The Human Factor at The Start of The Digital Economy of the Russian Federation

V.A. Zhmud [1, 2, 3, 4]

[1] Novosibirsk State Technical University, Russia
[2] Institute of Laser Physics SB RAS, Russia
[3] Siberian Branch of the Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science of the Geophysical Service of the SB RAS
[4] Novosibirsk Institute of Software Systems

Abstract. The implementation of the Digital Economy of the Russian Federation program requires many advanced technical solutions. The initiators of the program expect the creation of a huge number of sub-technologies. But this is not enough. Significant changes in the way digital services are delivered are also critical. Just as a fleet is made up not only of ships, but also of their crews, so digital technology also includes teams of specialists. This is not only about the creators of these technologies, but more about those people who will use these digital technologies. If digital technologies are to transform the economy into a more efficient, responsive, targeted one, the success of achieving these goals depends on specific users and on the tasks they will set. Technologies will have to use all the necessary open information, this should save citizens from the need to remember many personal accounts and go to many instances in person, as well as from the need for phone calls where issues can be resolved online. These technologies consist not only of software and hardware, but also of the people who create and operate them. It is useless to fill an obsolete car with the most modern fuel. It is also useless to automate outdated approaches. It is necessary to change the very approaches to solving these problems. Some actions of some organizations and officials demonstrate movement not forward, but backward. This happens in those industries where nothing stands in the way of resolving the issue efficiently and quickly. It is necessary to change a lot, not only in the field of software and hardware, but also in the way of thinking of many specialists. It is not enough to create new software tools that allow remote maintenance (or trading) if there are rules that do not work remotely until the end, and the user must always personally carry out some actions. The problems seem to be caused by a lack of educational activities, a lack of quality education, and a lack of measures to ensure the transition to digital technologies.

Key words: digital economics, digital development, digitalization, informatics, digital university, digital city, smart city

References

[1] V. A. Zhmud, A. V. Lyapidevsky, V. S. Avramchuk, O. V. Stukach, G. Roth Technology industrial internet of things: possible barriers and ways to overcome them. Automatics & Software Enginery. 2019. N 2 (28). P. 50–61. http://jurnal.nips.ru/sites/default/files/AaSI-2-2019-6_0.pdf

[2] В.А. Жмудь. Прецизионные системы управления лазерным излучением. Учеб. пособие / Новосиб. гос. ун-т. Новосибирск, 2005. 152 с.

Vadim Zhmud – Head of the Department of Automation in NSTU, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences.
E-mail: oao_nips@bk.ru

630073, Novosibirsk,
str. Prosp. K. Marksa, h. 20

The paper has been received on 20/07/.2021.