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## DIGITALIZATION – GLOBAL DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The digital tendencies of development of national economies from the standpoint of dialectical development of society are characterized. It is determined that digitalization was started exclusively as a tool to improve business - processes for optimization and automation, which allows you to generate additional profits. It is proved that three state approaches dominate in the practical implementation of global digitalization. The first is the change of the social environment through the adaptation of the population to the comfort of receiving digital services (Western developed national economies). The second is totalitarian, where changes are implemented in order to fully control financial flows and maximize their detection of financial flows not controlled by the administrative institution of the state. In these two approaches, such changes are intensified by the banking and financial elite of the world. The formation of the Purpose of the Universe is considered as a separate process of digital globalization. It is noted that this project is a prospect for the development of the latest technologies of the future digital world. The process is proceeding at a rapid pace and China has become the leader, owning almost half of the patents in this field. It is also noted that the communist government of the country managed to completely control the process of digitalization under the development of state capitalism through the system of social and digital credit to all citizens. The results of the study can be used for mathematical development of modeling the processes of socio-economic priorities of national economies and their regional and continental groupings, which will focus financial resources on the highest priorities of the country and humanity as a whole.

**Keywords:** digitalization; information and communication technologies; artificial intelligence; digital economy; global economy; national economy.

**Formulation of the problem.** Modern economy went beyond the traditional way of life, when economic processes determined the nature of development of the country and society. In general, modern economic processes are derived from the information component of society. Within the world, information has occupied an environment that is already able to determine the nature and development trends of the entire planet. In other words, the flow of the artificial information field defines the market as not a self-regulating system on the principle of «invisible hand», but a system that sets the principle of instantaneous complete control of all elements, not only economic components but also human behavior. Traditional approaches in the organization of business and methods of its work have already changed, new sectors of the economy have begun to develop rapidly, which radically change the economic system and the whole sphere of human life. The content of creating a supranational strategy for the digital economy, which defines general global planning with clearly defined functions of national economies, is becoming increasingly apparent.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Since the 2000s, digital economics research has dominated Western scholars. Their main topics were related to the understanding of the essence of the studied phenomenon and their novelty: E. Brinolfsson and B. Cahin (2000), B. Carlsson (2004), P. Larsen (2003), H. Zimmerman (2000). Most studies have addressed the possible impact of digitalization on the transformation of processes in the economy, economic policy and market behavior strategies in the new environment: J. Christensen and P. Maskell (2003).

Currently, economics indicates three areas of digitalization research:

- assessment of the development of the digital economy through the relevant indices [1–4].
- empirical study of the digital economy Nicolas C. et al, 2015; Hrustek N. et al, 2019; Penmetsa [5–8].
- the impact of the digital economy on the modern economy [9–11].

Thus, digitalization creates both modern life and determines the priority and vector of development of science. At the same time, new prospects for such development have already been identified - the introduction of artificial intelligence. That is, the common people will be introduced into the artificial world of life by replacing the consciousness of every ordinary person with virtual scenarios of development with full control over their behavior. And the first steps have been taken cyberspace is already laid out under the name MetaWorld. The purpose

of such a transition is quite humane and democratic – to create a place where people will solve all their needs for study, work, leisure, communication and leisure. In fact, there is a change in the environment and a change in the economy itself.

**Formulating the article goals.** The purpose of the article is to conduct a comparative analysis of national strategies of the digital economy, which will, firstly, develop effective approaches to the further development of globalization without competitive disputes between the world economy, and secondly – to develop theoretical views on the global spread of digitalization.

Research tasks:

1. Assess the nature and trends of digital dimensions in the global economic space.
2. Identify tools and approaches to digitalization in the development of the future world.

**The main research material.** The results of the study will focus on the understanding of digitalization as a technological process of collecting, accumulating and transforming primary data into useful knowledge. Therefore, in the logic of business, digitalization is nothing more than a global rethinking of business organization in order to optimize and automate business processes under the control of IT systems. At the level of public administration, the digital economy is an economic activity in which the key factor in production is digital data, processing large amounts of these data, and the use of analysis results in comparison with traditional forms of management can significantly improve the efficiency of various industries, technologies and equipment. , storage, sale, delivery. goods and services. Therefore, the basis of digitization is always the analysis of accumulated data.

In other words, the digital economy is an activity directly related to the development of digital computer technology, which includes services for online services, and electronic payments, and online commerce, and crowdfunding and more. Thus, the growing role of computer and communication technologies is becoming quite obvious, especially in big business. Therefore, the current state of digitalization on an industry or industrial scale is assessed by the following aspects:

- continuous management of information, including automated collection, storage, processing and analysis of various data;
- end-to-end integration of data and products;
- predicative management of production and business processes;
- product life cycle management;
- automation of manual labor with the help of robots and electronic

document management;

- replacement of full-scale modeling of production facilities and processes with their digital counterparts;
- flexible corporate culture based on the operational Internet interaction of geographically distributed employees and branches of business structures;
- cybersecurity.

These aspects have formed the basic directions of corporate digitalization. The vast majority of researchers note that the main elements of the digital economy are e-commerce, Internet banking, online advertising, and online entertainment. However, the system of electronic payments allows the full functioning of all these elements. The second basic element of the digital economy is the relevant infrastructure – computer equipment and Internet connection. Therefore, thanks to the development and implementation of information technology today, everyday life in many cases does without an intermediary – mobile banking provides many different services, social networks make the daily life of the user public.

According to a World Bank report, the economic feasibility of digitization lies in the following benefits [12]:

- increase in labor productivity;
- increase the competitiveness of companies;
- reduction of production costs;
- creation of new jobs;
- increase the degree of satisfaction of human needs;
- overcoming poverty and social inequality.

In general, these benefits for the country are "digital dividends", namely economic growth, jobs and expansion of services. However, the impact of digitalization is not fast enough. There are two reasons for this delay. The first is the lack of Internet access to the world's population (only 40% of the world's population has such access). The second is the net benefit of business structures due to lack of clear regulation and limited competition between digital platforms, frequent failures of e-government initiatives and the use of governments and corporations as a method of controlling citizens, narrowing their rights and opportunities.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the summits of the world's most powerful national economies (G7 and G20) prioritize the digital economy, noting that it can radically change people's lives and ensure the prosperity of nations [13].

The World Bank notes the potential risks of civrophysis:

- unauthorized access to information and other threats to

cybersecurity;

- mass unemployment;
- digital inequality- gaps in education and access to digital services and products between citizens and businesses within and between countries.

The negative effects of digitalization were also noted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) [14]. It should be noted that the dominant liberal economic practice has led to the concentration of profits in a small part of the world community, with the lion's share of economic expenditures shifted to the vast majority of underdeveloped and CIS countries. Therefore, the development of digital technologies will create new opportunities for national economies of developed countries. Yes, and the simple logic of management notes - the profit is the one who introduces innovations in their production, and then guarantees income through the diffusion of innovations in space and time.

In general, the digital economy in developed countries accounts for an average of 18.4% of GDP (10 to 35%), for developing countries this share is 2–18%. According to forecasts, by 2025 the world economy will amount to about 23 trillion dollars, or 24.5% of world GDP [15]. At the same time, in developed countries the digital economy is over 18.4% of GDP (from 10 to 35%), and in developing countries from 2 to 18%. Given that the digital economy has grown 2.5 times between 2000 and 2015, it is projected to grow to \$ 23 trillion by 2025 or 24.5% of world GDP.

As for the digitalization of the economy, everything is obvious – big business and primarily foreign are actively pursuing their business models. Another aspect of digitalization is the focus on the formation of large data sets (Big Data). These processes are developed and actively implemented by specialized platforms of the Internet industry giants (Facebook, Google, Amazon, Microsoft). A separate area of digitalization has become a regulatory system. Such regulation has been more successful at the municipal level and less so at the state level.

We describe the processes of digitalization at the municipal level, namely the phenomenon of «smart city». The greatest achievements in the world in this direction belong to Singapore. The digitalization movement in Singapore began about ten years ago: the state invested in the technology sector through grants and incubators. Over the years, Singapore has created a combination of advanced information technology infrastructure, state support, intellectual property laws and a multinational pool of professionals. Today, Singapore is one of the sites for real-time digital testing. To this end, the government provides the

conditions for doing business and creates an environment for technical innovation. According to the Financial Times, more than 270 venture capital funds invest in 4,000 technology startups, which employ about 22,000 people. Accordingly, the country's GDP is growing. The Singapore government has launched a single digital platform that integrates all financial products, including bank accounts, pensions and insurance programs.

Singapore has adopted and is implementing a national program to create a digital government (Digital Government Blueprint – DGB), which aims to expand the local digital economy and develop a smart digital society. DGB offers an approach to seamless integration of e-services and government standards in three areas: citizens, business and government. The process is led by the Government Technology Agency (GovTech) of Singapore, which has led the country to rank among the top digital governments in the world for the past five years.

In Singapore, 94% of services to the city's population are provided in digital form through a personal digital passport. And digitalization is also involved in the prison system. Convicts are under full control both through external surveillance cameras and through the convict's personal tablet, which is issued for use. The prisoner corresponds with relatives via a tablet, can read permitted literature, receive permitted information, conduct electronic roll calls and identification. In fact, all streaming information about the convict is processed by elements of artificial intelligence, which allows you to interpret his behavior for the future. It is essentially a digital prison run in the digital cloud, and prisoners are psychologically adapted to round-the-clock surveillance and control, with prison guards actually becoming analysts of specific data. According to this analogy, human life in Singapore is also under full digital control, and residents are convinced that such control is for the benefit and benefit of their lives. At the same time, such control blocks other behavior and prevents the expression of other opinions, in contrast to this system of digital control without taking into account the possibility of being punished in some way. And if such control is accompanied by a mandatory social rating system, the external perception of each resident of such a digital system will be clearly positive and necessary to maintain a personal rating in this digital system.

The future of the digital society has already been determined. This is the Metaverse project announced by Mark Zuckerberg. This is a very deep and large-scale project that concerns both the change of society itself and the person himself. The essence of the project is to give people the opportunity to go beyond themselves. In fact, it is the privatization of

human development, because man, in essence, in the process of life goes beyond certain limits. Project Goal provides the only way out into the virtual world of illusions. At the same time, the real world becomes as limited as possible due to the continuous introduction of various restrictions. With such restrictions, a person opens up a world of immense opportunities, where everything is possible – from work to leisure. This project pursues the goal of creating consciousness, and the collective, which will be formed solely through the real sensations recorded in the virtual world of each person. Such data will be processed by artificial intelligence, and thus model consciousness to solve complex problems of consciousness.

The globalist approach to digitalization points to the creation of a single digital camp, where people are enslaved and the creation of the Metaverse becomes a refuge or a drug from reality. This will change a person's attitude to reality, because a person will become a permanent sensor that will work in both directions for return and reception. In addition, for the implementation of any project there are two principles - gingerbread and whip. The whip clearly manifests itself as various restrictions, mandatory actions and penalties, and Metaverse will act as a gingerbread man. That's why Eric Schmidt, head of Google from 2001 to 2011, said that Meta Universe technology will soon be everywhere, but not necessarily for the benefit of the human community.

However, it becomes clear that the world has changed and the old system is struggling with the new one. Thus, in the summer of 2021 in the United States, the financial elite began to attack the new digital elite (Google and Microsoft). However, representatives of the digital elite made the appropriate move in October-November, announcing the creation of the purpose of the universe. At the same time, Zuckerberg himself stated that he would operate in a space that is not regulated by any law. This is not a new move, but an instrument of England, when it moved away from continental business relations to the maritime scheme of the political game, which was not regulated by any law and formed a commercial maritime law.

From political economy, it is clear that the purpose of the universe provides purely economic benefits by combining Microsoft and Facebook, namely the number of users grows to 1 billion people, profits increase from 2 to 30 trillion. dollars and an additional 5–6 trillion. dollars from the restart of the 3D Internet and the launch of a fully controlled market for virtual worlds. In fact, representatives of digitalists point out that they are creating a meta-economy away from taxes and the state apparatus. For the social order, it is the creation of a socially atomized world that

corresponds to the new normality, where people have to live in homes with low levels of consumption and the social division of society into different groups. At the same time, Meta solves the problem of «spectacle», this phenomenon was described in the 60's by Stanislaw Lem in the book "The Sum of Technology" as a phantom.

In general, we note that the Meta Universe will be a combination of three worlds: physical, biological and digital (Fig. 1).

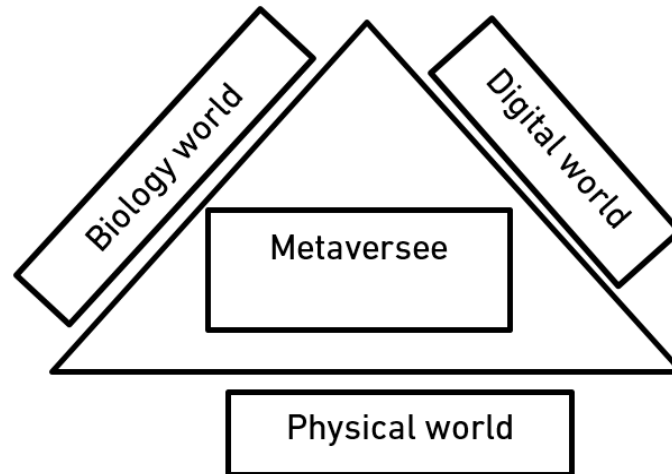


Fig. 1. Logical understanding of Metaverse

To implement this idea, you need the latest media infrastructure that will be able to store more and transmit information faster. At the same time, the level of 5-G technology is clearly not enough. Accordingly, the 6-G has already been announced, in which, in addition to speed, there will be a fundamental difference in architecture, other physical capabilities of satellites, a different communication system, and simply a completely different technological platform. A second self (avatar) will be created for a person who will be in both informational and physical reality and through the neurointerface the person will feel and perceive reality.

This trend is understood in China, so Xi Jinping pursues a policy of state digitalization (a system of socio-digital credit for each resident, training program ITTN (International Technology Transfer Network Training), which is conducted in China for entrepreneurs who want to do technology in the territory. However, 6G has been developing in China since 2018. China now owns 40% of the world's 6G applications. For total control, that is, for the complete control of capitalism subordinated to power, so the party's motto is that the Chinese must live, work, reproduce, and create exclusively in the physical world, not the digital world.

Based on the assessment of these trends and their characteristics, it is necessary to point to the model of cyclical change in society under



the processes of digitalization (Fig. 2).

General characteristics of the model are presented in the table.

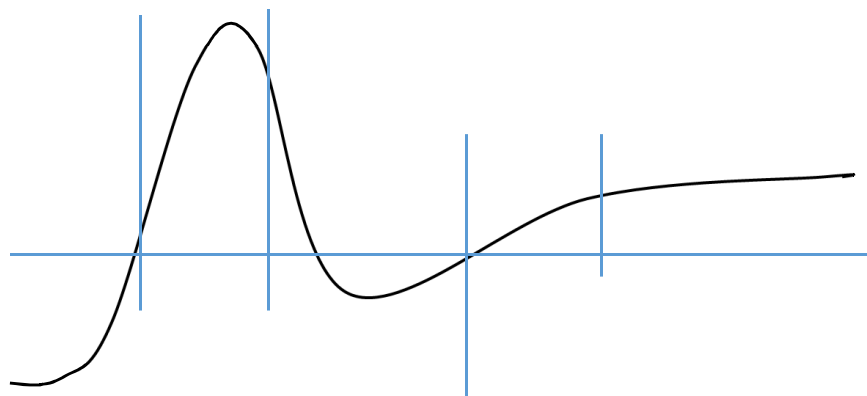


Fig. 2. The global cycle of the process of digitization of public relations

Table

General characteristics of the processes of civilization by individual periods of human society

Stages and their duration	General characteristics
Stage of liquidation 1960–1991	Prototyping of a mobile phone, development of a mobile communication system. Development of the basics of cybernetics and computer and cellular communication systems.
Stage of launch 1992–2013	Intensive development of investments in the electronic computer industry, which has formed information and communication technologies, especially mobile communications. Development of machine learning technologies. 2009 – creation of the WorframAlpha search engine, which can recognize language queries. Since 2010 – the use of artificial intelligence elements in applications and devices for the consumer. Huge databases have become a breakthrough in the training of artificial intelligence, in addition, new productive algorithms for learning neutron networks have been created. Implementation of 3-D printing for consumers.

Continuation of the table

<p>Stage of uncertainty 2014–2023</p>	<p>Total ICT costs are rising. With the advent of deep learning technologies, the power of computers allows the processing of so-called big data (Deep Learning) with methods of deep learning (Deep Learning), based on the use of artificial neural networks.</p> <p>2016 – Yandex launched the Zen service, which analyzes users. Abbyy has implemented the Compreno system, which allows you to understand the written text. The Findo system is able to recognize human language and searches for information in various documents and files, using complex queries. Gamalon has introduced a system with the ability to self-learn. Implemented. ViaVoice system, which recognizes human languages. Launch of mass digitization through the introduction of lockdowns and launch of the global project Metavsesvit Worldwide introduction of 5-G mobile communication, which allows automated self-programming of things and technical devices.</p>
<p>Implementation stage 2023 to the middle of the 21st century</p>	<p>Flow assessment of functioning and automated correction of the Meta Universe. The problem of getting artificial intelligence out of control will increase: there will be the introduction of systematic simulations of aspects of the human brain, namely the process of self-regulation of artificial intelligence behavior. Development of his behavior in the direction of restrictions by the self-organized community of similar to him artificial intellectual agents.</p>
<p>Production stage from the middle of the 21st century</p>	<p>The probability of the development of various models of society from pure digital fascism to the complete subordination of artificial intelligence in the interests of free man.</p>

Thus, digitalization is not a technical process, but a specific social process of zeroing the state as an institution and the ruling elite at the global level and invading people's private lives. And this privacy must be completely controlled from the outside. Since the state system, in principle, will not be able to exercise such control, so control is transferred to artificial intelligence.

**Conclusions.** The study noted:

1. The natural development of society and science brings to life various opportunities for the realization of social human potential. At present, this possibility is focused on the process of digitalization from production to public administration. The main factor in the development is the constant flow of information in the form of large data sets (Big Data) and the creation of artificial identity in the form of artificial intelligence.

2. Digitalization is a manifestation of the development of social productive forces on a global scale. However, its implementation bears a national imprint and determines the development trends of national

economies. Some countries have managed to achieve significant economic reforms at this stage, as they have begun to implement such digital technologies and have become world leaders in the digitalization process. (Singapore, Switzerland) and define the "fashion" of these changes.

3. The stage of global digitalization takes place in the constant struggle of the formed financial and banking capital and the nascent new digitalization capital, which seeks new areas in which it can not be controlled, and it sets new rules of the game. Such a space was the virtualization of the information space, which allowed the implementation of the global project Metaverse.

4. The power of the Chinese economy and the system of centralized communist party management of the country allowed the realization of civilization under the full control of national state structures. And this allowed for this period to conduct a nationwide project of Chinese social and digital credit. In addition, fully control the purpose of the universe solely on the priority of total control of the population.

5. It becomes obvious that the world national leader will be a country that will quickly form a system of such relations, where artificial intelligence will be fully subordinated to the demographically determined interests of a free creative person.

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## **ЦИФРОВІЗАЦІЯ – ГЛОБАЛЬНІ ВИМІРИ РОЗВИТКУ ЛЮДСТВА**

Охарактеризовані цифрові тенденції розвитку національних економік з позиції діалектичного розвитку суспільства. При цьому визначено, що цифровізація започатковувалась виключно як інструмент поліпшення бізнесу – процесів з метою оптимізації та автоматизації, що дозволяє формувати додатковий прибуток. Доведено, що в практичній реалізації глобальної цифровізації домінує три державні підходи. Перший – зміна соціального середовища через адаптацію населення до комфортності отримання цифрових послуг (західні розвинені національні економіки). Другий – тоталітарний, де зміни впроваджуються з метою повного контролю фінансових потоків і максимальне їх виявлення з неконтрольованих адміністративним інститутом держави фінансових потоків. В цих двох підходах такі зміни активізуються банківсько-фінансовою елітою світу.

Окремим процесом цифрової глобалізації розглянуто формування Метавсесвіту. Відзначено, що цей проєкт є перспективою розвитку новітньої технології майбутнього цифрового світу. Наробки цього процесу відбуваються швидкими темпами та лідером став Китай, який володіє практично половиною патентів у цій сфері. Відзначено і те, що комуністична влада країни процес цифровізації зуміла повністю підкорити розвитку державного капіталізму через систему соціального-цифрового

**кредиту всім громадянам, метавсесвіт стає інструментом тотального контролю жителів піднебесної.**

**Результати дослідження можуть бути використані для математичної розробки моделювання процесів соціально-економічних пріоритетів розвитку національних економік та їх регіонально-континентальних групувань, що дозволить концентрувати фінансові ресурси на найбільш пріоритетних напрямках розвитку країни та людства в цілому.**

**Ключові слова:** цифровізація; інформаційно-комунікаційні технології; штучний інтелект; цифрова економіка; глобальна економіка; національна економіка.

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