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Digitalization and its impact on the development of Russia

The article analyzes the impact of digitalization on the development of a particular country through the example of Russia. Digitalization can only be considered as a trend of effective world development under certain conditions. As the position of any country in the world community is largely determined by the influence of such trend, it becomes relevant to assess the degree of penetration of the digitalization into all aspects of its life. The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) and the International Digital Economy and Society Index (I-DESI) only evaluate the positive results of the influence of digitalization. As negative consequences are possible also, they must be assessed. The article separates the «digitization penetration» concept which only evaluates positive results of digitalization and the «impact of digitization» concept which evaluates both positive and possible negative consequences thereof. The example of Russia in the article reflects not only the penetration, but also the impact of digitalization on Russia's life. Regretfully, the analysis showed insufficient consideration of the possible negative effects of digitalization. The article proposes a list of measures to manage the processes of digitization. Their implementation on the basis of management programs and regulatory environment should ensure positive results of digitization exceeding the possible negative ones. This will correspond to the effective impact of digitization on the economic and social life of Russia.

Keywords: digitalization, the penetration and impact of digitalization, the positive and negative digitalization effects, digitalization risks, assessment and tasks of digitalization for Russia, digitalization management measures

Introduction

The term «digitalization» was first introduced in 1995 by the American computer scientist Nicholas Negroponte [6], Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), although the actual process of digitalization, at least in the economy, began long ago. *Digitalization* as a term replaced *informatization* and *computerization* which had mainly been used in texts about the use of computer technologies, computers and information technologies to solve certain problems. Great opportunities of digital representation of information have led to the fact

that digitalization forms integral technological environments of «dwelling» (ecosystems, platforms) within which the user can create for himself a friendly environment (technological, instrumental, methodical, documentary, partner, etc.) necessary for him to solve even whole classes of tasks (Sviridenko, 2017) [8].

Currently, the term digitalization is used in a narrow and broad sense. Digitalization in a narrow sense is understood as the transformation of information into digital form, which in most cases leads to cost reduction, new opportunities, etc. The properties of information presented in