

THE NEED FOR DIGITAL MANAGEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Abstract:

A sustainable global approach system is a global, short and long – term system for protecting digital data, using it correctly and efficiently, establishing, integrating and editing it, and creating better ways to make it scientifically meaningful. That is, this approach helps to create general guidelines for familiarization, harmonization and integration with national and international standards, processes and methodologies.

A balanced global approach to digital data management supports the exchange of more information between countries, business organizations around the world. This means the ability to find, prepare, store, implement and manage important information.

Keywords: innovation, management, digital management, society, human factor, economic culture.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of management will depend on whether the Planning, Organization and control processes necessary to determine the purpose of a narrow organization and achieve it will benefit, bear fruit, know the direction of activity, be able to make decisions and also control its management and the course of this process.

Management is an important influence not only in the framework of the enterprise, but also in the transformation of the economy into a powerful, stable working mechanism, leading the state to its own chosen path goals and aspirations.

Digital regulators allow you to change their parameters in very wide ranges and are able to work with almost any quantization cycles. In addition to replacing several analogs, digital regulators can perform additional functions that are primarily performed by other devices, or perform completely new functions.

Any type of control systems based on digital regulators, including systems in a sequence, multidimensional systems with interconnections, systems directly connected. As a result of the creation of powerful control computers and the necessary mathematical software, their use for managing objects has significantly expanded. Today, digital computers are an integral part of automated control systems and allow solving a wide range of tasks. Therefore, for numerical control of objects, many new methods can be developed that can be used in the form of algorithms programmed at lower levels and in the form of programs to implement problem-oriented computing methods at higher levels. When creating a dangerous technological

production management system, the first thing to do is to ensure that it is working, reliable, stable and accurate, so the input must provide the necessary and mandatory procedure before simulating the computer.

MAIN PART

In the current debate on vocational education, there has been a shift to new terms that reflect significant changes in its content. We are talking more about skills than knowledge – about mastering skills and, moreover, about having a group of skills or competencies, and not individual skills. A paradigm of terms such as hard skills, soft skills, digital skills has emerged that reflect fundamental changes in education. Within the mentioned skills for all professions, the proportions of the above three groups will vary. Skills in the first group – professional skills that can be measured, evaluated, leading to automatism and, for example, using an exam. Those in the second group fall within the framework of personal qualities, acquired in the process of socialization and professional experience of an individual, allowing successful distribution, regardless of the specifics of the main activity. As for the third group, it is important here who should receive such a package of skills. For example, "digital" professions (doctor, lawyer, actor, literature teacher) – while professional subjects required for digital skills – as ordinary members of a modern network and digital society, should have a standard package of competencies necessary for them.

And those who make up the technical elite of this society need a completely different package. On top of that, for representatives of this group, digital skills is just as important as hard skills. The same happens with soft skills. Part of the professionals have communicative and managerial skills necessary to support a general professional level, such competencies for the pedagogical and management teams are included in the hard skills package along with narrow professional knowledge.

Digital computers (DCMS) and various digital computing devices have recently become widely used in various automatic control systems. The wide range of possibilities of digital exposure makes it possible to apply them in automatic systems to achieve high quality indicators of the management process. The introduction of a digital computer into the control system, although it requires additional auxiliary devices that allow you to transform continuous processes into discrete and reverse changes, is compensated by the possibility of implementing almost any control law, which makes the entire system as a whole. very effective.

But one aspect-the question of time-poses specific obstacles in these approaches: we do not know exactly what skills will be needed, even in the near future, which will tie the feet in the conceptual description of models for the description of educational programs and the organization of educational systems. But nevertheless, the largest share of achievements in modern post-industrial society should change the educational process, taking into account precisely the human potential provided by the powers of the second and third groups, as well as the fact that social capital plays the most important role. With the development of robotics, many necessary skills disappear. Even in networks with imperceptible technological changes, changes in the demographic situation or orientation to other markets change the necessary skills. The growth of employment complicates the skills in one sector or another necessary for the main jobs. Exposure

to labor surplus can even undermine the investment incentives of businesses and employers to change careers.

Good communicative skills are necessary to ensure continuous work and cooperation in such interdisciplinary communities. The development of business activities and networks based on convergent technologies will most likely create a demand for innovative services and skills, including legal services, marketing and strategic management consulting on intellectual property and other issues. It is shown that convergent technology skills and interdisciplinary skills training, in particular, provide for the harmonization of Biotechnology, Information and communication technologies, nanotechnology and cognitive science. If we talk about the principles of multiplicative influence and interdisciplinarity in the training of personnel of the digital economy, it is impossible to bypass such an aspect as its compliance with the principle of social responsibility as the possession of universal deep knowledge. The philosophical content of this concept is associated with the prediction of ecological systemic changes and the consequences of the development of digital technologies.

CONCLUSION

It can be seen that each of the educational levels forms the mentioned universal competencies at its level. From the point of view of the principle of Social Responsibility and responsibility, preparation will be primarily associated with the development of the digital economy, as well as with the development of the responsibility of social responsibility in solving environmental and Technosphere security tasks in the conditions of development of data storage methods and cyberbullying tools of organizations.

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