bodies"⁵, Order of the Ministry of Finance of Russia No. 145n "On Approval of Methodological Recommendations for Presenting the Budgets of the Subjects of the Russian Federation and Local Budgets and Reports on Their Execution in an Accessible Form for Citizens"⁶, Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 530n "On the requirements for the placement ... of information on income, expenses, property and obligations of a property nature"⁷, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 613 "Issues of Combating Corruption"⁸, Federal Law No.

1 On the legal regulation of the activities of social networks and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: draft feder. Law of June 17, 2023 No. 145507-7. – Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 On the organization of the provision of state and municipal services" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of July 27, 2010 No. 210-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 On providing access to information about the activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of February 9, 2009 No. 8-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

4 On the general principles of organizing local self-government in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: federal law October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

5 On approval of the concept of openness of federal executive bodies" [Electronic resource]: disp. Government of the Russian Federation January 30, 2014 No. 93-r. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

6 "On Approval of the Methodological Recommendations for Presenting the Budgets of the Subjects of the Russian Federation and Local Budgets and Reports on Their Implementation in an Accessible Form for Citizens" [Electronic resource]: order of the Ministry of Finance of Russia dated September 22, 2015 No. 145n. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

7 On the requirements for the placement and content of subsections devoted to anti-corruption issues, official websites of federal state bodies, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund, state corporations (companies), other organizations, created on the basis of federal laws, and the requirements for positions, the replacement of which entails the placement of information on income, expenses, property and property-related obligations "[Electronic resource]: Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated 07.10.2013 N 530. Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

8 "Issues of combating corruption" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on July 8, 2013 No. 613. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

273 “On Combating Corruption”¹, Federal Law No. 44 “On the contract system in the field of procurement of goods, works, services to meet state and municipal needs”².

Separate provisions on mandatory disclosure of information can be traced in the Land Code of the Russian Federation³, and Letter of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 8863-OF / D09 "On methodological recommendations for organizing monitoring of the quality of the provision of public (municipal) services"⁴.

Thus, state and municipal authorities are obliged to regularly publish information not only of a general nature, but also on the work done and immediate plans.

The provision of services to citizens and organizations using modern information and telecommunication technologies has become much easier after the adoption of the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 15, 2014 No. 313 “On Approval the State Program of the Russian Federation “Information Society (2011-2023)”⁵.

The duty of the authorities to control the timely providing information to the public is defined by Presidential Decree No. 601, which sets the task of improving the quality of official websites, increasing the level of openness of government bodies and simplifying access to information⁶; Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 953 "On ensuring access to information on the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal executive bodies", which establishes the obligation of authorities to provide citizens and organizations with the opportunity to use information resources containing information about their own activities, an indication is given of the frequency of their placement on the Internet⁷; Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1187-r prescribes the obligation to post information on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" in the form of open data⁸.

1 "On Combating Corruption" [Electronic resource]: Feder. Law of December 25, 2008 No. 273-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 "On the contract system in the field of procurement of goods, works, services to meet state and municipal needs" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of April 5, 2013 No. 44-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 Land Code of the Russian Federation [Electronic resource] // Help system Consultant Plus. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_33773/ (date of access: 16.01.2023).

4 “On methodological recommendations for organizing monitoring of the quality of the provision of public (municipal) services” [Electronic resource]: letter of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation dated April 29, 2011 N 8863-OF / D09. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

5 On approval of the state program "Information Society (2011-2023)" [Electronic resource]: decree. Government of the Russian Federation October 20, 2010 No. 1815-r. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

6 "On the main directions of improving the system of public administration" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on May 7, 2012 No. 601. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

7 "On ensuring access to information about the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal executive bodies" [Electronic resource]: decree. Government of the Russian Federation November 24, 2009 No. 953 Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

8 “On the Lists of Information on the Activities of State Bodies, Local Self-Government Bodies, Placed on the Internet in the Form of Open Data” [Electronic resource]: raspor. Government of the Russian Federation July 10, 2013 No. 1187-r. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

The provisions of openness were spelled out in more detail by the Order of the Ministry of Communications of the Russian Federation dated June 27, 2013 No. 149 “On Approval of the Requirements for Technological, Software and Linguistic Tools Necessary for Posting Information by State Bodies and Local Government Bodies on the Internet in the Form of Open Data, as well as for ensuring its use”¹; “Model Code of Ethics and Official Conduct for Civil Servants of the Russian Federation and Municipal Employees”, which establishes the provision of assistance in obtaining reliable information about the work of a state body or local government body in the prescribed manner².

As part of the Methodological Recommendations for the Implementation of the Principles of Openness in Federal Executive Bodies, local governments received a rescript to maintain official pages on social networks³. However, the work with appeals received through social networks is not normatively fixed. This means that there is no responsibility of LSGs for failure to provide answers.

The highest expression of the openness of local authorities is the possibility of direct participation of citizens in management. In this regard, Federal Law No. 201 is important, which provides for the right of citizens to take part in decision-making on local self-government issues through public hearings⁴. The possibility of control over persons making managerial decisions is prescribed by Federal Law No. 131, which approved the forms of direct implementation of self-government by the population and participation of the population in the implementation of local self-government⁵. However, the practice of using these forms indicates that their impact on the decision-making process is limited. This is due to the fact that a significant part of the forms is aimed at identifying the opinion of the population and does not provide for obligations to take this opinion into account by local governments. Law-making initiatives of citizens and bodies of territorial public self-government may also not be taken into account. The implementation of such a form of public participation as a referendum is hampered by the amount of organizational and financial costs required for its application. At the same time, there are no incentive measures for the management personnel of local self-government bodies, which would serve as a motive for the development of information openness.

1 “On Approval of the Requirements for Technological, Software and Linguistic Tools Necessary for Posting Information by State Authorities and Local Authorities self-government on the Internet in the form of open data, as well as to ensure its use ”[Electronic resource]: order of the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation of June 27, 2013 N 149. Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 Standard Code of Ethics and Official Conduct for Civil Servants of the Russian Federation and Municipal Employees [Electronic resource] // Consultant Plus Reference System. Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_113505/ (date of access: 27.01.2023).

3 Guidelines for the implementation of the principles of openness in the federal executive authorities [Electronic resource] // Spravochnaya sistema. Access mode: <https://legalacts.ru/doc/metodicheskie-rekomendatsii-po-realizatsii-printsipov-otkrytosti-v/> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

4 "On the general principles of organizing local self-government in the Russian Federation" [Electronic resource]: federal law October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

5 Ibid.

Ensuring feedback from government bodies and citizens is regulated by Federal Law No. 59 “On the Procedure for Considering Appeals from Citizens of the Russian Federation”¹.

The most important in the field of information openness is considered to be Federal Law No. 8, which stipulates the obligation of the authorities to conduct activities to ensure open data, the active introduction of information and communication technologies to ensure mass information². Practice shows that the adoption of this law has significantly increased the transparency and openness of the activities of government bodies.

Therefore, the legislative base of the federal level is quite extensive and allows the mechanisms for implementing the information openness of the government to function.

Thus, information openness in governance is currently to some extent regulated by a set of regulatory legal documents, according to which openness was introduced in such areas as ensuring free access to an open database; attracting citizens to participate in the work of government bodies; public discussion and examination of draft normative legal acts and decisions; providing feedback from government and citizens. Nevertheless, the main emphasis in the legislative regulation of information openness is placed on expanding access to information about the management process - the procedure and methods for obtaining information are fully or partially regulated.

1 “On the procedure for considering applications from citizens of the Russian Federation” [Electronic resource]: feder. law May 2, 2006 No. 59-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 "On providing access to information about the activities of state bodies and local governments" [Electronic resource]: feder. Law of February 9, 2009 No. 8-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

Chapter 2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY OF INFORMATION OPENNESS OF THE AUTHORITIES

2.1. Modern tools for implementing the principle of information openness of authorities

According to the report on the results of the implementation of the "Open Government" system and prospects until 2024, the authorities are increasing their own openness and efficiency in providing information. The negative consequences for the authorities from hiding any information are often comparable to the costs of eliminating these consequences.

Having studied various literature, at the moment the following technologies of information openness of public authorities can be distinguished:

- 1) official Internet portals (websites);
- 2) official pages in social networks;
- 3) television or radio broadcasting.

Let's consider each technology, highlighting the advantages and some limitations of these technologies.

One of the priority activities of the state in the field of ensuring openness and transparency of state bodies is a comprehensive improvement in the quality of informatization directly of state and municipal bodies, which will be available on the global Internet. At the same time, it is important to post up-to-date information about their activities, the procedure for providing services. The widespread use of information technologies in the activities of government bodies at all levels can significantly improve the level of quality of services provided to the population and increase the efficiency of the work of state civil and municipal employees.

The creation of information Internet portals (websites) is one of the most common ways to inform about the work being done by a state and municipal body. Currently, official websites are being created for both government agencies and individual politicians. The law defines its basic concept.

Thus, the official website of a state body is a website on the Internet that contains information about the activities of a state body, the electronic address of which includes a domain name, the rights to which belong to the state body.

In accordance with the approved Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated January 30, 2014 No. 93-r "The concept of openness of federal executive bodies", the creation of official websites is the most important tool in increasing the transparency of the activities of government bodies.

The positive aspects of Internet portals (websites) as a technology for ensuring the information openness of public authorities include:

- the possibility of placing large amounts of information;
- information visualization;

- operational replenishment and updating of information;
- availability for study by citizens;
- the ability to apply for the information necessary for a citizen at any time convenient for him;
- feedback from citizens; wide information coverage;
- wide functionality of the site;
- a high level of public confidence in the information provided.

The existing shortcomings of Internet portals to ensure the information openness of public authorities include:

- the need for constant updating and replenishment of up-to-date information on the site - often no up-to-date information is posted at the time of its search, regulatory legal acts that have lost their force at the time of the search are posted, an up-to-date list of existing acts is not posted;
- inconvenient design of websites of state bodies (each body has its own navigation, structure, sections, design), which complicates the process of finding the necessary information for an ordinary citizen;
- Lack of mandatory sections on the website of the state body, lack of search (including tags, filters, keywords) of the navigation system, site map;
- Placement of information in formats unsuitable for further work HTML - no format.
- The possibility of technical errors in the operation of the site, which makes it difficult to find the necessary information on the site of the state body.

According to the researchers, according to the content of official websites, one can judge the level of openness and closeness of each body of state and municipal government and the state as a whole, the transparency of managerial decisions and procedures, the ability of citizens of the state to receive information of interest to them.

Another promising and growing trend in ensuring the information openness of public authorities is the use of social networks. Modern messengers help to carry out their information coverage to absolutely any citizen, regardless of his location, financial situation, health status and other external factors.

That is why among the most frequently highlighted advantages of social networks as a technology for ensuring information openness of public authorities are:

- efficiency of information transfer; wide information coverage;
- the possibility of forming the necessary information space;

The obvious disadvantages of social networks as a technology for ensuring the information openness of public authorities include:

- low level of trust in social networks as a source of reliable information;
- low coverage of the population (social networks are popular mainly among young people);
- lack of access to the information posted by citizens who do not

registered in social networks;

- a large amount of unreliable and unverified information.

The same sources of information as television and radio broadcasting have already become traditional ways to ensure the information transparency of the authorities and are used to conduct interviews, receive comments on any emerging situation in the state, subject or municipality.

Among the advantages of television and radio broadcasting are:

- wide information coverage;
- accessibility to all categories of the population;
- possibility of live broadcasting.

However, there are also negative aspects of using television and radio broadcasting as a technology for information promotion and ensuring the openness of government bodies. These include:

- low level of trust on the part of the population to the information transmitted through these sources;
- the opinion that has developed in society about the negative impact of television and radio broadcasting on the political consciousness of the population.

Until recently, informing the population about the activities of the authorities was limited and irregular. Citizens could learn about the activities of the authorities, including the adopted normative legal acts, only from the media.

After analyzing various sources, legal requirements, we can identify the following ways to obtain information about the activities of state and municipal bodies:

- publication of information in mass media (mass media);
- publication on the Internet;
- placement in publicly accessible places;
- placement directly in the premises occupied by state bodies and local governments, as well as in publicly accessible places;
- provision of information at the request of citizens.

The main requirements for ensuring the information openness of the authorities include:

- reliability of the placed information by the above described ways of the information;
- compliance with the terms and procedure for providing information placement;
- removal from the information provided of information that relates to restricted access information.

In the 21st century, where the development of information technologies and widespread computerization is gaining momentum, it has become obvious that the “presence” of authorities on the Internet is necessary, through the opening of their official Internet sites - their representative offices, which would be available at any time, first of all, for citizens.

The Internet is the most effective means for implementing the interaction of

government bodies with the population, the most optimal, fastest and most economical way to disseminate information about the activities of government bodies and bring their official point of view on certain issues to the attention of the public. This resource allows you to minimize and eliminate restrictions associated with the work schedule of authorities, local remoteness.

The presence of full-fledged official websites in the authorities disciplines the bodies of state and municipal government and stimulates their social orientation. The population and other social institutions, knowing the official point of view of the state, can analyze it, compare it with other information, and criticize it. In this situation, the authorities are forced to become more responsible for the performance of their duties and more accountable to citizens. As a result, providing access to information.

Using the resources of government bodies through the Internet allows to increase the level of social protection of citizens, as well as to give business a greater degree of stability and efficiency and reduce the level of corruption in government structures.

Despite the existing positive trends in the field of information openness of executive authorities in connection with the development of Internet technologies, the following regional problems can be noted:

- the absence in most regions of the standard of information openness of executive authorities;
- Absence in the structure of executive authorities of officials on issues of ensuring information openness;
- disinterest of citizens in participation in the formation of an open and transparent public administration;
- complex interactions between government agencies, business structures and the population;
- the growing demands of citizens for the information openness of the activities of executive authorities, for the quality of the information provided;
- weak motivation of state civil servants to maintain the openness of executive authorities at a high level;
- conservatism and unwillingness to change, the emergence of a situation of uncertainty and risk.

Researcher Zhuravleva I.A., in turn, outlining the advantages of information openness of government bodies in the context of the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration, highlights the following aspects:

- improving the quality of work and ensuring the legitimacy of decisions made and policies implemented through the adoption of informed decisions;
- improving the quality, efficiency and efficiency of providing information and services;
- public access to information and documents allows control public policy;
- reduction of administrative barriers;

- increasing public confidence in the state and state and municipal government;
- providing feedback;
- increasing the efficiency of interaction between state bodies and the population¹.

Moreover, it is also important to define reference groups. To carry out correct and effective work, it is necessary to determine for whom exactly the placement of materials is oriented. In this case, it is worth noting that the activity of citizens in the information space is considered as a manifestation of behavior. Information behavior of citizens is human behavior in relation to information sources and channels, including active and passive search, as well as the use of information.

The factors influencing the information behavior of a person include the level of education, religious beliefs, social status, and beliefs.

Given these features of information behavior, the perception of information, it is possible to build correct information work, search and select methods and channels for placing and distributing information.

Thus, information openness can contribute to the development of civil society institutions, legitimize ongoing political changes and transformations. "Legislatively established and rigorously ensured in practice access to state information is an institutional guarantee of the basic principles of the national (i.e. democratic, rule of law) state: democracy, openness and public accountability of management. Obtaining open, reliable, as well as up-to-date information on the web resources of government agencies will allow various categories of citizens to feel involved in the policy of the state.

Any user of the official Internet resource can apply to the state and municipal government with an online appeal and get an answer, learn about targeted programs and government services, view reports on the activities of the authority in recent years, and participate in public discussion of draft laws. This possibility is currently considered an integral characteristic of modern Internet resources.

Thus, the researchers note the importance of the presence and placement of information about the activities of state and municipal governments in the information and communication network Internet.

¹ Zhuravleva I.A. Improving the mechanism of openness of activities of executive authorities. M., 2013.

2.2 Implementation of the principle of information openness of authorities: regional and municipal experience

According to A. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications, out of 7,000 websites of government agencies operating in Russia, 20% are visited. At that time, more than 5.5 thousand websites are rarely visited, but funding is allocated to maintain the work of these resources. It can be noted that the presence of an official page on the Internet information and communication network is not a guarantee of ensuring full information about the activities of a state and municipal body.

In this connection, there is a need for the qualitative development of Internet portals, as one of the most sought-after resources.

The «Infometer» project center (an audit portal for state bodies that deals with an expert assessment of the openness of state bodies) conducts audits and compiles ratings among state authorities according to the degree of implementation of the principle of information openness of federal executive authority bodies, regional parliaments, city administrations.

According to the report based on the results of the annual audit of this project center for 2019 “Openness of the federal executive bodies of Russia -2019”, a study was conducted, during which from September to December 2019, the experts of the center conducted an analysis of the openness of 72 federal executive bodies of Russia. The final openness rating of each authority consists of 4 indicators:

- "Information openness" (to what extent the website of the authority meets the requirements of regulations);
- "Open data" (to what extent files in the open data format meet the requirements for their publication);
- "Open interface" (is it possible to pass the main user scenarios on the site);
- “Response to the request” (whether the response to the request from citizens complies with the law).

Most ministries and departments (40 out of 72) received an openness rating below average. Federal executive authorities on average fulfill 44% of the regulatory requirements for the content of their sites.

Audits of openness of regional executive authorities record significant progress in achieving openness in 2011-2012. For one year, on average, according to the results of assessments of all regional governments, the increase was 10% and reached 48%.

Then there was a slowdown in growth. For 7 years in the period for 2013-2019, it amounted to 9%, and in 2019 it reached a value of 57%. The percentage is calculated from the ideal indicator, as if all regions of Russia would fulfill all the requirements of the Federal Law of 09.02.2009 No. 8-ФЗ “On Providing Access to Information on the Activities of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies”.

It is also worth noting that a slight increase in regional openness in recent years is due to an increase in the final coefficient of the leaders of the rating, which are almost the same regional authorities every year. Also, regional governments, closing the rating, remain unchanged. The official Internet portals of these higher executive bodies of the subjects remain unchanged, no work is being done to fill the site, the site remains an ineffective resource.

Thus, as a result of the audits, the rating for 2019 was compiled. The following regional governments are among the leaders in information openness (Table 2).

Place in the ranking	Regional government	Final openness ratio, %
1	Government of the Rostov region	100
2	Administration of the Tomsk region	99,28
3	Government of the Kaluga Region	97,71

The rating is closed by the following supreme executive bodies of the regions (Table 3).

Place in the ranking	Regional government	Final openness ratio, %
83	Government of the Republic of Dagestan	23,69
84	Government of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	21,09
85	Government of the Republic of Ingushetia	14,48

From the above indicators, the gap between the "leaders" and "outsiders" of the rating is significant, the indicator varies from 14 to 100%. As noted above, these lists have not changed over the years: "leaders" and "outsiders" remain unchanged. On the websites of the regions that close this rating, there is no information about the activities of the body, its powers and composition. Receiving services through the site is considered impossible.

Also, a large number of regional governments do not comply with the requirements and provisions of various regulatory documents on openness. Partially, irrelevant materials are placed, or key materials are not placed.

As «Infometer» notes, some subjects of state and municipal administration, due to the personal factor of responsible officials, do not comply with the requirements of the law and recommendations. Also, the specialists of this center note that the tools for implementing the principle of openness of state bodies are not effective without sanctions for non-compliance with the norm of the law.

Turning to the best practices for the development of information openness in the regions, we can note the «Open Republic» project implemented in the Republic of Bashkortostan, one of the leaders in information openness of executive authorities among the regions of Russia.

This project was recognized as the best according to the results of the All-Russian competition of the best practices of open government in 2018.

This project is designed to provide new forms of open dialogue between the authorities and citizens, build a long-term strategy for the development of an "open" region, combine previously launched projects on information disclosure and interaction with citizens.

The project is being implemented in two directions - increasing the transparency of government bodies and developing e-democracy. The transparency of the authorities is designed to provide the population with detailed information about the activities of the authorities, including in machine-readable form. E-democracy implies the creation of new forms of interaction between society and government.

The main principles on the basis of which the «Open Republic» project was created:

- orientation to the information needs of individual social groups;
- accessibility for citizens and businesses of information about the government and about interaction;
- involvement of citizens in the activities of the state and in decision-making processes, both at the republican and municipal levels;
- simplicity, convenience and accessibility of mechanisms for expressing citizenship;
- transparency in public finance and procurement management;
- transparency in the implementation of republican and municipal targets programs;
- wide introduction of state and municipal services in electronic form and their promotion;
- use of technological innovations by civil servants and citizens;
- transparency and openness of the primary credentials required by the authorities for making managerial decisions (in various areas), provided that they do not contain personal data and do not constitute a state secret.

The authors of the project note that the implementation of the «Open Republic» project allows solving the following issues:

- stimulate constructive civic activity in solving issues/problems at all levels (from local to republican).
- to make the work of the authorities of the republic more transparent for citizens and businesses, flexible, accountable and efficient.
- stimulate the improvement of the processes of providing state and municipal services, the processes of managing state and municipal resources (including through the use of innovations).
- to stimulate the development of the information technology industry through the large-scale implementation of software products in the work of ministries, departments and municipalities, optimization of their work processes, increasing

computer literacy of representatives of government bodies and the population of the subject.

The goals of this project are also highlighted: exclusion of conditions for systemic official abuses by opening information about the activities of government bodies; increasing the competitiveness of the region in terms of the quality of life of the population and creating comfortable conditions for the development of enterprises in the region by expanding access to various information.

Also among the best practices for implementing the openness of power is the project "Personnel sphere for specialists", implemented in the Samara. This information system acts as an "ecosystem aimed at creating a unique growth trajectory for a modern specialist and the implementation of personal and professional competencies."

"Kadrosfera" is a single information resource that accumulates all information about the state and municipal service, about socially significant projects, about the opportunities for professional and personal growth of state and municipal employees in Samara. Thus, the wide functionality of this information resource is presented: an overview of vacancies currently relevant in the region, a list of ongoing projects, training programs for specialists are offered. To work in the information platform, user authorization is required by registering on the site.

However, summarizing the practice of implementing the principle of information openness of authorities, the trend towards the lack of a single standard for portals at the federal, regional and local levels, which does not allow systematizing all the necessary information is noted. Also, these resources hardly contribute to the formation of reporting and statistical activities.

2.3 Methodology for assessing the information openness of authorities

In order to assess the level of information openness of state and municipal authorities, the implementation of openness standards, assessment methods were developed.

Evaluation criteria are different in quantity and content, and the parameters by which each selected evaluation criterion is evaluated are also different. Thus, there is no single methodology for assessing the level of information openness of government bodies. Thus, it is considered impossible to track the statistics of the development of the openness of bodies, the promotion of work to ensure access to information.

«Infometer» (AIS) developed a methodology (authors: Pavlov I.Yu., Golubeva E.G., Golubev V.O.) for assessing the openness of official websites of government bodies: this methodology includes research and assessment of the content of information on official websites of government bodies. Based on this methodology, the coefficient of the level of information openness and accessibility

of sites is calculated. Based on the data obtained from the study, ratings are compiled.

Web content analysis is used based on the evaluation methodology. Web content analysis is a study by experts of the content of sites on the Internet in real time to determine the presence or absence of selected quantitative and qualitative parameters on them. The effectiveness of this method is due to its maximum proximity to those methods of information search, which are used by ordinary users of the official websites of public authorities. Thus, the assessment is carried out in terms of the usability of all stakeholders.

The assessment is carried out by comparing the content of the websites of state bodies with the requirements established by law in relation to state bodies. Also, not only the presence or absence of any mandatory information is recorded, but also the completeness, reliability, relevance, availability of the information provided on the sites is taken into account. These requirements are based on the provisions of the current legislation of the Russian Federation and are reflected in the form of a list of parameters with appropriate evaluating criteria.

Also, «Monitoring of State Sites» (AIS) conducts audits to assess the level of information openness of government bodies at various levels.

The methodology for studying the openness of official websites of federal executive bodies, the highest executive bodies of state power of the constituent entities of Russia and the administrations of municipalities allows monitoring the content of official websites of government bodies and local governments. Monitoring is carried out in terms of their information openness and availability of information in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation to ensure access to information about the activities of bodies. The methodology is declared as an assessment of the level of information openness from the point of view of the expert community and end users. Those websites of the bodies whose representatives have expressed a desire to participate in the monitoring are evaluated.

Let us consider in more detail the methods for assessing the level of openness of government bodies and conduct a comparative analysis (Table 4). Let's highlight the parameters that evaluate the information accessibility of the authority.

Table 4

	AIS «Infometer»	AIS «Gosmonitoring»
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability; - completeness; - relevance; - navigational accessibility; - file availability; - graphic accessibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability; - completeness; - relevance; - navigational accessibility; - file availability; - HTML accessibility; - correctness.
Coefficient	<p>Social importance coefficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low degree of social significance – Ksz = 1; - average degree of social significance – Ksz = 2; - high degree of social significance – Ksz = 3. <p>Parameter relevance coefficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the parameter for a certain authority is not involved in participates in the assessment of the official site – Kp = 0; - if the setting is for a specific authority participates in the assessment of the official site – Kp = 1. <p>Criterion relevance coefficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the criterion for a certain parameter is not involved in the evaluation of the official site – Kkk = 0; - if the criterion for a particular parameter is involved in the assessment of the official site – Krk = 1. 	<p>Social importance coefficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low degree of social significance – Ksz = 1; - average degree of social significance – Ksz = 2; - high degree of social significance – Ksz = 3. <p>Parameter relevance coefficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the parameter for a certain authority is not involved in assessment of the official site – Kp = 0; - if the parameter for a particular authority is involved in assessment of the official site – Kp = 1. <p>Criterion relevance coefficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the criterion for a certain parameter does not participate in assessment of the official site – Krk = 0; - if the criterion for a certain parameter is involved in the assessment of the official site – Krk = 1.

Most of the parameters from the list of assessments in the presented methods are identical. However, the Infometer methodology includes a wider list of evaluation parameters. These parameters are not reflected in the assessment of the methodology of AIS «Gosmonitoring».

The criteria for evaluating the parameters are also identical, however, «Infometr» notes the need to evaluate the parameters in terms of information perception and includes the criterion "graphic accessibility", denoting the visualization elements of the information provided.

The selected evaluation criteria are aimed not only at verifying the fact of placing any information, but also at determining the level of quality of the

information provided, its qualitative characteristics that determine the convenience of using the information provided, quick access, timely providing said information. It is worth noting that these criteria are developed for the convenience of using the resource, primarily for visitors to the website of the state body. These criteria are presented in accordance with the Methodological Recommendations for Increasing the Level of Information Openness of the Supreme Executive Bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

Having considered the methods used, it is noted that the evaluation parameters are reduced to the evaluation of only some aspects of the implementation of information openness. It is also assumed that in assessing the level of information openness, it is necessary to expand the parameters to identify the most detailed and objective level of access to this information, and also take into account such parameters related to public control and public cooperation as the opportunity to view the feedback from the person who applied to the authority about satisfaction with the quality of execution of his appeal and the ability to track the number, subject, date of incoming appeals, as well as appointed responsible persons for the execution of the appeal in real time.

In summary, the inclusion of these parameters will improve the methodology for assessing information openness, assessing the work of the responsible structural unit open and transparent for interested parties in the information space, for interested parties to obtain complete information about the activities of the authority, and also affect the level of information openness of the authority.

Chapter 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF INFORMATION OPENNESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF IZHEVSK

3.1 Legal basis for the implementation of the policy of information transparency of local governments in the city of Izhevsk

The provisions on the information openness of the authorities mentioned above are reflected in regional and local regulatory legal acts.

In Izhevsk city, Decree of the Government of the Udmurt Republic No. 395 “On approval of requirements for technological, software and linguistic means for ensuring the use of the official website of the Government of the Udmurt Republic on the Internet” provides for providing users with access to official information posted on the network¹.

Decree of the Head of the Municipal Formation "City of Izhevsk" dated May 13, 2016 No. 73 established the organization of access to information about the activities of the mayor and the City Administration, which can be carried out in the following forms: disclosure of information in the media, on the official website, on the premises of the Administration, by personal presence of citizens at meetings of collegiate bodies, provision of information upon request². It is separately stated that information can be provided in oral and documented form, including in the form of an electronic document. Control over access to information is assigned to the Head of the Ministry of Defense and his deputies.

The next step in the development of information openness in the local level was the Decree of the Head of the city No. 101 “On the coordination of information activities and work on interaction with the media, work in social networks”, which approved the procedure for organizing the information work of local self-governments in Izhevsk³. By Decree of the City Administration No. 22, the print media "Stolitsa Izhevsk"⁴ was established, which is reflected in the Charter of the city. In addition, the Charter provides for the right of the population to a referendum, the organization of public discussions, hearings, meetings, collective and private appeals to LSG bodies, and regulates the procedure for carrying out these

1 “On approval of requirements for technological, software and linguistic means to ensure the use of the official website of the Government of the Udmurt Republic on the Internet” [Electronic resource]: Decree of the Government of the Udmurt Republic of December 28, 2009 No. 395. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 “On the organization of access to information about the activities of the Head of the Municipal Formation “City of Izhevsk”, the Administration of the City of Izhevsk and organizations subordinate to the Administration of the City of Izhevsk” [Electronic resource]: Resolution of the Head of the Municipal Formation “City of Izhevsk” dated May 13, 2016 No. 73. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 “On the coordination of information activities and work on interaction with the media, work in social networks” [Electronic resource]: resolution of the Head of the Municipality “City of Izhevsk” dated April 17, 2019 No. 101. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

4 "On the creation of the Municipal Autonomous Institution" Agency "Stolitsa Izhevsk" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the Administration of the city of Izhevsk dated February 16, 2016. No. 22. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

procedures¹. The activities of the official city website izh.ru are regulated by the Decree of the Head of the city No. 256 “On the organization of work on the official website of the municipal formation “City of Izhevsk””². This means that the filling of the official city portal is not done arbitrarily. LSG is responsible for the timely publication of important information and updating information on socially significant problems of the city. The ordinance obliges the city government maintain and regularly update an open database.

By order of the City Administration No. 728 was approved rules of work on the Internet portal "Let's make Izhevsk better"³. By this document, the requests received using the service were equated to the requests received through the Internet reception or e-mail. The regulation establishes the obligation to respond to LSGs within 15 days⁴.

At the local level, the provisions on information openness have been worked out in more detail, but there is no normative consolidation of the status of social networks as means of appealing to citizens, as, for example, was done in Grozny⁵, which does not develop conditions for constant communication between the authorities and society.

3.2 Institutional provision of information work and information openness of local governments in Izhevsk

Well-established information work is the main and most important element of the effective activity of any organization, which involves the collection, accumulation, processing and use of information for the development of the system. In relation to municipal authorities, information work is also a form of reporting to residents.

The effectiveness of information work depends both on interdepartmental and interinstitutional cooperation, and on the interaction of structures with the external environment.

In the capital of the Udmurt Republic, the functions of implementing information policy are performed by structural divisions of the City Administration and the City Duma.

1 Charter MO "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource]: official. website / Municipal formation "City of Izhevsk". Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/15136.html> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

2 On the organization of work on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource]: Resolution of the Head of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" dated September 30, 2019 No. 256. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 On approval of the Regulations for the processing and publication of information on the service “Let's make Izhevsk better” of the official website of the municipal formation “City of Izhevsk” [Electronic resource]: order of the Administration of the city of Izhevsk No. 728. Access from the reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

4 Ibid.

5 "On approval of the procedure for considering citizens' appeals received on the official pages (accounts) on the social networks of the City Hall of Grozny" [Electronic resource]: Decree of the City Hall of Grozny dated September 24, 2018 No. 89. Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

So, in the city representative body there is a Department for ensuring the activities of the City Duma, whose tasks include the interaction of the parliament with the city Administration, the Administration of the Head and Government of the UR, other municipalities, government bodies, citizens and organizations. The Department organizes public hearings initiated by residents or the City Council. Information support of the legislative body is carried out by the Department of Organizational Work. In the structure of the City Administration there are also several departments that carry out information work: the Department of Documentation and Citizens' Appeals creates conditions for providing a timely response to applicants, improves the forms and methods of citizens' appeals; The Department of Organizational Work performs such functions as organizing various events, meetings with state and municipal authorities, with representatives of organizations and supports interaction between the Administration and the City Duma.

The organizational basis for the implementation of the information policy of the local self-government of Izhevsk is the Information and Analytical Department of the City Administration. Until 2015, the Department was a structural subdivision of the City Duma, later it became part of the City Administration¹. This reorganization was the result of an administrative reform, as a result of which the mayor of the city from the Chairman of the City Duma became the Head of Administration.

In its structure, the Department has two departments: analytical and information department. The functionality of the analytical department included such forms of work as filling the official website, studying public opinion on the problems of the city, analyzing the information field on current topics and events, and interacting with NGOs. Based on the results of monitoring public opinion, the Analytical Department of the Office informs officials about problematic materials posted in the media and social networks, prepares responses to citizens' appeals and reports for the Mayor. The analytical department consists of two leading experts and three chief experts under the direction of the head of the department.

The main task of the Information Department is to inform the population about the activities of the city authorities. The department consists of a leading specialist - expert, two chief specialists - experts and the head of the department. In other words, the analytical department performs the preparation of information, the information department - its dissemination.

According to the Decree of the Head of the Municipality "City of Izhevsk" dated April 17, 2019 No. 101, the information policy of the Office should be based on the principles of reliability, openness and dynamism. At the same time, reliability is understood as the dissemination of information that can be confirmed. Openness

¹ On the approval of the municipal program "Municipal Governance for 2015-2023" [Electronic resource]: Resolution of the Administration of the Municipal District "City of Izhevsk" dated September 29, 2014 No. 1071. Access from reference. - legal system "Consultant Plus".

is a demonstration of the public significance and responsibility of the Administration. Dynamism - as a communication factor that contributes to the formation and maintenance of a positive image of the authorities¹.

Archival data on the official website of Izhevsk indicates that the Department regularly approves an action plan for coverage in the media, conducts media planning, and since 2015 has been holding a competition of journalistic works, which is aimed at raising the level of information about the work of local governments, encouraging creative activity of journalists and drawing public attention to the issues of the volunteer movement.

The administration initiated the project #LudidelaIzhevsk, which involves writing short stories about the daily work of ordinary citizens, forms a culture of citizen participation in the affairs of the city, instills respect for the work of every citizen, and develops a sense of patriotism.

In order to take a position in the Department, the applicant must meet the following qualification requirements: higher education in a specialized area of training, skills in information systems and the Internet.

Thus, the Information and Analytical Department of the Administration of Izhevsk will perform the main work on the implementation of the policy of information openness of the city authorities, while the staff of the Department consists of 13 employees. The work of the Department is carried out systematically, requires qualified training and is carried out on an ongoing basis.

The information and analytical department provides the first level of information openness - access to information about local governments, works with public appeals, that is, carries out the work of the second level of information openness, is a conduit for citizens' access to participation in the adoption of managerial decisions by informing the public about public hearings and working with civil society institutions.

The structure of local self-government bodies of Izhevsk also includes the Head of the city, who represents the interests of Izhevsk residents in relations with other authorities. The conditions for exercising the powers of the mayor are created by the Department for Supporting the Activities of the Head of the Moscow Region: this is the reception of citizens and appeals, and interaction with foreign and Russian officials, and the formation of an attractive image of the city.

Thus, each of the structural elements of the city government of Izhevsk has specialized subdivisions for information work, work with citizens' appeals, and for external interactions. The local authorities of Izhevsk are loyal to the regional government, so their activities are currently coordinated - the Administration of the Head and the Government of the Republic has in its structure the Department for Work with Municipalities. Then the activity is coordinated at the level of the district

¹ "On the coordination of information activities and work on interaction with the media, work in social networks" [Electronic resource]: resolution of the Head of the Municipality "City of Izhevsk" dated April 17, 2019 No. 101. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

authorities of Izhevsk - in each of the five district administrations there is a department for ensuring activities that interacts with the media, conducts information work with the residents of the district.

Thus, the existing institutions of municipal government are sufficient to perform the functions of information openness, enshrined in the relevant rules of law.

On the other hand, information openness also implies the impact of civil society institutions. For example, in Izhevsk there is a municipal autonomous institution “Agency “Stolitsa Izhevsk””, which fulfills an order for the publishing house of printed newspapers at the municipal level.

There are public institutions for the expression of citizens' opinions and civil control. In Izhevsk, such institutions are the Public Chamber and the Youth Parliament under the City Duma.

The Public Chamber is formed from citizens and representatives of NGOs, is a permanent advisory body designed to ensure interaction between the non-profit sector, citizens and LSG bodies on socially significant issues at the local level¹. The Chamber is competent to conduct an examination of normative acts, forums and hearings on socially important issues, on the basis of which it makes appropriate decisions. Despite the fact that the decisions of the Public Chamber are advisory in nature, the authorities are obliged to consider them within the time period established by law and send a reasoned response².

The Youth Parliament at the City Duma of Izhevsk is also a consultative and advisory body. The emphasis of the activity of the Youth Parliament is placed on the implementation of youth policy in the city and the region, support of civic activity. The Parliament carries out regular monitoring of the public opinion of young people within the city and the republic, the results are submitted to the regional and local authorities. Often, the Youth Parliament comes up with various initiatives on issues of public life, actively interacts with government agencies, is empowered to develop and submit proposals on youth policy to local governments³.

Neither the Public Chamber nor the Youth Parliament are LSG bodies; at the same time, they can influence and often influence the information policy of the city of Izhevsk through information work in social networks⁴.

Thus, in the capital of the Udmurt Republic, institutional conditions have been created for the implementation of a policy of information openness, which makes it possible to carry out information work both “from above” on behalf of local

1 On the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation” [Electronic resource]: Feder. Law of April 4, 2005 No. 32-FZ. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

2 Ibid.

3 Regulations of the Youth Parliament at the City Duma of the city of Izhevsk [Electronic resource]: official. website / Municipal formation "City of Izhevsk". Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/29918.html> (date of access: 10.01.2023).

4 Youth Parliament of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk. com. Access mode:<https://vk.com/molparlamentizh> (date of access 01/12/2023).

governments, and “from below”, carried out by various civil society institutions. Thus, access to information about the activities of LSG bodies is provided by structural divisions of the authorities, and control over persons making managerial decisions and civil law-making initiatives are cultivated by civil society institutions.

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Chapter 4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFORMATION POLICY

OPENNESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES IN IZHEVSK

4.1 Access to information about the activities of local authorities self-government

Information openness in the modern world can be achieved through various mechanisms, including channels for providing information, social interaction and control.

With regard to the levels of information openness, the available channels of communication between the authorities and society can be conditionally divided into groups with their subsequent analysis for functional viability.

The need for access to information (the first level of information openness) are designed to satisfy print publications, radio, TV channels, the official website of LSGs and the provision of information upon request.

The authorities of the city of Izhevsk run two municipal newspapers: Stolitsa Izhevsk, founded in 2016, and the online publication Izhevsky Vestnik¹.

The printed edition "Stolitsa Izhevsk" is distributed free of charge through the centers of social services for the population, the provision of state and municipal services, district administrations, kindergartens, schools, city libraries, as well as through medical institutions, public receptions of deputies of the City Duma and non-profit organizations operating on city territory. The newspaper is published 1-2 times a week, it is possible to subscribe to the electronic version of the newspaper for free, then messages about the latest issue will be sent to the user's e-mail. The purpose of creating a municipal newspaper is to ensure the right of citizens to receive information about the activities of local self-government bodies, the most significant events in the life of the capital of the republic, and the dissemination of other socially significant information². However, in relation to the number of adult urban population - 507,040 people as of the beginning of 2023³, a circulation of 50 copies carries a low information load, so the newspaper cannot become the main source of information even for the older generation, accustomed to traditional forms of obtaining information - they city 87,009 people (65 years and older)⁴.

Moreover, until 2018 the newspaper was full of colorful visual content, articles on the social, economic, educational and other areas of the city's life; the

1 Online publication "Izhevsk Bulletin" [Electronic resource]: official. website / Municipal formation "City of Izhevsk". Access mode: <http://izhdoc.ru/http://izhdoc.ru/> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

2 Charter of the Municipal Autonomous Institution "Agency "Stolitsa Izhevsk"" [Electronic resource]: official. website / Municipal formation "City of Izhevsk". Access mode: https://www.izh.ru/res_ru/0_hfile_64954_1.pdf (date of access: 01.02.2023).

3 Indicators characterizing the state of the economy and social sphere of the municipality: the city of Izhevsk (for 2019, 2023) [Electronic resource]: official. website / Federal State Statistics Service. Access mode: https://www.gks.ru/scripts/db_inet2/passport/table.aspx?opt=9470100020192023 (date of access: 20.01.2023).

4 Ibid.

work carried out by representatives of the authorities was demonstrated in the column "Fulfilled orders of voters". Since November 2018, the newspaper has mainly become a black-and-white brochure with municipal legal acts, occasionally there are announcements of upcoming city events. These changes are due to the fact that in the fall of 2018 the newspaper was under the threat of liquidation in favor of saving the city budget¹, which was avoided by changing the format of the printed product - reducing the volume to 12 pages, topics (municipal legal acts), the absence of a strict periodicity in issuing fresh issues.

Izhevsky Vestnik is a network resource that has been operating since January 2019 and is aimed at the official publication of municipal legal acts on the Internet. Previously, the documents were published on the city's website, there was no possibility of an automated search for the necessary legal documents. Izhevsky Vestnik has become a unified city legal base, which is updated as documents are received for publication.

Thus, to date, printed and online newspaper products of city authorities cannot satisfy the needs of the population for access to information about the activities of local self-governments and other socially significant information. This is also explained by the drop in demand for printed products, which is confirmed by a survey conducted by the Levada Center: radio and newspapers have more than halved their audiences in ten years, they are often used to receive news by only 15 and 12% of the population².

Therefore, from the point of view of demonstrating the work carried out by the authorities, the official website of the city, which also provides for the broadcasting of sessions of the City Duma, has become relevant sources of information³, as well as pages of local self-governments in social networks⁴. This means that today information messages about the activities of government bodies have almost completely moved to the Internet space. Traditional forms of presenting information - printed publications and radio are gradually fading into the background.

On the other hand, according to the Levada Center, television is still the main source of information for the majority of Russians⁵. According to a survey conducted

1 Izhevsk may be left without the "Capital" [Electronic resource] // Kommersant. Dec 13, 2018 Access mode: <https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/3828721> (date of access: 23.0.2023).

2 A quarter of Russians have lost confidence in television in ten years [Electronic resource]: population survey // Yuri Levada Analytical Center. 2019. 1 Aug. Access mode: <https://www.levada.ru/2019/08/01/chetvertrossiyan-poteryali-doverie-k-televideniyu-za-desyat-let/> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

3 Official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/14226.html> (date of access: 14.01.2023).

4 City Council of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/gorduma18> (date of access: 12.01.2023); [Electronic resource] // Ok.ru. Access mode: <https://ok.ru/group/54555156152420> (date of access: 12.01.2023); Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk O.V. Garin [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/oleg.garin> (date of access: 12.01.2023); Administration of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: https://vk.com/izh_gov (date of access: 12.0.2023); Head of the city of Izhevsk O.N. Bekmemetiev [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode:// <https://vk.com/olegbekmemetev> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

5 A quarter of Russians have lost confidence in television in ten years [Electronic resource]: population survey // Yuri Levada Analytical Center. 2019. 1 Aug. Access mode: <https://www.levada.ru/2019/08/01/chetvertrossiyan->

by the FOM, television ranks first as a source of reliable information in the public mind¹. However, there are no official local radio stations in Izhevsk and television stations that would cover events and problems at the municipal level - TVS Izhevsk TV channel was closed in 2007. This becomes a problem for older people who are unable to use the Internet.

According to a member of the Public Chamber of Izhevsk L. M. Gonin, the population of the city is divided into representatives of “different schools”: the older generation seeks to receive information and participate in the life of the city, but has difficulties due to the development of Internet communication; the younger generation in this regard has much more opportunities, but is more passive². This is an all-Russian trend – only 19% of young people are really interested in politics in the country³.

On the other hand, regional television and radio stations are at the disposal of the older generation: GTRK "Udmurtia", STS Izhevsk, "My Udmurtia". The main focus of these news agencies, as a rule, is the life of Izhevsk as the capital of the region. This means that representatives of the "high school" are not cut off from what is happening in the life of the city and the republic.

However, the replacement of municipal radio and television channels with an alternative at the regional level is fraught with the fact that the population is more likely to see the activities of the regional and even federal authorities compared to the local ones. Hence, the subconscious desire of citizens to trust the authorities of a higher level is possible, since representatives of the municipality are not so often in the frame. This fact is confirmed by a survey conducted by the Levada Center: regional authorities enjoy greater public confidence compared to local⁴, which in itself does not correspond to the essence of municipal authorities, that are called upon to be closer to the people.

Thus, the need of the inhabitants of the city of Izhevsk for access to information, the authorities can satisfy such forms of work as maintaining accounts in social networks, subject to regular and systematic coverage of the work done and by filling the official website of the city. This means that the local authorities are limited in their choice of channels for presenting information, therefore, the information openness of the first level (access to information) is not fully disclosed, if only because the maintenance of government accounts in social networks remains arbitrary.

poteryali-doverie-k-televideniyu-za-desyat-let/ (date of access: 18.01.2023).

1 Interest in news on the Internet [Electronic resource]: population survey // Public Opinion Foundation. 2015. May 24. Access mode: <https://fom.ru/SMI-i-internet/12247> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

2 Expert interview with a member of the Public Chamber of Izhevsk, L.M. Gonin.

3 Russian “generation Z” attitudes and values 2019/2023 [Electronic resource]: population survey // Friedrich Ebert Foundation. Access mode: <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/moskau/16135.pdf> (date of access 22.0.2023).

4 Institutional trust [Electronic resource]: population survey // Analytical Center of Yuri Levada. Oct 24, 2019 Access mode: <https://www.levada.ru/2019/10/24/institutsionalnoe-doverie-5/> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

4.2 Ability to control local governments

The second level of information openness - the ability to control persons making managerial decisions, can be provided by working with citizens' appeals received both personally and electronically - by e-mail, using social networks and various services: on the official website of the city izh.ru there is an Internet reception, as well as a special service "Let's make Izhevsk better".

According to reports posted on the official website of Izhevsk, for 12 months of 2022, LSG received 34,426 applications, which is 3.5% more than in 2021 for the same period¹. Application channels used: e-mail, Internet reception, Let's Make Izhevsk Better portal and personal reception of citizens.

45 appeals were considered in violation of the deadline, which is 40% lower compared to the report for 2021. It is noteworthy that the number of citizens received at a personal appointment decreased by 14.8%, while the number of applications received through information and communication technologies increased significantly: through e-mail - increased by 20.3%, through the Internet reception addressed by 44, 9% more citizens than in 2021, through the Let's Make Izhevsk Better service applied 9.7% more citizens². This testifies to the folding trend of the priority of using the possibilities of the Internet over the traditional forms of filing appeals.

In the first quarter of 2022, the local self-government of Izhevsk received 6,753 applications, of which 9 were considered in violation of the deadlines, which is 62.5% lower compared to the same period in 2021³.

In general, the trend of using Internet services for calls continues with minor reservations: 27.5% more calls were received via e-mail compared to the report for the 1st quarter of 2022, 4.4% more calls were received through the Internet reception, however, the "Let's Make Izhevsk Better" service lost a little in popularity - it was used by 9.1% fewer users, which may explain the increase in the number of citizens received at a personal reception - there were 40.5% more of them⁴.

As noted earlier, in the city and the republic there is no special legal act that would fix the obligations to work with requests received through social networks. However, it is social networks that can get audience coverage that is difficult to achieve with other communication channels. According to the report of the Federal State Statistics Service, in the Udmurt Republic, 72.7% of households in the region had access to the Internet in 2022, including broadband access - 70.8%, using mobile

1 Official site of the municipality "City of Izhevsk". Appeals of citizens [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/14742.html> (date of access: 05.01.2023).

2 Analysis of appeals of citizens of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/14742.html> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

3 Analysis of appeals of citizens of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/14742.html> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

4 Analysis of appeals of citizens of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/i/info/14742.html> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

devices - 51.5%. In the Volga Federal District, the republic ranks sixth in terms of the use of information technology among the population¹.

According to Oleg Vladimirovich Garin, Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk, at present, activity in social networks is one of the most accessible, effective and prompt ways to communicate with the population and receive feedback². This means that local self-governments and persons in power in the city must be represented on social networks, regularly update important information and promptly respond to citizens' requests received through monitoring comments in social media.

The city administration has representation on such platforms like VKontakte, YouTube³. The audience coverage is 5000 and 379 subscribers, respectively.

Information is updated on VKontakte several times a day, on YouTube on average once every three days, which is quite good, given that the preparation of video material takes a lot of time. At the moment, the entries are devoted to the topical issues of the city: promoting the initiative to award Izhevsk the title of "City of Labor Valor", housing and communal issues, and the social sphere. Quite often there are small interviews with representatives of public organizations. Messages, as a rule, are small in volume, take a loyal position in relation to the regional and federal authorities.

The ability to leave comments under entries is available on each of the sites presented, but is sometimes limited on VKontakte - as a rule, these are entries on amendments to current political situation.

In the most numerous VKontakte communities⁴ the working group of the City Administration responds quite quickly to the comments of the population, comments containing profanity or lacking signs of appeal are ignored.

The City Council of Izhevsk is represented on VKontakte and Odnoklassniki⁵, which have 240 subscribers (Odnoklassniki) to 750 (VKontakte). Social networks are updated on average once every four days, the main topic of messages is the session of the city parliament. Such popular platforms as YouTube remain without the attention of the representative body. This is partly compensated by the open

1 Federal State Statistics Service. Information Society in the Russian Federation [Electronic resource] // Collection. 2018. Access mode: https://www.gks.ru/free_doc/doc_2018/infoob2018.pdf (date of access: 22.01.2023).

2 Interview with the Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk, O. V. Garin.

3 Administration of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: https://vk.com/izh_gov (date of access: 12.0.2023); [Electronic resource]//YouTube.com. Access mode: <https://www.youtube.com/c/izhevsk/videos> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

4 See Urban Internet communities [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: https://vk.com/typical_izhev (date of access: 11.0.2023); [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/izhevsk118> (date of access: 11.0.2023); [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: https://vk.com/izhevsk_online (date of access: 11.0.2023); [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/novosti18> (date of access: 11.0.2023); [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/susanin.news> (date of access: 11.01.2023).

5 City Council of Izhevsk [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/gorduma18> (date of access: 12.0.2023); [Electronic resource] // Ok.ru. Mode date of access: <https://ok.ru/group/54555156152420> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

pages of the Duma Chairman O. V. Garin in Vkontakte, in which the personal audience is up to four thousand people¹.

The mayor of the city and the Head of the Administration of Izhevsk O.N.Bekmemetiev is the most popular representative of the local self-government in the city and actively uses such Internet sites as VKontakte², the number of subscribers of the Head is up to eight thousand people. Oleg Nikolayevich's publications are published on average three times a day and are devoted to both topical issues of the local community - housing and communal services, the social and cultural sphere, and answers to residents' questions within the online column "Coffee with the Mayor"³.

In general, work with citizens' appeals is carried out regularly with the means that are in the possession of LSG bodies. City authorities should pay more attention to such Internet sites as VKontakte and YouTube video hosting, as they allow to identify problems of the population and instantly receive feedback from city residents.

4.3 Access to participation in decision-making

The third level of information openness of the authorities, namely, the access of citizens to participation in making managerial decisions is possible, for example, through public hearings and the manifestation of civil initiative. Here it is important to consider a number of features: civil initiatives are important and effective if they are built into the system.

For example, there is the Presidential Grants Fund, in which people's initiatives become national programs. At the municipal level, civil initiatives can be cultivated by non-profit organizations and territorial public self-governments.

In 2022, 1267 NGOs were registered in Izhevsk, which makes up 62% of the total number of non-profit organizations in the Udmurt Republic, and 4 territorial public self-governments⁴.

The city is implementing a municipal program to support socially oriented NGOs and TPS, which involves holding competitions for socially significant projects. The winners receive funding from the municipal budget. From 2021 to 2022 the 62 winners of the competition received a total of more than 8 million rubles. In continuation of this program for the period from 2023 to 2025 it is planned to

1 Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk O. V. Garin [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/oleg.garin> (date of access: 18.01.2023).

2 Head of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" O. N. Bekmemetiev [Electronic resource] // Vk.com. Access mode: <https://vk.com/olegbekmemetev> (date of access: 12.01.2023);

3 Ibid.

4 Municipal program "Support for socially oriented non-profit organizations, carrying out activities on the territory of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource] // Network edition "Izhevsk Bulletin". Access mode: <https://izhdoc.ru/izhdoc/olimp/docdownload/e/pdf/file/2002251220191645.pdf> (date of access: 14.01.2023).

allocate more than 20 million rubles to organizations¹. This means that the mechanism for supporting civil initiatives has been worked out, and LSGs plan to continue to allocate part of the city budget funds to NGOs and TPS for solving socially significant problems.

Public hearings in Izhevsk are held regularly. For the period from January to early June 2022, the city held a total of 41 public hearings, an average of 8 per month, about which the Administration promptly announces in the municipal newspaper, on the stands of district administrations and on the official website of the city.

According to experts², citizens often lack initiative, without which the authorities do not have a complete understanding of the needs of the population, therefore, they cannot show the results of their activities. Thus, the circle of problems closes: the inability to demonstrate to the population the result of effective work inevitably leads to a fall level of trust in government. To avoid such a development of events, the municipality needs to carry out explanatory work on how important it is to receive feedback and show civic initiative. Such work, according to the Chairman of the City Duma O.V. Garin, is held regularly in the city by involving the elders in the houses, who distribute contact information for receiving appeals, through the Councils of Veterans located in each district of the city, and initiative groups of public organizations³.

In practice, the opinion of citizens can be ignored, which was the case during the reconstruction of the city square, the Birch Grove, or when it came to building in the Vostochny settlement. Residents took to the picket with complaints that their opinion was not taken into account⁴, or there are minor concessions⁵, or the issue was temporarily removed from the agenda⁶.

On the other hand, in the capital of Udmurtia, the "People's Budget" is being tested - this is an All-Russian competition of projects for improvement of a city or rural settlement⁷.

1 Municipal program "Support for socially oriented non-profit organizations, carrying out activities on the territory of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource] // Network edition "Izhevsk Bulletin". Access mode: <https://izhdoc.ru/izhdoc/olimp/docdownload/e/pdf/file/2002251220191645.pdf> (date of access: 14.01.2023).

2 Interview with a member of the Public Chamber of Izhevsk L.M. Gonin, political scientist, candidate of historical sciences, associate professor M.Yu. Malyshev.

3 Interview with O. V. Garin, Chairman of the City Duma of Izhevsk.

4 Picket "No to barbarity" [Electronic resource] // News portal Udm-info. 2019. 10 Jul. Access mode: https://udm-info.ru/news/city/10-07-2019/piket-net-varvarstvu-proshel-na-seminare-po-proektutsentralnoy-ploschadi-izhevskaya?utm_source=vk.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=communities_lmi (date of access: 12.01.2023).

5 The issue of improvement of the Birch Grove [Electronic resource] // News portal Izhlife.ru 2019. 7 Aug. Access mode: <https://izhlife.ru/building/88920-vopros-blagoustroystva-berezovoy-roschi-obsudili-vizhevsk.html> (date of access: 17.01.2023).

6 Non-complex building [Electronic resource] // News portal Udm-info. - 2018. - March 23. Mode Access: <https://udm-info.ru/article/general/23-03-2018/beskompleksnaya-zastroyka-v-izhevskoy-hoteli-iz-yat-zemlivostochnoy-posyolka> (date of access: 17.01.2023).

7 Representatives of national associations will discuss the "People's Budget" [Electronic resource] // News portal Udm-info. 2011. 19 Jul. Access mode: <https://udm-info.ru/news/society/19-07-2011/predstaviteli-natsionalnyh-ob-edineniy-obsudyat-narodnyy-byudzhet> (date of access: 15.01.2023).

The essence of this competition is that the residents of the municipality, together with the executive body at the general meeting, determine the priority local problem and elect an initiative team that will develop the appropriate project. A necessary condition for the competition is participatory funding - funds are raised not only from the local budget, but also from the population and sponsors. Next, the application must pass a competitive selection.

In 2021, housing and communal services and public transport were among the most vulnerable areas of the city of Izhevsk, the development of which may take up to five years¹. It was planned to include the relevant projects in the city budget for the next two years. At the same time, this competition is not sufficiently covered by the local self-government of Izhevsk in the information space.

Thus, at the moment, the initiatives and opinions of the population are not always taken into account in the process of making managerial decisions. This may be due to both the insufficient legal literacy of individual citizens and the unwillingness of the authorities to resolve an uncomfortable issue.

4.4 Official website of the Izhevsk city

An integral part of the information work of the authorities is the maintenance of an Internet site, which is the main official and accessible source of first-hand information, which allows you to provide a large amount of information of a different nature and has opportunity to receive feedback.

Websites, as they develop as an important information channel, have long been the subject of scientific study, and representatives of different sciences, respectively, with different goals. In particular, researchers Vargas A.Metal found that only in the period 2000–2018, 716 articles on the subject were published in the Scopus and WoS level journals. So, representatives of informatics evaluate sites in terms of quality and / or ease of use of channels, political scientists can identify and evaluate their features as a presentation of the “voice of power”, sociologists - as a communication channel as a whole.

The official website of the city of Izhevsk izh.ru operates on the basis of the Decree of the Head of the city No. 256 “On the organization of work on the official website of the municipality “City of Izhevsk”², the portal administrator is the Information and Analytical Department of the City Administration³.

1 "People's budget" of Izhevsk: in two years, the city authorities plan to spend more than one and a half billion Rubles [Electronic resource] // Komsomolskaya Pravda. September 9, 2011 Access mode: <https://www.spb.kp.ru/daily/25750/2737572/> (date of access: 15.01.2023).

2 "On the organization of work on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"" [Electronic resource]: resolution of the Head of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" dated 30.09.2019 No. 256. Access from reference - legal system "Consultant Plus".

3 Official website of the municipal formation "City of Izhevsk" [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://www.izh.ru/> (date of access 05.01.2023).

After the unfavorable epidemiological situation in the city (the spread of COVID-19), the role of the city website has increased: since March 2023, the number of visitors has increased dramatically.

Since the official website was created to implement the policy of information openness of the authorities, it seems appropriate to monitor it with subsequent analysis for compliance of the information posted with the requirements of the regulatory framework in the field of information openness (see program in appendix 1).

Thus, the user of the city's official website will be able to quickly find: contact information, the structure of the body, a list of municipal services, a report on the execution of the municipal budget, information on income and property of municipal employees, representation in social networks.

It is more difficult to find information about the results of inspections conducted by the local self-government body and in the LSG body, information about the mobile services of the site, and the search for official documents is much more difficult.

There is no information that the official website can be used as a mobile application, about the implementation of the municipal project "Open Budget"; there is no link to the "Federal portal of managerial personnel", the ability to leave a comment under the materials posted on the site, the possibility of sending proposals from citizens with voting, as well as the ability to track the topics of citizens' appeals in real time and obtain information about the level of satisfaction of citizens who applied to municipal authorities, which does not contradict federal laws, but does not comply with methodological recommendations for filling official websites.

As a result, according to the results of monitoring, the following picture of the information openness of the site of Izhevsk has developed.

From the point of view of a formal approach, the city portal should reflect the high-quality filling of all parameters in accordance with the current legislation and methodological recommendations for maintaining sites, and meet the filling criteria. Under this approach, the city's website is 89.8% complete. However, in terms of accessibility and ease of searching for this information, the city's Internet resource is open on average by 65.7%.

Thus, one third of the information actually posted on the official website is not available to the public, which can cause a negative reaction and unfounded complaints against local governments, which, in turn, can lead to a decrease in their effectiveness and efficiency.

The results obtained indicate the average degree of information openness of the official website, which belongs to the municipal government of Izhevsk. There is not a single level of information openness, the parameters of which would be filled in full (100%).

Thus, comparing the three levels of information openness of the official site, the following picture emerged.

The highest level of information openness belongs to the second level (work with appeals, feedback), which can be explained by a formal approach to filling the section with the necessary information and the availability of services for submitting appeals.

The second in the rating was general information, which can be explained by the formal approach to displaying the minimum amount of necessary information on the official website.

An outsider in the levels of information openness has become the third level, which implies the ability of the population to participate in managerial decision-making. Thus, the right of citizens to participate in public hearings is not fully realized, since, according to clause 4 of the Federal Law 06.10.2003 No. 201-FZ, local governments are obliged to provide for all necessary measures to ensure the participation of residents of the municipality in public hearings, which is impossible without a banal description of the procedure for conducting public hearings. For a standard guest of the official website of the City of Izhevsk, the search for the relevant legal act seems to be very difficult, since the section does not contain links and transitions to the relevant regulatory legal act.

The fact that there is a significant imbalance between the level of filling the site and the availability of information indicates its rather low level of information openness, which can be assessed as a serious omission in the activities of local governments. Perhaps this explains the low popularity of the official website as a source of information among the population: from November to April 2023, the city's website was visited on average 90,000 times¹ (see Appendix 2). Based on the adult population of Izhevsk (507,040 people as of the beginning of 2023), it can be assumed that the site is used by less than one in six residents of the city, subject to a single visit. Some shortcomings of the official site were noted: invalid links (<http://udmkenesh.ru/>; <https://ok.ru/group/54919028736075>), a different approach to filling in sections on local governments within a single Internet portal. Despite this, it is worth noting that the site has a version for the visually impaired, an Internet reception, it is possible to select the language (Russian, Udmurt, English), when the query "city of Izhevsk" is located on the second line of the network search results. Moreover, the official website of the city of Izhevsk has repeatedly become the winner and prize-winner of competitions for the best municipal website.

The results of the monitoring of the city Internet portal indicate that the website's strongest point is the development of services for citizens' appeals, however, it is often quite difficult to find the necessary information. In particular, within the framework of the official website, a specialized portal "Let's Make Izhevsk Better" operates, which is an interactive platform in the form of a city map, where anyone can mark a problem area on the map and specify a request. However,

¹ Site attendance check service [Electronic resource] // Access mode: <https://be1.ru/stat/izh.ru> (date of access: 01.05.2023).

the results of the work carried out on appeals are not displayed on the portal, which is a field for careful study by representatives of local self-government.

The site is not adapted to ensure the participation of citizens in governance - there is no service for holding public hearings online, and there is also no information on the number of current applications, their topics, as well as feedback from the applicant on assessing satisfaction with the quality of execution of the appeal.

Thus, in order to implement the policy of information openness, the city authorities mainly rely on the capabilities of Internet platforms, since traditional communication channels are either ineffective or absent. This means that part of the work with the population is out of sight, does not receive wide publicity, is carried out “eye to eye”, which, on the one hand, creates the impression of exclusivity for a particular citizen or social group, but, on the other hand, is completely invisible to general public. The most efficient and high-quality work is carried out with citizens' appeals. A significant role in this was played by the well-developed skills of the authorities in maintaining social networks. This had a positive impact in terms of informing the population about the life, problems and plans of the city. In a negative way, the third level of information openness of the authorities is different - civil initiatives do not always go to the authorities, and the opinion of citizens when forming a management decision is not always taken into account.

If the first level of information openness of the authorities involves access to the necessary information, it is possible to solve the problem and increase the level of openness through better elaboration and structuring of information within the city website.

Work with citizens' appeals is set at 75%. To achieve an optimal result, it is necessary to fix in the legal field and create conditions for the possibility of public monitoring of the number / subject matter / date of publication of citizens' appeals with the possibility of the latter to evaluate the quality of execution and leave feedback. Thus, there will be mutual responsibility between the authorities and the population: people will express their comments more correctly and constructively, and in return they will be sure that the appeal will not go unanswered.

The ability of the population to participate in the adoption of managerial decisions (the third level) is 50% full, it is possible to increase information openness by this criterion by providing the opportunity to participate in public hearings online.

To date, the most problematic area of information openness remains the ability of the population to participate in decision-making on the life of the city. This problem requires complex work both on the part of the authorities and on the part of civil society. This means that LSGs should strive to involve citizens in governance and take into account their opinion, while civil society should defend and promote its position.

To compare the final indicators of information openness level of official websites within the Volga Federal District, an additional 4 municipalities were

identified (similar in terms of population and economic development), such as Penza, Ulyanovsk, Chuvashia and Kirov.

Armed with the same methodology for assessing the level of openness of official websites, it was noted that the current level of openness of the official website of the Izhevsk city is atypical for municipalities of a similar level of development.

This means that the authorities of Izhevsk should carry out better work to improve the main official channel of communication with the population.

4.5 Citizen attempts to ensure the policy of informational openness of local government bodies

As it was mentioned above, citizens through civic participation and cooperation can influence the policy of informational openness of authorities.

Therefore, it is necessary to look deeply at public institutions for the expression of citizens' opinions and civil control.

The Public Chamber of Izhevsk of the 7th convocation consist of several NGOs and NPOs members (see Appendix 3).

Nevertheless, often members of the Public Chamber of Izhevsk do not comment on conflict situations between residents and local authorities, as was the case, for example, during the reconstruction of the city square, the Birch Grove, or when it came to building in the Vostochny settlement, or in the case of deceived equity holders¹. Residents took to the picket with complaints that their opinion was not taken into account², or there are minor concessions³, or the issue was temporarily removed from the agenda⁴.

Thus, the Public Chamber of Izhevsk cannot be considered as a platform for public discussions of local issues and as defender the interests of local residents, and therefore, do not fully fulfill its duties and purpose.

The Youth Parliament also practically does not interfere in the life of the city, however, from time to time it submits for consideration useful bills relating to the youth policy of the city and the republic.

1 In Izhevsk, deceived equity holders cannot get off the ground [Electronic resource] // News portal UdmInfo. 2022.4 Dec. Access mode: <https://udm-info.ru/news/2022-12-04/v-izhevske-obmanuty-dolschiki-ne-mogut-sdvynutsya-s-mertvoy-tochki-2606723> (date of access: 12.01.2023).

2 Picket "No to barbarity" [Electronic resource] // News portal UdmInfo. 2019. 10 Jul. Access mode: https://udm-info.ru/news/city/10-07-2019/piket-net-varvarstvu-proshel-na-seminare-po-proektutsentralnoy-ploshchadi-izhevskaya?utm_source=vk.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=communities_1mi (date of access: 12.01.2023).

3 The issue of improvement of the Birch Grove [Electronic resource] // News portal Izhlife.ru 2019. 7 Aug. Access mode: <https://izhlife.ru/building/88920-vopros-blagoustroystva-berezovoy-roschi-obsudili-vizhevske.html> (date of access: 17.01.2023).

4 Non-complex building [Electronic resource] // News portal Udm-info. - 2018. - March 23. Mode Access: <https://udm-info.ru/article/general/23-03-2018/beskompleksnaya-zastroyka-v-izhevske-hoteli-iz-yat-zemlivostochno-go-posyolka> (date of access: 17.01.2023).

Their creation (city Public Chamber, the Youth Parliament), as is known, was initiated by the state. The state creates special conditions for them, at the same time limiting their self-governing capabilities. In the future, this specificity contains a potential risk of their excessive nationalization and formalization, which may lead to profanation of the essence of public control and, as a result, may cause a negative reaction in society.

In 2022, there were more than one thousand NGOs registered in Izhevsk, and 4 territorial public self-governments. There is a municipal program to support NGOs and TPS. The winners receive funding from the municipal budget. From 2021 to 2022 the 62 winners of the competition received a total of more than 8 million rubles.

But grants, as a rule, are given to loyal NGOs that carry out rather cultural, educational, volunteer and social work, which, on the one hand, is a great support for such NGOs and population groups, forms a culture of participation among the population, but, on the other hand, does not makes a special contribution to the development of civil society - for example, the media.

It should also be clarified that in Izhevsk the only grantor for NGOs and NPOs is the state authorities, and not, for example, the business community. Thus, they are co-opted through the resources allocated by the state. Consequently, local NPOs and NGOs are not resource autonomous, and slowly turn into government-oriented ones.

Local mass media in Izhevsk, that do not belong to authorities, are represented by portals Udm.info¹, izhlife.ru², Information Agency Susanin³, which take quite a loyal position in relation to both local and regional and federal authorities, which can also be explained by the lack of alternative sources of funding other than government assistance. That, at its core, is "buying" loyalty. For example, there were a local weekly socio-political newspaper «Den'» published in Izhevsk from 1998 to 2014, pronounced opposition to the authorities of Udmurtia. It regularly published materials about the corruption of Udmurt officials, political rallies, critical materials about the state of the local housing and communal services, etc. The newspaper repeatedly changed the printing house and was printed outside the republic until the publication was discontinued. Since 2015 it was turned into media project⁴.

Therefore, the lack of grant sources irreversibly leads to the monopolization of grant funds by the state, therefore, the authorities form the agenda and choose a grant receiver. Therefore, in reality, civil society in Izhevsk has a few opportunities to increase the level of information openness of the authorities.

Thus, taking into account the participation of citizens and their associations in the level of information openness of the municipality, in the case of Izhevsk this parameter plays a significant role in the overall assessment of the information

1 Information agency Udm-info [Electronic resource] // News portal Udminfo. Access mode: <https://udm-info.ru/>.

2 Information agency IzhLife [Electronic resource] // News portal Izhlife. Access mode: <https://izhlife.ru/>.

3 Information agency Susanin [Electronic resource] // New portal Susanin. Access mode: <https://susanin.news/>.

4 Media project [Electronic resource] // Access mode: Den <https://day.org.ru/>.

openness of local governments, in this case it will reduce the calculated level of information openness LSG.

4.6 Proposals for improving the information openness of local self-government bodies of the city of Izhevsk

Low public awareness of state activities and the activities of local self-government leads to the development, increase and prosperity of corruption, the creation of a negative image of the state among different segments of the population and the lack of a flow of qualified personnel seeking state and municipal service.

As noted above in the research, the official website is the main source of reliable information for the population. In this connection, it is necessary to ensure the information openness of all key areas of activity. There are following opportunities for increasing the level of information openness of local self-governments in Izhevsk:

First of all, to simplify the search for the necessary information - create transitional links between sections, supplement sections with links to regulatory legal acts.

Secondly, create a separate section for displaying the date of appeal / topic of the appeal / deadlines / persons responsible for the execution of the appeal / report on the execution of the appeal, as well as feedback from the applicant about the quality of execution.

Thirdly, pay attention to the possibility of holding public hearings online.

In addition, it is necessary to receive feedback in the "Electronic Reception" section, which will make it possible to identify satisfaction with the quality of work of local authorities on the part of visitors, the population, since this is an assessment as an element of interaction between the authorities and service recipients, will provide information on the main directions, according to which interacts between people and citizens.

It is also necessary to improve the quality of work in social networks, as well as include the acceptance of applications through social networks in the legal field of the city.

CONCLUSION

The information openness of local self-government bodies is an integral feature of a legal and democratic state, which is designed to “bring together” the population with those who make managerial decisions on socially significant issues of the life of the local community. The implementation of high-quality communication between the authorities and society determines the effectiveness of the activities of power socio-political structures and directly affects the level of public confidence.

The information openness policy should comply with such principles as accessibility, reliability, timeliness, publicity and openness. This policy is implemented at three levels: obtaining information, control over authorities and the opportunity to participate in management.

The main results of the study are the results of solving the tasks set in accordance with the goal of generalizing and structuring the parameters for assessing the level of information openness, which, as a result, contributes to the improvement of the methodology for assessing the level of information openness of the authority.

As noted above in the study, increasing the openness of government bodies is a priority for public administration, which helps to increase citizens' confidence in government bodies, reduce administrative barriers and corruption phenomena.

It has been established that the information openness of the authorities should be aimed at ensuring that information is public and accessible, since it primarily affects the rights and interests of citizens.

Based on the results of the study, the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the information openness of government bodies are summarized.

The data of the study also allow us to conclude that the current closedness of government bodies is the basis for the development of negative phenomena in the civil service: the manifestation of corruption, information isolation, lack of publicity, the target orientation of civil servants not to meet certain public needs. The need for a qualitative increase in the information openness of bodies as a whole is noted.

As a result, the key parameters of the assessment were analyzed, additional ones were identified, on the basis of which the supplemented methodology for assessing the information openness of the authorities was applied. The content of the official Internet portal was considered by the content analysis method according to the selected parameters.

The results of this study may be useful to responsible structural units for the content of the Internet portal of a state or municipal authority. The inclusion of parameters for assessing openness contributes to the construction of work to ensure access to information posted on official Internet portals more efficiently. A specific list of information is presented, the placement of which is mandatory to fully inform

all interested parties, this list allows you to identify growth points in the direction of increasing openness and transparency implemented by the authority.

Summarizing, it can be noted that on the basis of our study, it is possible to improve the existing tools for assessing openness in the information space.

In addition, the study proves the hypothesis that local civil society have less opportunities to influence the level of informational openness of authorities not only due to personal or economical issues but also due to absence a special electronic tools for defending their interests even within the official website.

As example of the Izhevsk city has shown, the structure of the municipal authorities provides for the presence of departments and departments for information work, and access to information about the activities of LSG bodies is secured by a whole range of legislative acts. However, the normative fixation of the minimum level of requirements turned out to be fraught with the fact that the further development of information openness in the absence of serious stimulating impulses does not make much sense.

Practice has shown that legislative provisions alone cannot serve as a guarantee that a constructive dialogue has been established between the population and local authorities, and that the activities of local governments reflect the interests and priorities of the local community. As a result, measures to increase the level of openness are carried out formally and remain not very effective. The lack of stable and publicly available channels for timely receipt of information, dialogue between society and government structures often leads to a misunderstanding of the need for certain transformations and, as a result, to their negative assessment.

On the part of the municipality, there is a tendency to “copy” the regional and federal practice of implementing openness, which, on the one hand, unifies the policy pursued in the center and locally, but on the other hand, local authorities, by definition, should be more open, closer to the people. That is, the application of the regional and federal "recipe" is not entirely suitable for the local level - LSGs need to look for new ways and ways to get closer to their population.

In the capital of the Udmurt Republic, the main available means of communication between the authorities and society remains the use of the Internet - this is the maintenance of an official website to provide access to information and the use of social networks to receive feedback.

However, the official website is not quite adapted for a simple and fast obtaining the necessary information: it is quite difficult to find one third of the information actually available, and LSGs, in turn, have the right not to provide information upon request if it is contained in the media or on the official website. Work with appeals in social networks is not regulated in the legal field of the republic and the city, which means that appeals may not receive an official response from the authorities.

On the other hand, the activities of local authorities are mostly operational in nature, so the opportunities for managerial creativity and experimentation are

limited. In this, the role of civil society is important, which, by collecting civil initiatives, has a chance to influence politics. But it was shown that, in reality, civil society in Izhevsk has a few opportunities to increase the level of information openness of the authorities due to the absence of alternative funds and absence of special tools for citizens in the official website of the city.

As practice shows, the higher the level of openness of power, the higher the confidence of the population, the more stable the functioning of the political system. The requests of the population are satisfied, protest moods are transformed into civil initiatives through the relevant institutions, to which the authorities listen in one way or another. Therefore, an integral part of the implementation of the policy of information openness are efforts "from below".

The lack of civil initiatives as well as civil institutions' budget dependence on the state is fraught with an incomplete understanding of the needs of the population by the authorities, which, in turn, leads to a drop in the level of trust due to the lack of expected results from the activities of the authorities. Therefore, LSG should carry out explanatory work within the entrusted territory and try to find new opportunities for productive dialogue.

Information openness is the daily systematic, consistent, effective work of qualified, experienced specialists with individual citizens, public organizations - civil society institutions in order to inform them, involve them in decision-making and public control.

Such a multifaceted phenomenon as "information openness" implies precisely an integrated approach, otherwise "openness" turns into a formalized, superficial activity that does not meet the needs of the population - into information noise or a paradox of information vacuum with apparent information diversity.

Moreover, information openness of state and municipal bodies is the result of social interaction of citizens, individual social groups with the institution of state and municipal authorities, based primarily on free access to information. The information openness of public administration bodies is designed to create ideal conditions in certain territories for the search and use by citizens of the information necessary for their life. This will make it possible to form critical judgments about the state of Russian society and state and municipal governments, and will strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of public control over the activities of government bodies.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NPO- nonprofit organization;

NGO- non-governmental organization;

TPS- territorial public self-government;

LSG-local self-government.

Appendix 1

The program of the official website research

The purpose of the study was to compile a comprehensive assessment of the site of the city of Izhevsk as the main communication channel between the city authorities and its residents. To achieve this goal, the objectives of the study were specified. They were an assessment of the degree of compliance of the official website with the requirements of the regulatory framework in the field of information openness (1); identification of problem areas of the site (2); development of proposals to increase the level of information openness of the site (3).

Description of the content of the study. The site was rated on three levels of information openness, which are revealed in the ability to obtain information (1), controllability of the population (2), direct participation of citizens who do not belong to power structures in making managerial decisions (3).

To study these levels of information openness, 69 parameters were identified, combined into thematic blocks, revealing the corresponding levels of information openness.

Indicators such as the availability of information, its completeness and navigational accessibility were used. If complete information could be found quickly, the parameter was assigned a value of 2 points, if the information was incomplete - 1 point. If it took more than five minutes to search for information, or if there was actually no information, the parameter received 0 points.

A total of eight information blocks were identified, in each - the parameters corresponding to the current legislation were identified, and it was proposed to evaluate each parameter in points (according to a two-point system):

availability of information, navigational accessibility, completeness. The content of the blocks, the evaluation parameters are borrowed from the methodology of Professor T.M. Rezer¹.

The results.

The results obtained in accordance with the tasks set. In particular, the following can be mentioned as the results obtained.

1. The current level of information openness of the official website of Izhevsk was revealed. Thus, from the point of view of a formal approach, the city portal should reflect the high-quality filling of all parameters in accordance with the current legislation and guidelines for maintaining sites, and meet the filling criteria. Under this approach, the city's website is 89.8% complete. However, in terms of accessibility and ease of searching for this information, the city's Internet resource

¹ Rezer T.M. Information openness of state and municipal authorities [Electronic resource] // Electronic scientific archive of UrFU. 2018. Access mode: http://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/59655/1/978-5-7996-2297-8_2018.pdf (date of access: 14.01.2023).

is open on average by 65.7%. This means that a third of the information actually posted on the site is not available to the public. The results obtained indicate the average degree of information openness of the official website, which belongs to the municipal government of Izhevsk. There is not a single level of information openness, the parameters of which would be filled in full (100%).

2. The dynamics of changes in the information resource is monitored: the presence of improvements in the operation of the official website is monitored. First of all, it turned out that such identified shortcomings of the official site, such as the presence of invalid links, the absence of references to the legal acts referred to in this or that section of the official site, are still relevant. Secondly, the site does not develop the ability for citizens to see the topics and number of current requests, add comments in real time, and also leave feedback on the evaluation of the execution of requests.

3. The ways of increasing the level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk" are proposed. First of all, to simplify the search for the necessary information - create transitional links between sections, supplement sections with links to regulatory legal acts; Secondly, create a separate section for displaying the date of appeal / topic of the appeal / deadlines / persons responsible for the execution of the appeal / report on the execution of the appeal, as well as feedback from the applicant about the quality of execution; Thirdly, pay attention to the possibility of holding public hearings online.

Table 1. The first level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

	Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"		Assigned value	
			Administration of Izhevsk	City Duma of Izhevsk		
"General information"	1	Name of the local government	Clause 1 (a) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	2	Postal address of the local government	Clause 1 (a) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	3	Local government email address	Clause 1 (a) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	4	Telephone number of the reference service of the local government	Clause 1 (a) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	5	The structure of the local government	Clause 1 (a) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	6	Powers of the local government	Clause 1 (b) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown as a reference to the Charter of Izhevsk	Shown	2
	7	The legal basis for the powers of the local government, the tasks and functions of its structural divisions	Clause 1 (b) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	8	Surname, name, patronymic of the head of the local self-government body	Clause 1 (d) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Specified in the "Chapter" section	Shown	1
	9	Tasks and functions of structural subdivisions of the local self-government body	Clause 1 (b) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	10	Surname, name, patronymic of the heads of structural subdivisions of the local self-government body	Clause 1 (d) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	11	Information resources under the jurisdiction of the local government	Clause 1 (e) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	Shown	2
	12	Mass media established by the local government	Clause 1 (zh) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	No data	2

Continuation of Table 1. The first level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

		Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"	Assigned value
"Information on subordinate organizations, institutions"	1	List of subordinate organizations (if any)	Clause 1 (g) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	2	Description of tasks, functions and powers of subordinate organizations	Clause 1 (g) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	3	Postal addresses of subordinate organizations	Clause 1 (g) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	4	E-mail addresses of subordinate organizations	Clause 1 (g) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	5	Telephone numbers of reference services of subordinate organizations	Clause 1 (g) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	6	Full name of the heads of subordinate organizations	Clause 1 (d) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	7	Information on the results of inspections carried out by the local government	P. 5, part 1, art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Listed but searching takes a long time	0
"Municipal Services"	1	List of municipal services provided by the local government	Ch. 4 Art. 9 No. 210-FZ	Shown	2
	2	Description of the procedure for the provision of municipal services	Clause 2 (d) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ P. 4 h. 1 art. 28 No. 324-FZ	Shown	1
	3	Administrative regulations for the provision of municipal services	Clause 2 (d) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	4	Availability of additional electronic services designed to improve the quality of municipal services	P. 3 Art. 5 No. 210-FZ P. 2, part 1, art. 6 No. 210-FZ	Shown	2
	5	Mobile services (with the ability to "download"), allowing you to receive municipal services and share the content of the site of the local government through smartphones	P. 3 Art. 5 No. 210-FZ P. 2, part 1, art. 6 No. 210-FZ Monitoring methodology No. AM-P36-89 app. 1	There is a mobile app, but it's not listed anywhere.	0

continuation of Appendix 1

Continuation of Table 1. The first level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

		Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"	Assigned value
"Official documents"	1	Municipal legal acts issued by the local government	Clause 2 (a) part 1 article 13 No. 8-FZ	Indicated, but finding the right legal act is very difficult	0
	2	Information on court decisions on cases of invalidation of municipal legal acts of a local self-government body	Clause 2 (a) part 1 article 13 No. 8-FZ	Listed but hard to find	0
	3	The procedure for appealing against municipal legal acts and other decisions taken by a local government body and its officials	Clause 2 (e) part 1 of article 13 No. 8-FZ P.5 1 Art. 28 No. 324-FZ	Shown	2
"Information on the activities of local self-government"	1	General information about the activities carried out by the local government	P. 3 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	2	General information about official visits and working trips of the head and official delegations of the local government	P. 3 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	3	List of targeted and other programs, the customer or executor of which is the local government	P. 3 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	4	Information on the results of inspections carried out in the local government	P. 5 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	0
	5	Measures taken to ensure the safety of the population and territories from emergency situations	P. 4 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1
	6	Texts of official speeches, statements of heads and deputy heads of the local self-government body	P. 6 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	7	Report on the execution of the municipal budget by the body local government	Clause 7 (b) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	8	Statistics compiled by the local government (statistical data and indicators)	Clause 7 (a) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1
	9	Report on the results of the activities of the local government	P. 7 h. 1 art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1

continuation of Appendix 1

Continuation of Table 1. The first level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

		Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"	Assigned value
	10	Information about the benefits, deferments, installments provided to organizations and individual entrepreneurs	Clause 7 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1
	11	Strategic plan for the development of the municipality (the current "Development Strategy")	Ch. 4 Art. 13 No. 172-FZ Art. 6 No. 172-FZ Ch. 5 Art. 11 No. 172-FZ	Shown	2
	12	Availability of cultural and tourist portal of the municipal education	Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 93-r	There is a special section	2
	13	Information on the implementation of the municipal project "Open Budget"	P. 2 of the Guidelines, order No. 145n	Not shown	0
	14	Information from the register of territorial public self-government	Part 1 Art. 27 No. 131-FZ	Shown	1
	15	Notifications about the planned withdrawal of land plots for state or municipal needs	Clause 3, part 1, article 56.5 No. 136-FZ	Shown	1
"Municipal Order"	1	Information on placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for municipal needs	Clause 2 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ Art. 4 No. 44-FZ P. 5 Art. 4 No. 44-FZ	Shown	1
	2	Schedule for placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for municipal needs	Clause 2 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1
	3	Information about the structural unit of the authority (or other organization) responsible for posting information about the municipal order	Clause 2 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1
	4	Contact information of the municipal body authorized to deal with complaints in the field of procurement	Clause 2 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ Ch. 6 No. 44-FZ P. 4 h. 17 Art. 105 No. 44-FZ	Shown	2
	5	Description of the procedure for filing complaints in the field of municipal procurement	Clause 2 (e) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2

Continuation of Table 1. The first level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

		Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"	Assigned value
"Personnel Issues"	1	Description of the procedure for the admission of citizens to the municipal service	Clause 8 (a) part 1 article 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	2	Vacancies of municipal service in the executive and administrative body of local self-government	P. 8 (b) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	3	Description of qualification requirements for candidates for filling vacancies in the municipal service in the executive and administrative body of local self-government	Clause 8 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	4	Terms of the competition for filling vacant positions of the municipal service in the executive and administrative body of local self-government	Clause 8 (d) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	5	Results of the competition for filling vacancies municipal service in the executive and administrative local government	Clause 8 (g) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	1
	6	Phone number where you can get information on filling vacancies in the executive and administrative body of local self-government	Clause 8 (d) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Shown	2
	7	Information about income, property and liabilities property nature of persons holding municipal positions, as well as members of their families	P. 6, P.2 Art. 8 No. 273-FZ Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of July 8, 2013 No. 613 Clause 14 of the Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated October 7, 2013	Shown	2
	8	Availability of a section on anti-corruption issues on the website, accessible from the main page of the website	No. 530 n P. 4 of the Order of the Ministry of Labor of the Russian Federation	Shown	2
	9	Link to the official website of the Federal State information system "Federal portal of managerial personnel"	Clause 2 and 4 of the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of March 4, 2011 No. 149	Not shown	0

continuation of Appendix 1

Final table for the first level:

	Thematic block	Max points	points	Coefficient	Average k 72,1
1	general information	24	23	95,8	
2	Subordinate organizations and institutions	14	12	85,7	
3	municipal services	10	7	70	
4	Official documents	6	2	33,3	
5	Information about the activities of local self-government bodies	30	20	66,6	
6	municipal order	10	7	70	
7	Personnel issues	18	15	83,3	
Total:		112	86	76,7	

The second level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

Table 8 "Working with appeals, feedback"

	Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"	Assigned value
1	The procedure for consideration by the executive and administrative body of local self-government of appeals of individuals and legal entities on general issues (also a request for information)	Clause 9 (a) No. 8-FZ P. 2 (e) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8 -FZ	shown	2
2	Time of reception of citizens (individuals), including representatives of organizations (legal entities), public associations, state bodies	Clause 9 (a) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	shown	2
3	Surname, name, patronymic of the head of the unit or other official whose authority includes organizing the reception of persons, ensuring the consideration of their applications.	P. 9 (b) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	shown	2
4	Overview information on appeals to the executive and administrative body of local self-government	P. 9 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	shown	2
5	Generalized information on the results of consideration of applications from individuals and measures taken	P. 9 (c) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	shown	2
6	Procedure and results of quality monitoring consideration of citizens' applications	No. 210-FZ Letter of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 8863-OF / D09	shown	2
7	The ability to send an appeal directly from the site (interactive feedback form)	Clause 2.1.1 of Guidelines No. AM-P36-89pr	available	2
8	Opportunity to leave a comment under the materials posted on the site	Clause 3.3 of Methodological recommendations No. AM-P36-89pr	no opportunity	0
9	Availability of an interactive city portal dedicated to monitoring the problems of citizens	Regulation "Open Municipality"	available	2
11	Possibility of sending citizens' proposals with the possibility of voting (evaluation) using specialized services	Appendix No. 1 to the Monitoring Methodology No. AM-P36-89pr	no possibility	0
12	Representation of the authority in social networks (availability of accounts)	Clause 3.4.2 of the Guidelines № AM-П36-89np	available	2
13	Placement of the topic of the appeal, persons responsible for the execution of appeals, deadlines in real time	-	not available	0
14	The possibility of obtaining feedback on the quality of execution of the appeal from citizens	-	not available	0

Final table of the second level:

	Thematic block	Max points	points	Coefficient
1	Work with appeals, feedback	24	18	75

The third level of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

Table 9 "Public hearings"

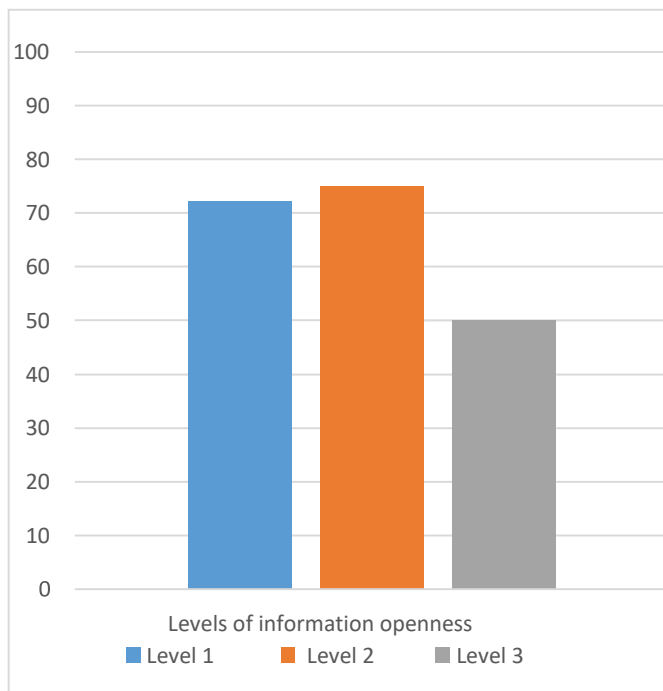
Evaluation parameter	Legal act	Availability on the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"
Description of the procedure for holding public hearings, discussing draft municipal regulatory legal acts	Ch. 4 Art. 28 No. 131-FZ Clause 2 (a) part 1 of Art. 13 No. 8-FZ	Not directly stated. In the section "Public Hearings" there is no description of the procedure for conducting, there is a search for announced or held hearings indicating the place and time of the hearings. There is not even a link to the NLA describing the procedure for conducting hearings, which is actually located in another reference system - "Code"
Possibility to conduct online	-	Not available

Total for the third level:

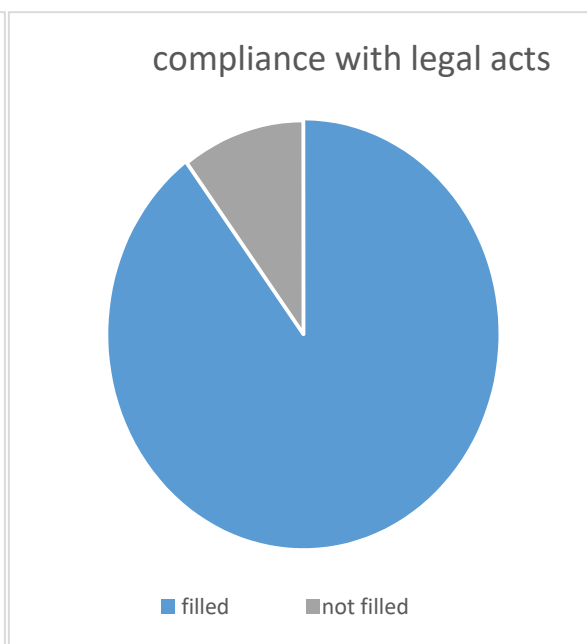
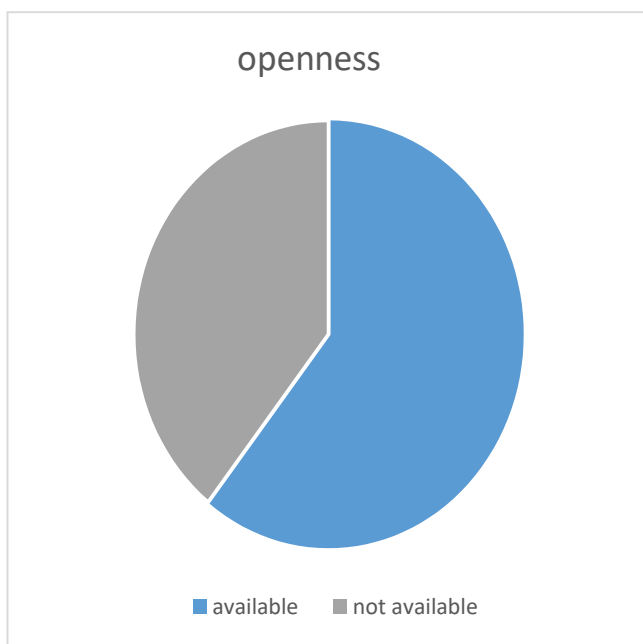
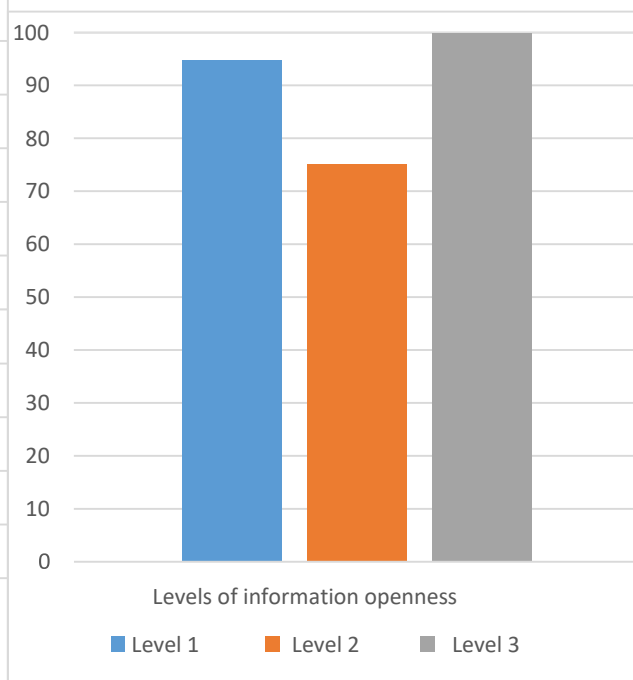
	Thematic block	Max points	points	Coefficient
1	Public hearings	2	1	50

The final diagram for the studied levels of information openness of the official website of the municipality "City of Izhevsk"

Availability of information



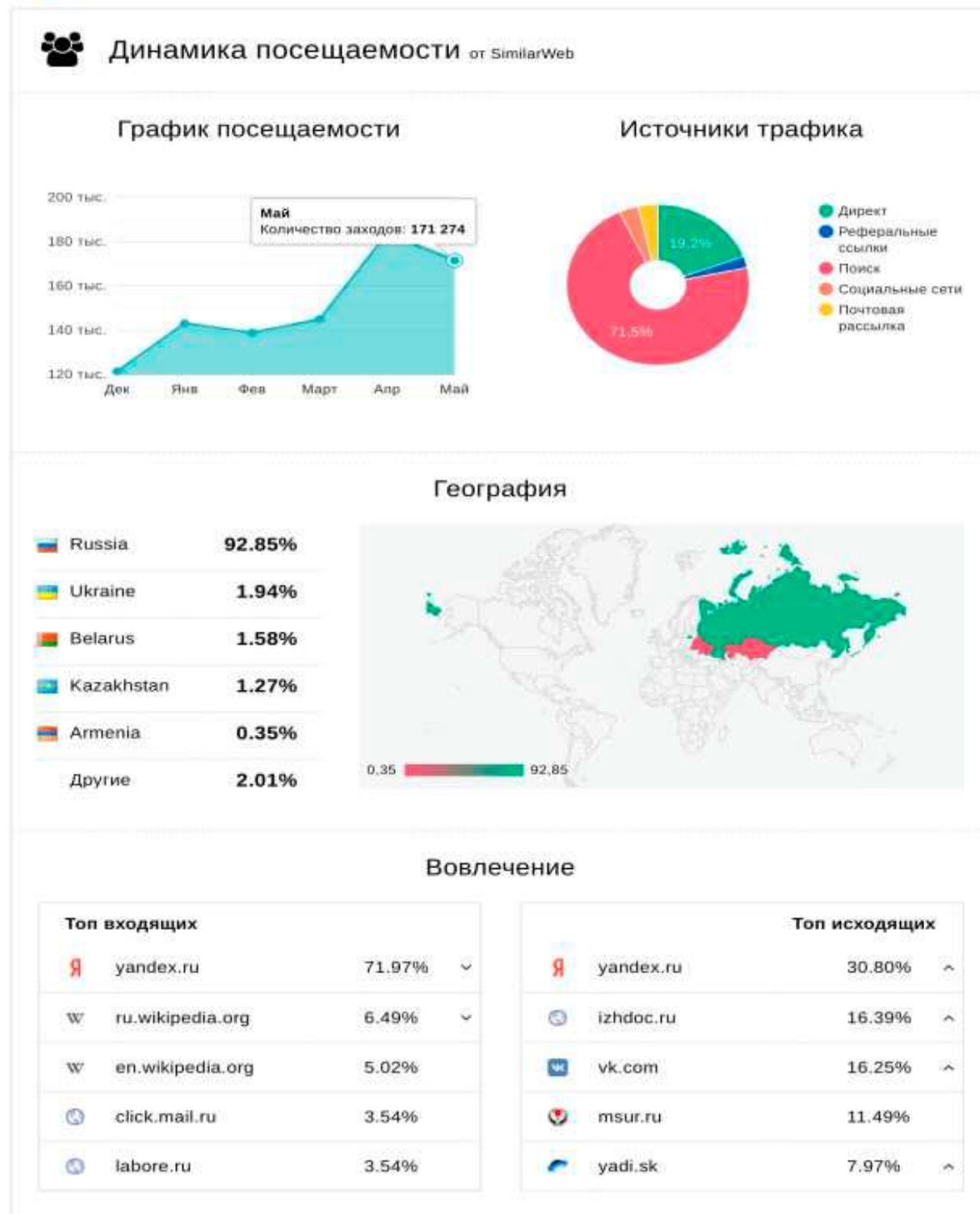
Actual filling in accordance with legal acts



Dynamics of attendance of the official website of Izhevsk



Ссылка на анализ:
<https://be1.ru/stat/izh.ru>



The membership of the Public Chamber of Izhevsk city of the 7th convocation in terms of representation of NGOs and NPOs

The Chairman: the Regional Public Organization "Union of Journalists of Udmurtia";

Two deputy Chairman:

- NPO "Republican Center for Social and Innovative Development";

- NPO "Regional Society for Social Activity". Thus, the members of the Public Chamber fully reflect the pluralism of the interests of the city.

The Commission for the Development of the Economy and the Urban Environment

- the Non-Profit Partnership "Housing and Communal Services of Udmurtia";

- the Public Organization of Consumers of Housing and Utilities Services;

- "Association of Councils of Houses of the Udmurt Republic";

- the Regional Public Fund for the Development and Social Adaptation of Disabled Children "Solnechny

Luch";

- Udmurt Republican Organization of the All-Russian Public Organization "Russian Union of Reserve

Officers";

- Public Organization of the Disabled of the City of Izhevsk "UNITY";

- Regional Public Organization of the Udmurt Republic "Motorists of Udmurtia";

- Udmurt regional public organization "center for support of creative initiatives "ZHURAVEYNIK +";

- Udmurt Republican public organization "Union of consumers";

- Religious organization "Regional Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Udmurtia as part of the Central Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Russia".

Commission for the Development of Cultural, Educational and Social Spheres

- Udmurt Republican Organization of the Trade Union of Healthcare Workers of the Russian Federation;

- Public organization "Society of Russian culture of the Udmurt Republic";

- Non-profit organization - Fund "Cultural Capital of Izhevsk";

- Udmurt regional branch of the All-Russian public organization "Educators of Russia";

- Autonomous non-profit professional educational organization of secondary vocational education "Izhevsk Finance and Law College";

- Interregional Public Organization "All-Udmurt Association "Udmurt Kenesh";

- Udmurt regional branch of the All-Russian public organization "Union of machine builders of Russia".

Civil Society Development Commission

- Regional public organization "Udmurt organization of the Russian Union of Youth";

- Regional public organization of the Udmurt Republic "Hockey Federation of the Udmurt Republic";

- Regional public organization "Nordic Walking Federation of Udmurtia";

- Public organization Center for the Promotion of Education in the Udmurt Republic "Educational Vector";

- Udmurt Republican Organization of the All-Russian Public Organization "All-Russian Society of the Disabled";

- Association of Alumni of the Presidential Program in the Udmurt Republic;

- Udmurt Republican public organization "Basketball Federation "Udmurtia";

- Public Regional Youth Movement in the UR "Creative Capital".

Commission on Security and Human Rights

- Udmurt regional branch of the All-Russian public organization "Association of Lawyers of Russia";

- Udmurt regional public organization of invalids of the war in Afghanistan and military trauma - "Invalids of War";

- Udmurt republican Orthodox social movement in defense of moral principles, traditional cultural values of the society "For Life";

- Pervomaisky district organization of the preschool educational institution of the Trade Union of Education of Udmurtia;

- Udmurt Republican Public Organization of the Disabled "Blago";

- Udmurt Regional Industry Association of Employers in the Field of Safety and Security of the Federal Coordinating Center for Heads of Security Agencies in the Field of Safety and Security.

Interview plan

1. What, in your opinion, is the key point for the implementation of the openness of power?
2. Is openness one of the priority activities of the local self-government of Izhevsk?
3. What difficulties do authorities face in the process of implementing openness?
4. What can help the authorities to increase the level of openness?
5. In your opinion, is the local regulatory and legal framework in the field of information transparency sufficient to ensure the openness of power?