

RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE IN FORMING A DIGITAL SOCIAL SYSTEM

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Abstract: This article discusses the use of digital technologies in the management of ICT in education, health, Finance, and urban management at the Federal level. If we consider the socio-economic structure of the country as an actor and object of agitation and policy pursued by municipal authorities in the direction of optimizing the use of the resource base of municipal property objects, which brings to a qualitatively new level the need to use the full potential of the latest information and communication technologies. It is necessary to consider the convergence of these spheres of human activity as a factor for achieving sustainability in the social aspect and economic development through the integration of digital technologies.

Keywords: digitalization, education, health care, urban economy, social benefits, digital economy.

Sustainability of the country's development, in this case, means a positive response of society from the introduction of innovative technologies and what changes will occur in public life.

First of all, it is necessary to analyze what digital technologies can be applied to the educational environment and what positive qualities they develop in society. Since everything related to training is a rather specific, subtle organizational activity. After all, education itself creates stability, nurturing a new generation.

Digitalization of schools is one of the key areas of the national project "Education", adopted by the government of the Russian Federation in early September. The program provides for various interactivity used in schools: multimedia lesson scenarios, educational panoramic videos, 3D programs, virtual museums, libraries and laboratories. [1] Materials can be submitted in the form of diagrams, graphs, and three-dimensional models. The student himself manages the learning process, the teacher only directs it, and does not fully translate the already learned information. The introduction of these technologies develops the child's

creative thinking, demonstrates the visibility of the educational material, and independent search for information improves the ability to understand the subject.

However, qualitative changes in connection with the introduction of digital technologies will affect not only the educational environment, but also the health sector. The main directions of digital medicine development will be: the introduction of electronic medical records and devices for remote monitoring of patients is largely associated with the use of BigData. [2]

Remote patient monitoring and telemedicine depend on network availability and the development of Internet of things technologies in the long term, the use of 3D printing technologies for creating skin and organs is expected to increase. The process is controlled remotely via any gadget, which helps specialists to always monitor the patient's condition and in case of deterioration of health, to signal this in order to promptly provide assistance.

This structure of health care effectively affects the social aspect, making medicine accessible and mobile. From a financial point of view, the use of these technologies will reduce costs by reducing patient contacts with doctors and modernizing the organizational system for providing services. In professional terms, it guarantees an increase in the quality of services by preventing the number of medical errors and increasing the productivity of clinical research.

If the digital economy is a set of activities based on digital technologies, as well as the infrastructure that ensures the functioning of digital technologies. In this case, digital technologies should be understood as technologies related to the creation, collection, processing, storage and transmission of information based on digital systems.

Such as customization and individualization of the service. These concepts mean a relatively "cheap" service based on creating customer profiles and clusters, behavioral patterns by processing large data sets (big-data).

Automation and simplification of business processes through the introduction of ERP systems. These systems are necessary and relevant for

medium and large enterprises, as they are directly related to the automation of information solutions.

The digital economy should include not only fully digital enterprises, but also e-Commerce enterprises and companies that create and maintain the digital infrastructure of traditional enterprises and industries.

We can conclude that the number of business models of the digital economy is growing, new ways of monetization and business conduct are emerging, and new markets are being created. But clear and concrete changes cannot be tracked because the structure of the digital economy is very dynamic.

In terms of digitalization of urban economy, there is a project "Smart city", which is carried out within the framework of the national project "Housing and urban environment" and the national program "Digital economy". [3]

Also, one of the large-scale integrated digital projects is "My house" - a software and hardware complex for the implementation of the "Smart city" and "Smart housing and communal services" digitization project. The "My house" project consists of two parts: for residents and for representatives of authorities and housing organizations.

For residents, it will be carried out through free mobile apps and a website, with information about planned or emergency power or water outages, and important city events.

The system provided for the administration has several integration modules with smart meters and systems for monitoring water leaks, gas leaks, and container occupancy, which will allow it to act as a single platform for working with the "Internet of things" throughout the municipality. The essence of the project is to implement an automatic dispatch service, thereby building a single intelligent city management center. Involvement of people in the process of solving urban issues will be carried out through the digital platform "Active citizen".

Thus, we can conclude that the stability of the country and its economic development is achieved through greater involvement of people in interaction with each other through the integration and optimization of digital technologies in terms

of social benefits. It is the social sphere and social cohesion that shape the sustainability of Russia as an actor of innovation and economic progress.

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