

Computer technologies and work

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The total computerization has not justified the early hopes connecting with liberation of human resources up to the end. Together with decrease in job of not creative, monotonous and dangerous stages are executed by low-paid workers, necessary for work of the big group of highly-paid computer science experts (programmers, mathematicians and many others) has appeared. Contrary to expectations, the computer cannot functionated independently, without multilevel support by person. Thus person is involuntarily included in computer's service. The person realizes it and instinctively resists such dependence.

The organization of work is essentially changed. For example, programmers can work at home. It stipulates new system of labor relations. Maintenance of work contacts is more often based on «electronic prosthesis» of direct acts through cellular telephones, their various services (e.g. SMS), Internet-pagers (e.g. ICQ), e-mail, chats, peer-to-peer technologies. Evolution of the communication services improving by computer, has led to falsification of social relations. Social institutes are actively transformed to virtual forms which are reproduced by signs. Computer resources substitute lively dialogue and exist as "umbilical cord" connecting the person through the monochannel with an environment. Subculture with the language, attitudes and social norms grows on this "umbilical cord".

It is established that experts, which actively work in sphere of computer services, have some problems. For example, technocratic attitude is reconstructed, professional snobbery is formed, consciousness and thinking are focused on service and operational functions. The "push-button" paradigm of knowledge, which is extrapolated on subjects, directly untied with the world of computer, can be generated. It is not considered any more as public defect. Moreover, it is fixed in social codes, which are widely replicated by mass media.