

IV. INFORMATIZATION AS A VECTOR OF GLOBALIZATION



INFORMATIZATION PROCESS IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

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Summary. The stages of the process of informatization in Russia are considered. The relationship between informatization of society and the digital economy is revealed. The main results and trends of the digitalization economy in Russian Federation are presented. The problems and directions for the development of informatization in the Russian and global economy are identified.

Keywords: digital economy; informatization of society; trends in the digital economy; information technologies.

Informatization of society is one of the prerequisites for globalization. The global information society declares an increased demand on information-rich products and services, the transfer of which has become possible through computer networks. Therefore, the changes taking place in society contribute to the improvement of information and digital technologies to meet the needs of modern society [2].

In view of the understanding, that informatization of society has a positive impact on the globalization process and contributes to the formation of completely new economic, social and cultural relations in people's lives, in the last decade a number of legislative and administrative acts have been enacted in Russia, aimed at coordinating the activities various institutions of the country to solve the informatization of society problems.

One of these documents is the national program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation", developed by the Government of the Russian Federation in 2017, which aims to create new conditions for the development of society, increase their prosperity and the quality of life of citizens by improving the availability and quality of goods and services produced using modern digital technologies, improving the availability and quality of public services for citizens, as well as security both within the country and abroad [5].

In fact, the digital economy in Russia has existed for many years without this program. The initial stage was the widespread use of computers at the end of the twentieth century and its using for document automation and the development of data transmission networks in various fields of activity. The next

stage was the development of data processing infrastructure, based on the improvement of communication tools, while data centers, cloud technologies, Web services, mobile applications and others became widespread. The modern stage is due to the implementation of high-tech information technologies, including artificial intelligence technologies, blockchain in practical activities, virtual reality, etc.

According to an analysis by the Electronic Communications Association in 2018, the contribution of the digital economy amounted to 3.9 trillion. rub. – 3.8 % of Russia's GDP, for comparison, in 2017 the indicator was 2.4% of GDP [1]. It indicates, that the digital economy in Russia continues to grow at an incredible speed due to its ability to collect, use and analyze huge amounts of machine-readable information (digital data), which, among other things, remain on various digital platforms as a result of the activity of individuals, social groups or businesses. Obviously, that the Russian economy based on data is only at the initial stage of its development, which is generally typical of the world community: according to forecasts, by 2022 the volume of global IP-traffic will reach 150,700 GB per second as a result of the appearance increasing the number of new users on the Internet and the expansion of the Internet of Things [3].

The leader of the digital race is the United States, where the digital economy reaches 10.9 % of GDP, and existing capacities allow US companies to control certain segments of the world market in this area. Also, rapid technological digital boost is observed today in the Chinese economy, where the share of the main sectors of the digital economy is 6–7 % of GDP [4].

Sustainable trends in informatization in Russia include the development of cross-border cooperation (Russian companies are actively integrating into international alliances, for example, in 2017, on the initiative of the Russian Export Center, the B2B sector's Made in Russia platform was launched), the creation of common IT-platforms for synchronizing digital solutions (agreement between Sberbank and Yandex on the creation of a joint platform for electronic commerce), digitalization of public services, etc.

It should be understood, that the process of informatization in the economy implies not only support for the development of existing end-to-end digital technologies – Big Data, neurotechnology and artificial intelligence [7], distributed registry systems, quantum technologies, new manufacturing technologies, industrial Internet, robotics components and sensors [6] , wireless technology, virtual and augmented reality technology, but also the creation of conditions for the emergence of new platforms and technologies.

In fact, Russia's state program on the digital economy is a system integrator of state and business efforts in the development of the country, based on the digitalization of the economy in the context of increasing economic blockade, while at the same time, it is directed to the external environment to the vector of development of the world economy.

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ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ КАК СРЕДСТВО ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

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Summary. The article is devoted to informatization of education as it is one of the most important conditions for the successful development of the processes of informatization of society. Informatization of society is considered as a set of interrelated political, socio-economic, scientific factors that provide free access to each member society to any sources of information.

Keywords: the effectiveness of the educational process; computer technology; electronic tools; training tools; objects of study; automation.

Анализ процесса внедрения и использования средств вычислительной техники и компьютерных технологий в учебном процессе позволил выделить три этапа информатизации образования (условно названные электронизацией, компьютеризацией и информатизацией образовательного процесса) [1].