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BIT.NAUKA КАК АГЕНТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ НАУЧНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ

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АННОТАЦИЯ
В статье обосновывается идея о том, что изменение мирового хозяйства влечет увеличение или уменьшение роли государства в регулировании вопросов развития науки, научных учреждений и научно-образовательных учреждений. В первом случае, государство оставляет за собой полномочия создавать условия для научного прогресса, во втором социальные платформы без границ, государств и конкретных ответственных субъектов формируют пространства науки. Целью статьи является рассмотрение деятельности уполномоченных государством субъектов/агентов (BIT.Nauka) в сфере научно-исследовательского процесса и его описания. BIT.Nauka определяет главную цель своей деятельности в автоматизации процессов учета и контроля научных данных для качественного управления информационным процессом в одном из сегментов науки: научно-исследовательские и научно-образовательные учреждения. В тексте выделяются задачи-оценки, объекты деятельности, этапы сбора и учета данных о деятельности субъектов, продукты-решения BIT.Nauka и результаты их применения. В заключении обобщаются результаты деятельности BIT.Nauka в соответствии с целью и задачами с точки зрения искусственного интеллекта как инструмента развития человека: автоматизация, повышение эффективности и стимулирование научных процессов.

Субъект, деятельность, процесс, управление, учет, контроль, государство, искусственный интеллект, цифровизация.

ABSTRACT
The article substantiates the idea that the change in the world economy entails an increase or decrease in the role of the state in regulating questions of the development of science, scientific institutions and scientific and educational institutions. In the first case, the state reserves the authority to create conditions for scientific progress, in the second, social platforms without borders, states and specific responsible subjects form the space of science. The purpose of the article is to review the activities of state-authorized entities / agents (BIT.Nauka) in the field of the research process and its description. BIT.Nauka defines the main goal of its activities in the automation of accounting and control of scientific data for high-quality management of the information process in one of the segments of science: research and educational institutions. In the text, tasks-assessments, objects of activity, stages of collecting and recording data on the activities of subjects, products-solutions of BIT.Science and the results of their application are highlighted. In the conclusion, the results of BIT.Science activities are summarized in accordance with the goal and objectives from the point of view of artificial intelligence as a tool for human development: automation, increasing efficiency and stimulating scientific processes.

Subject, activity, process, management , accounting, control, state, artificial intelligence, digitalization
The transformation of modern social reality is caused by a number of reasons, among which the main one is the change in the system of social management. The finiteness of the system of the existing economic structure became apparent after the mortgage lending crisis in the USA in 2007-2008. At this point in time, it became clear that the leading financial factor of profit ceases to be the basis of world economic activity. The next steps for emergency assistance to the locomotive of the economy, he and the financial sector, by printing banknotes, did not lead to the desired result of credit prosperity as at the previous level. Currently, the loan has lost its value as the earner of the main profit, with the exception of economically weak countries such as Russia. The management of the virtual world of management, consisting of securities and their derivatives is coming to an end, to ensure the further development of a social formation called capitalism or, more precisely, financial capitalism becomes not only difficult, impossible. [1, p.249]

The cleverest and all-seeing “hand of the market” cannot ensure development, and competition, as the basis of capitalist management, has long since disappeared from the world of the real economy, because social platforms, thanks to digitalization, begin to confidently control not production goods, and the market itself at the level of consciousness and subconsciousness of each individual, the formation of his preferences, decisions, actions. According to supporters of this direction of development, the time of social platforms is coming, and “digital” as the main means of management will harmonize all social needs, and therefore not only management, but also quasi-social benefits, such as health care, education, science, culture ... [1, p.250]

In such conditions, the ideology of individualism, in the form of complete independence and independence of a person in the space of responsibility for oneself, ceases to be relevant, and the idea of subjective idealism, transmitted in the opportunities provided by society, of liberalism as an ideology of freedom individual speculative actions in the vastness of the market, loses its material basis in the social structure.

The world is at the zero point of making a decision on the choice of the path of development or degradation. [2, p.69] On the basis of social practice and the triumph of life, it is normal to think about the path of development, which is determined by the idea, goal, ideology, explaining the importance of this goal and further suggesting politics, economics, culture, etc. All of the above can be called a future social formation. Possible social formations include socialism, state capitalism and the corporate state. [3] This version of the perspective of human development retains the state as a credible management authority, despite the dominance of transnational corporations in the world and the expansion of social platforms. [4, p.78] It is the state that guarantees the preservation of the language, ethnos / nation, religion and other institutions and values unnecessary for liberalism, ensuring the continuity of the experience of previous generations, and, which is very important, of the person himself as a species. Historical examples of the achievements of such states are sufficient for a comprehensive analysis of the possibilities of this or that formation in the future. [1, p.251]

Can the state cooperate with the society of social platforms? Can a society of social platforms remain within the territory of a state, or, for example, have a home port in a particular state? To study the proposed topic, a conceptual field has been formed, which includes categories and concepts: process, material world, virtual world, objective knowledge, ideology, digitalization, social institution, social project. The listed categories and concepts make it possible to use a systematic approach in the study of the subject of research using its high-profile principles, such as integrity, structure, hierarchy, interdependence of structure and environment, multiplicity of description. The subject itself is defined as an authorized subject of a certain activity in the field of scientific and research processes. The powers are allocated by the state and imply the automation of scientific activity and the analysis of its results based on indicators of the involvement of a contingent of certain social institutions in the scientific and research process. The purpose of studying an object-subject is to establish its subjectivity in the field of scientific and research processes. [5, p.10].

To study the subject, methods were used to reveal the integrity of the object-subject and the mechanisms that provide it, as well as the purposefulness of its creative activity. Among them: the method of systemic study with the sequential use of procedural components (analysis, synthesis, comparison and generalization), modeling and information modeling.

By its nature, the society of social platforms (ecosystems) is opposite to the state, languages are not important for it, territories, ethnic groups / nations, religion, etc. And from this point of view, the social platform becomes an instrument for the integration and internationalization of the world without political connotation, if not for the economic factor of capital reproduction. In the contradiction that has arisen, a clash of transnational corporations and social platforms is coming. Conventionally, this battle can be called a battle for the virtual space.

China has built its own closed Internet and on its basis the development of any social platforms. This direction is also manifested in the plans of other states, the question is only in the will of the state, means and necessary time. It is important to remember that China has an ideology, there are goals, including the preservation of man as a species: two sexes, physical development and direct social communication, common goals, the obligatory progress of the capabilities of man and society.

Opposite example of the USA (United States of America) and the EU (European Union): the ideology is already ancient and ineffective, based on individualism and loneliness among their own kind, the disappearance of man as a species: genders instead of sexes, the functioning of consciousness in any form, up to the flint, the mediation of communication with their
own kind, no longer with people, but with their own kind, for example, bots.

Such a social structure does not need a state, as in the distant "covid" past, an artificial means of control will become intellect, and it will be controlled by people who, in their opinion, deserve this right by the amount of their property. The list of property, presumably, in addition to information bases, will include continents, seas and oceans, sources of energy and water, air and medicines.

Obviously, in both cases, a "number" will be needed, as technology and artificial intelligence as a means or subject of control. Together they are an important area not only of scientific and technological progress, but also of opportunities for uniting people without borders and citizenship to achieve certain goals. Apparently, you will have to choose in order to remain human and not become androids on formal grounds: vaccines, organ duplicators, chips in the central nervous system, etc.

If a person chooses self-improvement based on work and goals of their own and social development, then artificial intelligence will become a tool, first of all, for education and science.

What can be noted in the space of science in 2021?

Science in the most general sense includes three elements - empirical knowledge, theories and social institutionalization. Social institutionalization implies the embedding of science into social structures through the formation of their own institutions, the symbols of which can be universities (universities) and academies of sciences. Such a process is impossible without the state.

The scientific revolution of the 17th century made it possible to form qualitatively new social forms of knowledge about things and ideas. The 21st century has provided an opportunity to translate sources of knowledge into digital form, from manuscripts and printed publications to databases by industry and scientific areas, with the complication of presentation based on the citation index of the publication and the author. A formal but important milestone on this path was the verification of works for borrowings.

In Russia, for a decade, the introduction of scientific databases into foreign databases has been carried out. This process is determined by the requirements for scientific journals, and they, in turn, are limited by the conditions of their presence in databases, among which there is also a rating. The importance of the journals of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation (Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation) is falling, in the reports of university teachers in 2020, the journals of the Higher Attestation Commission were not represented as a separate item, the main attention was to the scientific bases Web of Science and Scopus. Domestic science in the era of globalization is represented by 150 journals that allow themselves to be published in their native language and are indexed in the Web of Science and 679 Scopus. For comparison, in 2020-2021 Scopus includes 41524 scientific journals, in percentage

Social institutional formations that allow keeping records and presentation of scientific works include, as a rule, two levels, the author and his work - the first, and the second - level for scientific publications. Both levels include quantitative and qualitative indicators, such as the number of works by the author and issues (series, numbers) by year with subsequent qualitative characteristics (citation, views, downloads, adding to a thematic collection, etc.). For scientific publications, it is important to have a presence in the national scientific database and the level occupied in foreign, again recommended by the state, databases.

As already mentioned, the social institutions established for science include two basic foundations - training - universities (universities) and the organization of scientific research - the academy of sciences. In the process of historical practice and at the present time, the state chooses an acceptable version of social scientific institutions. It can be university science without an academy of sciences, it can be an academy of sciences and university science, or it can only be an academy of sciences that forms the requirements for the training of future scientific personnel at universities (universities).

Social scientific institutions in Russia are in the process continuous reform, initiated by the state with an increasingly evident plan of copying the organization of scientific activity according to the model of science at the university. Science can earn and develop in such a model through grants and competitions. The founders of grants and organizers of scientific competitions can be the state and commercial structures interested in the results of scientific research, including international ones.

For such a model, criteria are established for being present in its mechanisms and, accordingly, for achieving success. Among them are the results of scientific activity, confirmed by scientific databases, where you need to get and gain a foothold due to the fact that compliance with the achieved level is monitored annually for foreign databases, and they are priority for scientific activity in Russia.

Currently, the mechanism the chosen model of scientific activity includes universal and special elements. Universal elements are present in all models of scientific activity, these include the Russian version of accounting for the results of scientific, technical and intellectual activity of Bit Nauka.

The main purpose of BIT. research institutes "... Please note that in the model scheme presented above, research institutes are independent subdivisions of the Russian Academy of Sciences. [6]

The most general definition of the concept of automation is a direction of scientific and technological progress that uses mathematical methods as a result of which a person will be freed from participation in the processes of obtaining, transforming, transferring and using energy, materials, products and information. [7] It may take several steps and the first step will be a significant reduction in human participation.

The definition of process automation includes the following content - this is one of the management concepts based on the use of information technology
with the use of computers. The result of process automation is the management of information, resources and actions with minimal human participation, possibly without it. [8]

So, the object of activity of BIT.Nauka is scientific subdivisions in universities and research institutes of Russia. Automation is a means used in the activities of BIT.Science, and the image of the future is the management of the information process in one of the segments of science, which is within the competence of the state, without the participation of a person or with his minimal participation. (Fig. 1)

![Figure 1. Artificial intelligence in a separate segment of scientific activity](image)

To achieve this goal, BIT.Nauka has identified three tasks. (Fig. 2)

![Figure 2. Tasks of BIT.Nauka activity](image)

These tasks can be designated as follows - the assessment of the objective result of the subject's activities on the basis of information integration, the subject means researchers and scientific organizations (universities and research organizations of the Russian Federation).

BIT.Nauka determines the products-solutions of its activities following. (Fig. 3)
BIT.Science products-solutions are associated with the classification of scientific results by time, by rating (in points), by staffing table, by information forms (certificates, reports ...), by standards, by catalogs (scientific articles in journals, monographs, collections of scientific conferences ...), archiving scientific papers and assessing the involvement of the student population in the scientific and research process.

The results of using the BIT.Science platform can be presented as follows: automation of scientific activities, increasing the efficiency of the application of fundamental and applied research processes in scientific organizations, as well as their stimulation. (Fig. 4)
Figure 4. Results of using the BIT.Nauka platform

Thus, the activities of BIT.Nauka as an information platform for automating the activities of scientific organizations can be represented in the following table. (Tab. 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>objects</th>
<th>goal</th>
<th>tasks</th>
<th>solution-products</th>
<th>results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>researcher</td>
<td>automation higher educational institutions and research institutions</td>
<td>formation, receipt, analysis of information by type (rating, personal and organizational result)</td>
<td>classification of scientific results</td>
<td>automation of management, increasing efficiency, stimulating scientific activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The virtual way of the world economy influences the sphere of science as well. If digitalization seeks to regulate all social needs, then it can also affect the production of scientific ideas and the development of science from the point of view of a continuous cycle filled with tasks / events in each scientific direction. There can be two directions of digitalization: under the auspices of the state or under the auspices of supranational structures.

The state, having decided on the position of the regulator and the customer of digitalization, forms tools for monitoring and fixing the result. This activity, initiated by the state and in accordance with public requests, creates the need to create an ideology for the digitalization process and a supposed social structure based on digitalization, as data collection and accounting. As a result, artificial intelligence can be created as a tool for the development of a person as a subject of labor or as an independent managing agent, independent of traditional factors: ethnos, nation, state, ideology, humanism, etc. Only the state can organize
the activities of managing agents, whose goal will be a man of labor.

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