The article is devoted to defining the role of e-government in administrative and political practice in Ukraine. We study the four dimensions: the use government communication capabilities of the Internet; introduction of electronic documents; providing administrative authorities of interactive services; modernization of the traditional institutions of representative democracy.

It is concluded that e-government in Ukraine takes the first information function, but does not change the condition of communication between citizens and government.

E-governance in Ukraine was an integral part of political-administrative discourse. With the help of the authorities demonstrate their compliance with the requirements of the time, openness and progress towards democratization. Created departments in public authorities, which are the responsibility for this activity, accept the appropriate program and legislative acts. The effect of the implementation of e-government, at least at the level of declarations and statements, expect in different areas – from increasing efficiency workflow to improve the work with citizens. Such attention and these expectations are not random. Computerization and implementation of network technologies are one of the major trends of our time. In fact, they symbolize a compliance with the requirements of modernity, for example, the lack of their own website any public authority is perceived as an anachronism. However, in actually they acted as a factor in the development of virtually all aspects of human life, therefore attention to their implementation, including in the sphere of public management, is justified.

Such attention on the part of politicians and public figures has led to a wide the interest of scientists to the problems of e-government. Despite the fact that "e-government" as a concept and as a practice of public management, was a phenomenon absolutely new for Ukraine, then part of the works was devoted to the
concept "e-governance" as a way of organizing state authority for help systems local information network and segments the global information network and definition of its components. This work continues to this day, because the number of such components, including public services provided through "electronic government" is constantly increasing. Also highlights the stages formation, problems and prospects of implementation of system "electronic management" in Ukraine and the activities of the state in this direction. But it is not enough lit is the question of the effectiveness of implementation of system "electronic the Board". For example in the article. V. Genova "Problems and prospects the introduction of e-governance in Ukraine", we are talking about the concept of "electronic government", the criteria for determining its presence, the benefits and disadvantages, but very little is said directly about the prospects and problems e-governance. In this article we aim to determine the role e-government in administrative and political practice of Ukraine. Stated the goal will be achieved, if we define what is e-governance in Ukraine a theoretical design concept, which the public authorities justify their compliance time, the real mechanism for predetermining further democratization of Ukraine. Through research the role of electronic management in administrative and the political practice of Ukraine, we have identified four dimensions where the first one – the use of authorities communication capabilities of the Internet, is the most common, since its implementation is dictated by the requirements of time and the demonstration effect, that is, borrowing or mechanical reproduction positive, these proven practices within other structures commercial or public. Each government Agency has its own website, however, it was not a factor for the optimization of its activities, since its effectiveness a limited degree of readiness of users to use these features.

The second dimension is the implementation of electronic document management system, is characterized by the creation of certain technological prerequisites, which are limited for example the lack of ability to legally use electronic digital signature and allow the system to operate in a shortened form as includes the registration of citizen appeals, internal incoming and outgoing documentation. The real distribution has not yet occurred.
Limited distribution of the third dimension associated with the provision of organs the power of interactive administrative services, also due to the lack technological prerequisites, limited ability to generate online samples documents. In fact, the interactive administrative services perform the role subsidiary and not a parallel way of communication of citizens with administrative structures, that is, access to these services does not replace the need treatment in off-line mode, and precedes it.

E-governance in Ukraine has allowed to diversify distribution channels information on the activities of administrative structures and conditions for granting them services to citizens, however, did not cause changes in the conditions of communication between them. Civil activities are focused on the accountability of the authorities mediation and online Internet services not received special development.

In this regard, we have to talk about the practical absence in Ukraine of the fourth measurement electronic control associated with the deepening of representative transformar democracy and its traditional institutions.

*Keywords:* governance, e-government, government sites, the Internet, interactive administrative services.