

## Legal Status of Local Self-government Authorities of Ukraine in the Conditions of Information Society Development: Research Methodology

Irina V. ARISTOVA

Law Faculty, Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine  
[aristova07@gmail.com](mailto:aristova07@gmail.com)

Svitlana I. ZAPARA

Law Faculty, Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine  
[zapara2007@ukr.net](mailto:zapara2007@ukr.net)

Dmytro M. BIELOV

Law Faculty, SHEI Uzhhorod National University, Ukraine  
[belov\\_dimon@yahoo.com](mailto:belov_dimon@yahoo.com)

Svitlana V. KALIUZHNA

Law Faculty, Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine  
[svitlanakaliuzna@gmail.com](mailto:svitlanakaliuzna@gmail.com)

Tamara O. CHERNADCHUK

Law Faculty, Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine  
[tamarachernadchuk@gmail.com](mailto:tamarachernadchuk@gmail.com)

### Suggested Citation:

Aristova, I.V., Zapara, S.I., Bielov, D.M., Kaliuzhna, S.V. and Chernadchuk, T.O. 2019. Legal Status of Local Self-government Authorities of Ukraine in the Conditions of Information Society Development: Research Methodology. *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*, Volume X, Winter, 8(46): 352–357. DOI: [10.14505/jarle.v10.8\(46\).01](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v10.8(46).01). Available from: <https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jarle/index>

### Article's History:

Received 29<sup>th</sup> of September, 2019; Received in revised form 15<sup>th</sup> of October, 2019; Accepted 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2019; Published 30<sup>th</sup> of December, 2019.  
Copyright © 2019, by ASERS® Publishing. All rights reserved.

### Abstract:

The article focuses on studying the features of the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as actors in the development of information society based on the proposed methodology. It has been established that the development of the information society based on knowledge leads not only to the clarification of the functions and legal status of the above authorities, but also to the emergence of a new function—informational. The expediency of understanding the methodology of scientific activity as the doctrine of the organization of scientific research, in particular, in the field of administrative and information law, has been clarified. To ensure the credibility of the research results, general scientific (dialectical, systemic, analysis, synthesis, logical, modeling) and special (historical-legal, comparative-legal, formal-legal) methods of scientific knowledge are structurally applied.

These methods helped to solve the following main tasks of the research: adaptation of the of the scheme methodology of scientific research for the area of administrative and information law, in which the bodies of local self-government of Ukraine become relevant subjects of law; identification and disclosure of the main elements of the research the scheme of these bodies; to find out the peculiarities of the temporal structure of the study of the legal status of them (periods, phases, stages). The results of the scientific study are as follows. The role of a design form of organization of scientific research. The period of designing the system of scientific legal knowledge in relation to the specified authorities as the subjects of administrative and information law has been examined. The object, subject and goal of scientific research, which appear as the corresponding stages of the conceptual phase, have been defined.

The phase of developing a scientific hypothesis has been implemented that enable to form a model of the new scientific knowledge system concerning the legal status of the specified authorities, and to develop a hypothesis implementation plan. A particular focus is put on the importance of introducing new legal knowledge regarding the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine in their law-making and law enforcement activities.

**Key words:** local self-government authorities; legal knowledge, administrative law; information law; information society.

**JEL Classification:** K10, K23, K29.

## Introduction

The analysis of the national legislation, the rules of which regulate a variety of public relations in the information society development in Ukraine, has made it possible to realize the need to determine the place and role of public authorities in the implementation of the relevant national policy. For example, according to the Information Society Development Strategy (the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 2013) the Ukrainian public authorities (primarily, executive bodies and local self-government authorities of Ukraine) should focus on achieving the main objectives of the Strategy: 1) improvement in the quality and availability of administrative services provided to citizens and business; 2) development of electronic economy; 3) development of e-governance; 4) simplification of the procedure for providing citizens with access to information and knowledge by means of information and telecommunication technologies. In addition, the Concept of the Development of the Digital Economy and Society of Ukraine for 2018-2020 (the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 2018) places before public authorities of Ukraine new challenges and sets for them new creative tasks, requiring to think out of the box and find non-standard solutions, to break new ground, to implement the effective resource management, using the Internet of things, "smart networks", mastering digital competence and skills, etc.

We believe that taking into consideration the UNESCO position regarding the role of science, education and knowledge in the development of information society (UNESCO World Report 2005) promotes awareness of the need to focus not only on the technical and technological but also on socio-humanistic aspect of developing the information society. At the same time, the corresponding vector of development of Ukraine and public authorities was agreed in the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, in particular, in the provisions of the Agreement concerning the information society (Chapter 14, Section III) and protection of personal data (Section III). Obviously, Resolution 68/167, "The right to privacy in the digital age," adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013 exerts its influence on the formation of the legal status and local self-government bodies of Ukraine. As mentioned above, it predetermines, *inter alia*, carrying out the relevant scientific legal research on clarification of the features of the legal status of public authorities from the perspective of the information society based on knowledge. Therefore, such vision of ways to solve the problem enables to assert the relevance of the article topic from both a scientific and a practical perspective.

## 1. Research background

This article is a logical extension of scientific research on the methodology of the science "information law" (Aristova, 2016) and the science "administrative law" (Aristova, 2017), as well as the general legal characteristics of local self-government authorities as subjects of the national policy on developing the information society in Ukraine (Aristova et al. 2017).

Indeed, as in the specified scientific works described above, the authors have used the information and knowledge obtained from works of the Ukrainian and foreign scientists from scientific branches of the general theory of state and law, the theory of public administration, constitutional, municipal, administrative, information law, philosophy, psychology, system analysis, science studies in a constructive and meaningful manner (in particular, V.B. Averianov, V.A. Lipkan, L.A. Lutz, R.S. Melnyk, A.M. Novikov and D.A. Novikov, F.I. Perehudov, P.V. Popov, O.F. Skakun).

Specifying a significant role of the above-mentioned scientists in the formation of the sciences "administrative law", "information law", it has already been noted in the works above, that these sciences provide for understanding the concept "methodology", mainly, as a set of tools. At the same time, today in Ukraine there are no comprehensive scientific works devoted to the analysis of the legal status of public authorities under the development of information society. We believe that the authors' study of this problem, which is based on understanding the methodology of scientific activity as a doctrine of the organization of scientific research in the field, in particular, of administrative and information law (Aristova, 2016, 2017), to a certain extent will contribute to deeper insight into the methodology of legal research in relation to public authorities, which are being reformed (primarily, the decentralization of public power and European integration), and the adjustment (refinement) of their functions and legal status under the information society development.

We consider it possible to focus attention in this article on the methodology of studying one of the components of the system of public authorities, namely, local self-government authorities of Ukraine as they are one of the main actors in the development of information society. In addition, these authorities (taking into consideration the national legislation provisions in the field of information society development) are mostly participants in public relations, which are of a managerial, public service and information nature. It should be noted that the analysis of the provisions of scientific works (Rohovenko et al. 2017) made it possible to verify the validity of the previous statement.

First and foremost, it should be noted that local self-government authorities of Ukraine are a kind of subjects of administrative law (for example, Averianov, 2007, 185). At the same time, there has been recently the scientific research, in which it is proved that the specified authorities, implementing the information function and acting as subjects of information relations, are the subjects of information law (for example, Aristova and Kuznetsova, 2015, 72-90; Aristova, 2018, 78-92; Aristova et al. 2017, 193-195). We consider it necessary to emphasize that in the legal environment there is no common ground on belonging local self-government authorities of Ukraine to the subjects of information law (for example, Melnik 2010, 33-52, Melnik 2018, 321-351). Thus, the above situation is an additional argument in favor of conducting a thorough study of the legal status of these authorities of Ukraine under the development of information society, based on the methodology of scientific research, which is proposed in this article.

## 2. Methodology

This scientific research is broadly sympathetic to the idea that modern science should be guided by the basic principles of scientific knowledge (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 66). In our opinion, the definition and justification of these principles is of particular importance for research in the field of information law, which is still at the nascent stage. We believe that the point of view that new scientific knowledge corresponds to: 1) objective reality – the principle of determinism; 2) the previous system of scientific knowledge – the principle of correspondence; 3) a cognizing subject-researcher – the principle of complementarity (“there is no object without a subject”) is justified (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 72).

By the way, precisely this vision of the methodology of the science “administrative (information) law” is revealed in the works (Aristova, 2016, 2017). It should be emphasized that the features of the development of the information society based on knowledge require stirring up the development of new, first and foremost, scientific knowledge (UNESCO World Report, 2005), in particular, with regard to the subjects of administrative and information law. Placing the emphasis on the features of means and methods of scientific research, at the same time, it should be emphasized that in the scientific environment it is a set of means and methods of scientific research that is considered by individual scientists as the methodology of scientific research (Lipkan, 2012, 13; Luts, 2007, 79). In our opinion, the development of the sciences “administrative law” and “information law” requires both the balanced use and improvement of scientific knowledge means, which exist in other sciences (primarily, legal), and the development of new ones. By the way, all means of scientific knowledge are characterized by the fact that they are created and used to achieve certain goals. We believe that in the context of the development of information society in Ukraine, including the fast-paced introduction of leading-edge information technologies in all spheres of life, a special role should belong to the information means of knowledge. It is these means of knowledge that contribute to improving the efficiency of scientific communication, greatly simplify the processing of statistical data, in particular, on the activities of local self-government authorities of Ukraine regarding the provision of access to public information, the protection of personal data, the creation of various information registers, the rendering of public (information, administrative) services.

In our opinion, traditional logical means of scientific knowledge have not only to be announced during scientific research in the field of administrative law and information law (unfortunately, this trend can be traced in a significant amount of thesis research), but to be actually used. For example, this is very important in the process of building evidence and judgments, the harmonization of knowledge systems of various sciences (primarily, legal) that is inherent in the current level of formation of the information law in Ukraine.

We believe that there is a close relationship between logical and language means of scientific knowledge. This, in particular, can be traced in the development of conceptual framework of the science “information law”, for example: the definition of the concepts “rules of information law” (Aristova, 2018, 43-46), “information legal personality” (Aristova and Kuznetsova, 2015, 72-90), “subjects of information law” (Aristova and Kuznetsova, 2015, 51-71), etc. Indeed, the definition of concepts is always connected with language as the means of knowledge and expression of knowledge.

The paper shares the existing position regarding a determining role of research methods used in any scientific research (Novikov, 2009, 76). Our own experience in conducting scientific research in the field of administrative law and information law, as well as the analysis of various scientific sources (for example Skakun, 2007), have enabled to draw the following generalizations. In the scientific (in particular, legal) environment, there are different classifications of methods. We consider it expedient to use the following classification of legal research methods: general scientific and special. For example, general scientific methods include dialectical, systemic, analysis, synthesis, logical; special methods include historical and legal, comparative legal, formal

legal, modeling. In connection with the conduct of scientific research in the field of administrative and information law, which is relevant to the legal and, therefore, social sciences, the following should be emphasized.

In the conditions of the development of information society based on knowledge, attention is being increasingly focused on the method of modeling, which is closely related to experiment, that is, we are talking about the so-called model or simulated experiment. At the same time, in our opinion, special mention in this regard should be made of a special kind of modeling – an intellectual experiment that helps to identify “in their pure form” the most important, essential connections and relationships, vividly imagine and visualize possible scenarios, exclude unnecessary options (Novikov, 2009, 85). In our opinion, it is interesting both from a scientific and practical perspective that the modeling method also serves as a way of designing something new, something that has not existed in reality before. The model of local self-government authorities of Ukraine, for example, as the subjects of information law, will really design something new, namely: the legal status of these authorities has never been studied from the perspective of one of the institutions of information law. While doing so, models-hypotheses, which will reveal the mechanisms of communication between the components of the object under study will be created and then tested out (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 86). By the way, the modeling method in this sense is widely used in the social sciences.

### 3. Case studies

Proceeding that the methodology of scientific research in the field of administrative (information) law is considered as a doctrine of organization of this activity (Aristova, 2016, 2017) and given the fact that during such organization scientific research should be arranged into a coherent system with well-defined characteristics, logical structure and the process of its implementation (Novikov, 2009, 8), the following is proposed in this paper. Firstly, to understand the organization of scientific research in the field of administrative (information) law as both a result and a process. Secondly, based on the provisions of the work (Novikov, 2009, 9), to adjust the “scheme of methodology of scientific research” to the sphere of administrative (information) law, namely, the scientific research of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law. Thirdly, to identify and disclose the main elements of the scheme of scientific research methodology of these authorities.

During adjustment of the “scheme of methodology of scientific research” it was found that: 1) the scheme route is universal for scientific research in any field; 2) the features of the scheme of scientific research methodology of the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine are conditioned upon existence of different content-related characteristics of the scheme elements such as subject, object, means, methods. Realizing the importance of the study of all elements of the scheme, as well as taking into account certain restrictions on the article scope, we focus on clarifying the features of the temporal structure of the study of the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine (periods, phases, stages).

First and foremost, it should be noted that in the conditions of the information society development, it is advisable to investigate the organization of scientific research in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law in a design form (Aristova, 2016). This means that scientific research should be designed, namely, a complete cycle of scientific research is formed and determined by the three periods: 1) design period, the results of which is a scientific hypothesis and a model (system), which forms a plan for its implementation; 2) technological period–hypothesis testing (the system implementation); 3) reflexive period–assessment: is it necessary to adjust the hypothesis (model) (Novikov, 2009, 22).

The analysis of works of the scientists (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 124) has enabled to make sure that the logical structure of the first period is generally recognized, and it is universal for all branches of knowledge, that is, for administrative and information law. Thus, we emphasize that during this period, the system of scientific knowledge is designed in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law, which the researcher intends to create. In addition, the design period includes the following main phases: 1) conceptual; 2) hypothesis formation. By the way, the name of phases is taken from the publication on the system analysis (Perehudov and Tarasenko, 1989).

Realizing the importance of defining the object and subject of our research as one of the stages of research conceptual phase, we consider it expedient, first and foremost, to find out their understanding from the point of view of the theory of knowledge. It is established that: a) the object of research is the surrounding reality, which the researcher deals with (Novikov, 2009, 118); b) the subject of research is that side, aspect, point of view, perspective, from which the researcher learns the whole object, highlighting the main, most significant (from the point of view of the researcher) signs of the object (Novikov, 2009, 118). At the same time, it is important to emphasize that one and the same object can be studied in different scientific directions. That is, each scientific

research will have different subjects of research. Turning to our research, it should be noted that: 1) the object is local self-government authorities of Ukraine; 2) the subject of the study is local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law.

Quite naturally, the question arises: where do new scientific results that may become the basis for generalizing research come from? We are broadly sympathetic to the idea that this is possible (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 126): 1) either when a new area of expertise, which has not been previously investigated, is studied; 2) or when new technologies, methods or means of knowledge are applied to the area of expertise that has been previously studied; 3) or when a new subject field is simultaneously studied using new technologies, methods and tools. The analysis of the features of the above three options, from the perspective of our study of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law, enables to conclude that new scientific results come from the first option.

It should be noted that the research content and focus, in addition to the research object, determine the research approaches. In the context of our research: 1) approach is considered as certain initial insight, primary position, fundamental provision or belief; 2) this understanding of approach, first and foremost, provides for an interdisciplinary approach, systematic approach and comprehensive worldview.

We believe that the next stage of the conceptual phase that is the definition of the research goal, which is formed on the basis of the object, subject and selected approaches, is very important. By the way, when providing the characteristics of scientific activity, it is necessary to focus on the need for the subject 'suctions aimed at setting the goal. Thus, our scientific research is aimed at achieving the following goal: new scientific knowledge in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as bodies which have the legal status of subjects of administrative and information law.

It should be noted that there is another stage of the conceptual phase – “the stage of forming (selecting) the criteria of evaluating the reliability of research results”. The analysis of a great deal of scientific research, in particular, in the sphere of information law, has enabled to be convinced that, unfortunately, a considerable part of scientists is unsuspecting of existence of such criteria and requirements, which are specified or imposed, for example, in relation to scientific theories, concepts and theoretical constructions. In our opinion, in the context of the information society based on knowledge, the formation and development of the science “information law” should be focused on the best existing standards-criteria for verifying the reliability of the results of theoretical research. It is known (Popov, 1972), that for any branches of scientific knowledge (including legal branch) theoretical constructions, concepts shall meet the following principles-criteria: objectivity; completeness; consistency; interpretability; verifiability; reliability (Popov, 1972). It is beyond argument that the researcher, first of all, should know these criteria-principles, understand their meaning and use them in a meaningful way upon completion of the or ethical research. At the same time, the researcher should be aware that the ultimate criterion for reliability of scientific knowledge in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law is its being put to the test. It is quite apart from the fact that such testing requires significant time in Ukraine today. That is, it is a challenge, the solution of which should be jointly addressed by both scientists and representatives of the Ukrainian public authorities and civil society institutions (Rohovenko et al. 2017).

The second phase of the first period of scientific research, according to its structure, which is very important, is the phase of forming the hypothesis of our research in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law. However, it should be recalled that, as it is well known (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 8), the result of the design period is to build a model of the new scientific knowledge system that is being created and to develop a hypothesis implementation plan. Moreover, it should be emphasized that above focus as been put on methods, in particular, the method of modeling. It is important that this method is, among other things, a way of designing new things that have not existed in practice before. In our case we are talking about creating a model-hypothesis, a model of the new scientific knowledge system.

The paper shares the existing point of view (Popov, 1972, 143) that the formation of hypothesis is one of the main methods of knowledge development, including in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law. It is believed that hypothesis, in fact, appears to be a model of future scientific knowledge. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to go through certain stages: from putting forward a hypothesis to putting it to the test (the technological period of the research). Realizing the importance of studying the second (technological) and third (reflexive) periods of our research, as well as taking into account certain restrictions regarding the article scope, we consider it possible to focus on the first period of the study. Now, let's focus on the second phase of the design period. The hypothesis put forward in our work is as follows: “local self-government authorities of Ukraine have the legal status of subjects of administrative and information law”. This

hypothesis meets the existing requirements, which predetermine the conditions for the hypothesis consistency (Popov, 1972, 144-145).

Hypothesis is considered as a model of possible scientific knowledge (knowledge system). Such model in our research is understood as the “cognitive model of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law” or the “model of new legal knowledge about the specified authorities”. Therefore, modeling in the legal sciences is just breaking new ground. Undoubtedly, one of the questions is related to the definition of the concept “model”. We consider it possible to use the following common definition of a model in our work: a model is the image of a certain system (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 19). Since the means of consciousness will be used to create the model, our model will be an ideal construction, which is built with the help of means of thinking, consciousness, namely, an abstract model. At the same time, our abstract model will be formed and transferred through the means of mainly natural language, as well as professional (legal) language.

It is important to emphasize that the creation of a model is a necessary, but not sufficient condition. Thus, our model (legal) should meet the existing general requirements for any model to ensure its operation (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 199). In our opinion, these requirements are quite natural and take into account all the “participants” of the modeling process: the environment (scientific); the subject that creates the model; the object of modeling (the system that is created). Thus, when building a cognitive model of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law, we will comply with the following requirements: 1) coherence (consistency) of our model with the scientific (legal) environment; 2) simplicity that is when using the model as a working tool, the subject should understand this process; 3) adequacy, that is, the model should achieve the goal determined for the system.

We believe that the determination of modeling methods is an essential component of the preparatory stage of building a model of the specified authorities as the subjects of administrative and information law. The analysis of existing modeling methods and their classification (according to different criteria) has made it possible to realize the expediency of using different qualitative methods in our study, in particular, the scenario method (Novikov and Novikov, 2009, 203). In our opinion, in order to prepare the scenario (ideas about the system that is being designed) the research subject should focus on the following: 1) to identify the common patterns of the system development; 2) to analyze external and internal factors that affect its development and goal setting; 3) to analyze the existing doctrinal studies and provisions of relevant regulatory legal acts; 4) to create additional information files on statistical data in relation to these authorities, in particular, the implementation of their functions, judicial decisions. At the same time, in our opinion, there is an objective need to use (along with the scenario method) the method of structuring or system-structural method. This method enables to divide a complex problem into specific parts that are easier to analyze.

Realizing that the choice is a very important stage of the process of modeling local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law, its completion, the article provides for evaluation of alternatives by the criteria of the role of these authorities in processes of decentralization of public authorities, the development of information society and the institutions of law, the interaction of branches of the national system of law, the implementation of functions of the specified authorities.

The article defends the point of view that one of the important components of the theoretical system of legal knowledge of the sciences “administrative law” and “information law” is new legal knowledge regarding the subjects of administrative law, and, accordingly, the subjects of information law. Moreover, the theoretical system of legal knowledge concerning local self-government authorities of Ukraine, which is formed within the framework of various branches of law, also requires updating, expansion, clarification, taking into account the participation of these subjects in developing the information society based on knowledge. Furthermore, practical activities of these authorities require improvement, including a balanced distribution of authority for proper implementation of their functions and effective fulfillment of new tasks in the context of European integration, decentralization of public administration and information society development; proper implementation of their legal status primarily in legal relations (in different branches).

Based on the system research approach and system worldview, we propose to form a system cognitive model in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law. At the same time, based on modeling methods (the scenario method, system-structural method) and taking into account the above point of view, we define the structure of such cognitive model: 1) the model of generalized legal knowledge regarding the subjects of law; 2) the model of legal knowledge regarding the participation of local self-government authorities of Ukraine in the development of information society; 3) model of legal knowledge concerning the principles of formation of the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as actors

in the development of information society. We emphasize that the structure components are systemic entities, among which there are mutual interactions; the goal is a system-forming factor (Aristova and Stadnyk, 2018).

It should be emphasized that the above modeling methods are also used in the creation of models, which are structural parts of the cognitive model. In other words, during the clarification of ideas regarding each of the three systems (structural parts of the cognitive model), the corresponding structuring will occur with the simultaneous identification of common patterns of the development of each of the systems, the analysis of external and internal factors that affect their development, as well as doctrinal developments and regulatory legal framework. Given the existence of certain restrictions on the scope of the article, we consider it expedient to conduct a detailed and comprehensive study of the cognitive model in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law in the next scientific work.

## Conclusions

The UNESCO and the European Union position on the need to strengthen the role of science (in particular, legal) in the information society based on knowledge, to improve the activities of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of its development is taken into consideration. It is established that the proper implementation of management, public service and information functions by these authorities requires the approval of issues regarding their legal status at the legislative level. The emphasis is placed on the expediency of activation of scientific legal research, which arises from the problems of practice and is based on modern methodology of research.

It is proposed to adapt the methodology of scientific activity (as the doctrine of the organization of scientific research) for the sphere of administrative and information law. Based on the existing scheme of methodology, the features of the temporal structure of studying the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine in the information society have been determined. It is found that in order to improve the efficiency of the organization of scientific research it is advisable to use the appropriate design form. The purpose of the three periods of designing our scientific research has been defined.

An increased focus is put on the first period—the period of designing the system of scientific knowledge concerning the specified authorities as the subjects of administrative and information law. Considering the position of the theory of knowledge the provisions of the theory of cognition, at the conceptual phases it is established that: the object of research is local self-government authorities of Ukraine; the subject of the study is local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law; the purpose of scientific research - gaining new scientific knowledge about the local self-government bodies of Ukraine as bodies having legal status of subjects of administrative and information law.

It is established that the sources of scientific novelty of the results are first of all a new subject area that has not been studied before, namely, local self-government bodies of Ukraine as subjects of administrative and information law.

The interconnection the principles-criteria for assessing the reliability of the results are presented, namely: objectivity, completeness, inconsistency, interpretability, verifiability, reliability. Attention is focused on the obligation of a productive use of these principles by a researcher upon completion of a theoretical study, including local self-government bodies of Ukraine as subjects of administrative and information law.

The importance of the second stage of the design phase of our research - it is building not only a scientific hypothesis, but also a model (system) that forms the plan for its implementation. It is established that the modeling method is the leading way of constructing a new one that did not exist in practice before. It is substantiated that for our work it is creating a model of a hypothesis, a model of a system of new scientific knowledge. It has been found that the hypothesis - "the local self-government bodies of Ukraine have the legal status of the subjects of administrative and information law" - meets the existing requirements that form the conditions for the ability of the hypothesis. The second phase of the first period of scientific research, according to its structure, which is very important, is the phase of forming the hypothesis of our research in relation to local self-government authorities of Ukraine as the subjects of administrative and information law.

Based on modeling methods and system worldview, a system cognitive model is proposed regarding the legal status of these authorities, namely, the status of these authorities as the subjects of administrative and information law. The structure of the cognitive model, the components of which have enabled to develop the hypothesis implementation plan, has been determined: 1) the model of generalized legal knowledge regarding the subjects of law; 2) the model of legal knowledge regarding the participation of local self-government authorities of Ukraine in the development of information society; 3) model of legal knowledge concerning the principles of formation of the legal status of local self-government authorities of Ukraine as actors in the development of

information society. It is stated that the component models allow to establish the plan of realization of the hypothesis. We emphasize that the structure components are systemic entities, among which there are mutual interactions; the goal is a system-forming factor. We were convinced that the general requirements (consistency, simplicity, adequacy) were met during the formation of the cognitive model.

It is determined that further scientific research will be primarily related to the detailed elaboration of the proposed cognitive model, which implies the implementation of appropriate structuring while revealing the general patterns of development of each of the systems, the analysis of external and internal factors that affect their development, as well as doctrinal developments and regulatory legal basis.

Continuation of the study of the following phases of the scientific activity cycle is planned: technological phase - test of the hypothesis (implementation of the proposed cognitive model for local self-government bodies of Ukraine as subjects of administrative and information law); reflexive phase - assessment of the need to adjust the hypothesis (model).

## References

- [1] Aristova, I.V. 2016. Formation of the Science "Information Law" : Issues of Methodology, *Public Law*, 2: 245-250.
  - [2] Aristova, I.V. 2017. Science "Administrative law": Issues of Methodology. *Issues of Administrative Law*, B.1: 12-29.
  - [3] Aristova, I.V. and Kuznetsova, M.Y. 2015. *Realization of Information and Legal Status of Executive Authorities of Ukraine in information legal relations: Monograph*, Kyiv: National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine.
  - [4] Aristova, I.V. and Stadnyk, R.I. 2018. *Executive Authorities of Ukraine as the Managers of Public Information: Theoretical and Legal, and Practical Issues: Monograph*, Kyiv: National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, 2018.
  - [5] Aristova, I.V., Zapara, S.I., Klochko, A.M., Rohovenko, O.V., Kuznetsova, M.Yu. and Kulish, A.M. 2017. The Role of Local Self-Government Authorities in Implementing the National Policy of the Information Society Development in Ukraine in Conceptual, Organisational and Legal Aspects. *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research*, 15(22): 1-9.
  - [6] Averianov, V.B. 2007. *Administrative Law of Ukraine*, Kyev.
  - [7] Lipkan, V.A. and Zalizniak, V.A. 2012. *Systematization of Information Legislation of Ukraine: Monograph*, Kyiv: Entrepreneurship.
  - [8] Luts, L.A. 2007. *General Theory of State and Law. Educational and methodical manual (based on the credit-modular system)*, Kyev.
  - [9] Melnik, R.S. 2018. *New Insight in the "Eternal" Problem: the Subject of Administrative Law*, Kyev.
  - [10] Melnik, R.S. 2010. *System of Administrative Law of Ukraine: Monograph*, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs.
  - [11] Novikov, A.M. and Novikov, D.A. 2009. *Methodology of Scientific Research*, M: Librokom.
  - [12] Perehudov, F.I. and Tarasenko, F.P. 1989. *Introduction to System Analysis*, Moscow: Higher School.
  - [13] Popov, P.V. 1972. *Methodological Foundations of Scientific Knowledge*. Textbook for students, Moscow: Higher School.
  - [14] Rohovenko, O.V., Zapara, S.I., Melnik, N.M. and Cramar, R.I. 2017. The Current Status of the Local Self-Government Reform in Ukraine: Preliminary Conclusions and Outlook. *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*, 8(1): 183 - 185.
  - [15] Skakun, O.F. 2007. *Legal Scientific and Practical Dictionary-Handbook (Basic terms and concepts)*, Kyev.
- \*\*\* Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part of June 27, 2014, (Chapter 14, Section III), (reference date: 14.0.2020) Available at: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/yevropejska-integraciya/ugoda-pro-asociacyu>.



- \*\*\* On Approval of the Concept of Development of Digital Economy and Society of Ukraine for 2018-2020 and the Approval of the Plan of Actions for its Implementation: the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine January 17, 2018 No. 67-r, (reference date: 25.07.2019) <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/67-2018-%D1%80#n13>.
- \*\*\* On Approval of the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Ukraine: the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine May 15, 2013 No. 386-r, (reference date 14.09.2019), <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/386-2013-%D1%80>.
- \*\*\* Resolution 68/167, "The right to privacy in the digital age," adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/DigitalAge/Pages/DigitalAgeIndex.aspx>.
- \*\*\* UNESCO World Report "Towards Knowledge Societies", Paris, 2005.