NEW PHILOSOPHY OF CITY ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT

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Electronic technologies are widely used to plan, maintain, govern, the cities. The many researchers explore how to think of technologically mediated urban space as part of the human condition. They go beyond the limited focus of digital problem toward a philosophy of the smart and just city. The interplay between technologies and the city from a philosophical perspective is covered [1].

Cities, through their concentrations of population and resources, represent the best entry point for the efficient and effective use of scarce development resources. Ac-cording to the United Nations, sustainable cities will be a major engine for pursuing Sustainable Development Goals. However, the unsustainability is a challenge facing towns and cities globally. The size of cities and their growth, their social and spatial divides, their economic characteristics and institutional dimensions manifested through different urban models: from degrading to a smart city [1].

In this situation, local governments are essential actors for the achievement of sustainable development. The extent and the tools with which city governments are able to implement and deliver decisions within a complex urban environment are keys. It is noteworthy that the information and communication technology (ICT) can become a catalyst to improve governance in towns and cities. With the help of ICT, it is possible to improve the level of provision of municipal services, the transparency of government and the level of trust in it by citizens, and generally positively influence the competitiveness and well-being of society. ICT helps increase the levels of participation, efficiency and accountability in public urban policies, if the tools are appropriately used [2].

The UN Digital Governance in Municipalities seems to be the most solid because it is comprehensive and assesses five important components (security and privacy, usability, content, services, and citizen participation). This continuing research evaluates the websites of municipalities in terms of digital governance and ranks them on a global scale. Simply stated, digital governance is comprised of both digital government (delivery of public services) and digital democracy (citizen participation in governance) [3]. The level of implementation of e-government tools by cities is assessed through special methods, which are used to compile the relevant city ratings.

Depending on the context of the vision of urban development and the ways in which digital technologies support the city, such models can be called Digital City, Intelligent City, and Smart City. Digital cities represent the best entry point for pursuing Sustainable Development Goals. The local e-governments have the proximity to translate the principles of good urban governance to effectively manage,

govern and develop a city and to ensure equitable access to citizenship. A Digital City is clearly based on the integration of digital technology into the city infrastructure: informatics (communication), city portals for online information services. Intelligent Cities have intelligent systems (functionality), online web-based e-learning systems integrated and interoperable with other city platforms. Smart Cities besides technology integration also include innovation (advanced visualization and simulation tools), e-Learning platform and knowledge management, and benchmarking requirements. The major difference between Intelligent Cities and Smart Cities is the special focus of the latter on social and human concerns (quality of life) and ecological systems (sustainability). City's well-developed fiber network is one of the pre-conditions to e-services. The goal of the city's fiber network efforts is to build a competition infrastructure capable of spur economic activity.

It should be noted that many local governments have concentrated on e-portals and citizens' access to government services to obtain items such as licenses, permits, and records. These early developments were characterized by the generic term «e-government», which concentrated on increasing the efficiency of government operations and services through the Internet (Internet-based applications). However, there is a difference between this (e-government) and e-governance, the latter being a broader concept including the use of ICT by various actors in society to enhance citizen engagement in expressing a voice, making choices, and shaping political institutions. Rather, participle culture is reflected in how governments deploy the optimal mix of online and offline modalities within their jurisdictions to reach the various social groups among its population.

Smart City development should be produced through participatory governance mechanisms, such as creating citizen-centric, efficient, accountable, transparent, inclusive, creative city, with a sense of safety and security. The researchers have noticed that «the government needs to invest more in strengthening capacity building as a demand side uptake for interactive Government to citizen as well as Citizen to Government e-service delivery and its extend usage to achieve social, environmental and economic sustainability». Participatory governance may rely on mechanisms such as interest group meetings, hearings, and community involvement in budgeting and planning. It is necessary to make full use of the potential offered by digitization and pursue a vision of Smart Sustainable City.

The Smart Governance represents how the Smart City government operates, how it manages public funds, how it delivers public infrastructure and services, how it supports sustainable city development, and how it engages its citizens in decision-making processes [4]. The public governance in a city and the delivery of public services should be provided in efficient, effective, transparent, open and collaborative ways. For example, openness and transparency of decisions can be ensured by using the online service «open budget».

This paper demonstrates the discussion how on technology-enabled urban futures from the perspective of the philosophy of technology. The urban electronic technologies shape, and are shaped, by fundamental concepts and principles such as citizenship, publicness, and democracy. This perspective also contributes to the discussion and process of making cities «smart» and economic just.

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ Й УПРАВЛІННЯ ЛЮДСЬКИМ КАПІТАЛОМ В УМОВАХ ДІДЖИТАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

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В епоху змін і перетворень, коли набирає обертів діджиталізація економіки, світовий досвід беззаперечно свідчить, що якість людського капіталу, яка забезпечується високим рівнем знань, кваліфікації, здатністю до високопродуктивної інноваційної праці, саморозвитку, виступає головним фактором економічного зростання й підвищення конкурентоспроможності національної економіки. Усвідомлення того, що людина стоїть в центрі всіх економічних процесів, є двигуном розвитку прогресу та невичерпним ресурсом, спонукає держави світу вести боротьбу за інтелект людини, її потенційні можливості.

Аналіз теоретико-методологічних підходів науковців щодо трактування економічної категорії «людський капітал» показав, що не існує єдиної думки вчених щодо її сутності. Узагальнюючи різні підходи до дослідження категорії «людський капітал», нами запропоновано авторське визначення даного поняття, а саме: людський капітал – це соціально-економічна категорія, яка характеризує людину як складну систему відносин постіндустріального суспільства, яка в центрі всіх видів економічної діяльності, здатна до самоорганізації, оновлення, самовдосконалення та нестандартного мислення й виступає інтелектуальним, творчим фактором і ключовим ресурсом побудови соціально-інноваційної моделі розвитку економіки.

Підвищення якості людського капіталу в сучасному світі можливо лише за умови формування механізму інвестування в людину. Це дозволяє в майбутньому отримати найбільший за розміром та довготривалий за часом соціально-економічний ефект. Інвестування може здійснюватися на різних рівнях, а саме: 1) нанорівень (індивідуальний); 2) мікрорівень (рівень підприємства); 3) мезорівень (рівень регіонів і галузей); 4) макрорівень