

**REPRESENTATION OF USER INTERFACE CONTEXT IN CIVIL SERVANTS TASK REGISTER  
WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF EXEMPLARY DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND LEARNING  
WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

***Abstract***

1 Goal, problem: How to define context in User interface of Civil servants Task Register within the framework of  
2 exemplary Digital transformation and Learning using AI? Common context: shifting understanding, explanation,  
3 paradigms related of opportunities, challenges in conditions of changes for everyone. Based on our arrow theory,  
4 proposed Matrix (Table) model of this context representation. It starting from Abstraction highest level to practical  
5 Realization website for exchange exemplary projects, ideas, tasks and solutions of Communities, Teams, Persons  
6 (demo.vled11.org). And included identification, adoption, alignment and integration of basic scientific disciplines  
7 achievements:- mathematics, psychology, linguistics, learning, pedagogy, computer science, project management  
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9 **Key words** :- learning, digital transformation, AI, best practice.  
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12 .....  
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16 **INTRODUCTION:-**

17 “In normal cases, it is very difficult to predict the future, for example, 10 years ahead. Today it is even  
18 more difficult, given how quickly AI is changing — changes occur even week after week. The only  
19 thing that can be said for sure is that huge changes are coming — and they are primarily in education  
20 ... The key skill for the new generation will be the ability to “learn to learn”, that is, not just to absorb  
21 information, but to be able to independently seek knowledge and adapt to changes”.

22 Demis Hassabis, Google DeepMind CEO (Hassabis, 2024).

23 The acceleration and spread of Digital transformations (DT) and Artificial intelligence (AI) creates unprecedented  
24 opportunities, problems and challenges for everyone. Our research is the targeted development and practical  
25 verification of arrow theory, innovative models, projects, AI, Big data, behavior analysis, analytics (Manako, 2024),  
26 (Manako<sup>1</sup>, 2025), (Manako<sup>2</sup>, 2025), (Manako<sup>3</sup>, 2025), (Manako<sup>4</sup>, 2025).

27 This study describes the representation of user interface context in civil servants task register within framework of  
28 exemplary DT and learning with AI.

29 Contents.**Framework.** Knowledge gap,Problem, Idea and principles,Model;**Practical realization**  
30 **projects,,Results,Dscussion, Conclusion, References.**

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32 **FRAMEWORK:-**  
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34 “The future isn’t just happening to us anymore... We make decisions every day that determine what  
35 decisions we will be able to make tomorrow ... None of us is as smart as all of us — That's good,  
36 because the problems we face are too complex to be solved by any one person or any one discipline".  
37 (Hodgins, 2006).

38 **Knowledge gap:-**

39 In article “Management system for the Exchange of exemplary projects of Civil servants:vdedl1 project User  
40 interface (Manako, 2026) describes “Virtual Labs for Exchange exemplaryDT, Learning ideas, samples for projects  
41 teams, VLEDL” (demo.vledl1.org).

42 Let S:“Management system user interface models are proposed for civil servants: project teams with Virtual labs for  
43 exchange exemplary solution”. Exchange covers very defined processes and events patterns, templates such as  
44 identification, интеграция, joint sensing, measurement, collection, cleaning, processing, storage, visualization of  
45 information, real time analytics, evaluation, providing forecasts, insights, recommendations. This will allow all  
46 stakeholders to best personally manage the exchange of exemplary solutions in a variety of contexts and effects.

47  
48 In the arrow theory at the highest level of abstraction, the axiomatic method of formalization is used to **S** and the  
49 rules of inference and logic are explicitly introduced. Viewing S as a certain type of mathematical category expands  
50 the possibilities of the modeling method, gives a unified view of the concept of a model. S is an evolutionarily  
51 complex decision-making system, which is represented from the point of view and perspective of fundamental  
52 scientific disciplines in different natural or formal languages, cultural environments and spaces. The key subsystems  
53 are Virtual Laboratories, of the Research, master classes for Learning and Trainings using smart simulators of  
54 situations and contexts, the real time analytics for unique personal projects and project teams. The basic disciplines  
55 of representation **S** are mathematics, psychology, linguistics, learning, pedagogy, computer science, project  
56 management.

57 **General Model S** is written as:

58  $\langle S \rangle = \langle \langle Smat \rangle \leftrightarrow \updownarrow \langle Sint \rangle \rangle$ ,  $\langle Smat \rangle$  i  $\langle Sint \rangle$ : mathematized representation of S and its meaningful  
59 interpretations in the form of content aggregations;  $\leftrightarrow$  is the designation of the combination of what these brackets  
60 contain. A general example of a modeling construct  $\langle \rangle$ : these are concepts, ideas; visualizations; arrow shapes: “→,  
61 or with the opposite direction ←”; a set  $\langle \rangle$ , the brackets of which have the properties “existing, new, mixed. For  
62 example, not quite accurate or defined”; the arrow “person” has or may have a set of arrows, called an e-portfolio  
63 with the history and plans of the person’s practices or experiences in time and space; **Arrow content**: structured  
64 information about the existing or imagined properties of the arrows, which is presented as an “Information Model”;  
65 at a higher level of abstraction,  $\langle S \rangle$  is defined using a mathematical theory of categories, often called “arrow  
66 theory” and “arrow sets”, which are described in the RDF/XML language for presenting information about resources  
67 on the web (resource: something that can be identified by a URL). RDF conceptual idea: using sets of simple  
68 statements (subject, predicate, or object) about (a resource, a resource property, or a property value) to describe  
69 things. **Notation**  $X \rightarrow Y$ , where X, Y denote the ends of the arrow, expresses the relative presence of the properties  
70 of object X in the properties of object Y. In particular, that in the relations “form-content”, “subject-object” from the  
71 old, progressive, successful has passed into the new or, conversely, during the life of the subject or from standards,  
72 etc. Examples of visual forms of the arrow object: straight, arc, dash-dotted, thick, colored, with sound. Examples of  
73 other interpretations of the arrow object: relation, reflection, Cartesian square., function, function, operator,  
74 procedure, algorithm, process, event, activity, arrows from traffic rules, on the streets or from a  
75 monograph. The properties and characteristics of arrows are represented using standard sets of attributes,  
76 metadata, tags or variables.

77 **The general model for Samples Task Register S:**

78  $\langle \text{Task Register of GUI, TRui} \rangle = \langle \langle \langle \text{context} \rangle \langle \langle S \rangle \langle SI \rangle \langle \text{PROC} \rangle \langle \text{PIO} \rangle \langle \text{CR} \rangle \rangle \rangle$ ;  
79  $\langle S \rangle = \langle \langle \text{metaphor} \rangle \langle \text{paradigm: ui: GUI} \rangle \rangle$ ;  
80  $\langle \text{metaphor} \rangle = \langle \langle \text{metaphor: ed} \rangle \langle \text{metaphor: learning} \rangle \langle \text{metaphor: ai} \rangle \dots \rangle$ ;  
81  $\langle SI \rangle$  — a set of arrows “Information representation S”;  
82  $\langle \text{PIO} \rangle$  — a set of arrows “Statement about S”;  
83  $\langle \text{PROC} \rangle$  — a set of arrows “Find the value of PIO” using the  $\langle \text{exemplary BFS} \rangle$ ;  
84  $\langle \text{CR} \rangle$  — a set of arrows “Evaluation criterion”.

85 **GUI Paradigm (Veenstra, 2011), WIMP:**

86 **Windows:** Rectangular areas on the screen for running applications, allowing multitasking.  
87 **Icons:** Small pictures representing files, programs, or actions (e.g., a trash can).  
88 **Menus:** Lists of commands or options, often appearing when you click something.  
89 **Pointer:** The on-screen cursor, controlled by a mouse or trackpad, for selection and interaction.

90 Example verbal definition. **Context**(adapted from <https://dictionary.apa.org/context>): 1. Generally, the conditions or  
91 circumstances in which a particular phenomenon occurs; 2. In studies of cognition, the environment in which a  
92 stimulus event occurs, especially as this influences memory, learning, judgment, or other cognitive processes; 3/ In  
93 laboratory tasks involving the recognition of stimuli, the setting in which a target stimulus is presented, including  
94 any distractors or maskers (see masking). See also (Vroom, 2007).

95 **Model of <context>for TaskRegister S:**

96 <<**context:** learning >><event ><area>>,  
97 <event>: <<metadata><annotation><comment><search><view><question><load more><record > ...>;  
98 <area>: <<prerequisite><metadata><role><action plan><didactic method><concept><illustration><not  
99 illustration><test> ...>.

100 Clearly, this contextual model is incomplete starting from the highest level of Abstraction. Therefore, based on our arrow  
101 theory, we proposed a general Matrix model (table) to represent this context

102 **Problem, :-**

103 How to present context in User interface of Civil servants' Task Register within the framework of DT and  
104 Learning using AI?

105 **Idea and principles:-**

106 **Idea :** The context model defined in the form Matrix (Table) математичною мовою острiлок. This Matrix is a  
107 dynamic system, a process. It is represented according to the following principles:

108 **Basic principle** (formulation in natural language): People should not “run” after newest Samples but vice versa,  
109 newest samples should “run” after people. Its content is represented by the proposed arrow principles. **Min-Max**  
110 principle. This is the principle of unity of close and distant goals sustainable development of **S, ED**. It is practically  
111 implemented by the method of integrating the results of horizontal and vertical reduction arrow method according to  
112 rules such as: Minimal options are implemented top-down, starting from the maximum; And vice versa, Maximum  
113 options are implemented bottom-up, starting from the minimum. Given the acceleration of DT and their impact on  
114 change, it is advisable to update projects in real time. **Personal-centricity principle:** The minimum unit of projects  
115 is a unique personal project of each participant in a joint project; AI is an additional reliable means of survival and  
116 sustainable development. The decision is made by a person. All newest arrow patterns are timely made as  
117 personally-centric, metaphorical, known, practical as possible and timely "run" after persons with newest best  
118 practices, samples. “**BFS** based on newest best practice” principle. **Duality** principle If there is an entity, then there  
119 is usually its double (and vice versa), which is represented in convenient forms. The construct **Double** is defined in a  
120 formalized dictionary with the meanings: Contextual, Digital, Exemplary, Mathematical, Metaphorical. Artificial,  
121 Psychological, etc. principle (See also [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duality\\_\(mathematics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duality_(mathematics))). The principle of  
122 “**Partial understanding**”. If something is not defined, then it refers to something more generalized. For example, a  
123 project **context** of the **Person** or **Teams** may be defined in **Community**.

124 Where **ED:** Exemplary Double of sustainable development of unique human-centric projects is a personal decision-  
125 making system, defined process. Key properties:

- 126 ▶ The S, ED are represented by a stack of fundamental arrow elements – projects Digital Transformation,  
127 Learning, AI in a problematical, metaphorical and innovational spaces.
- 128 ▶ All Samples of S, ED are made as person-centered, metaphorical, known, practical as possible, and move  
129 in a timely manner with the best practices.
- 130 ▶ The S system instance includes all ED system instances (and vice versa), each of which has all the  
131 information about the entire system based on real time analytics.
- 132 ▶ The promotion of sustainable development of ED is carried out on the basis of arrow principles, criteria  
133 and a common arrow Strategy.
- 134 ▶ The S, ED systems function in the form of adaptive virtual organizations.
- 135 ▶ The metaphor of the S, ED is the Exemplary companion (fellow traveler, voyager) among Best First  
136 Search trajectories in project groups such as Communities, project Teams, Persons. The main evaluation  
137 criterion is the degrees of Exchange of newest ideas, task, solution and samples. It is usually represented by  
138 aggregations (combinations) of commutative triangles, Cartesian squares in a problematical, metaphorical  
139 and innovational spaces.

140 **Exemplary (sample):** 1) serving as a desirable model; representing the best of its kind; 2) concerns best practices,  
141 patterns sustainable development of entity, phenomenon, object, system in scope DT, learning with AI.

142 **Model:-**

143 Example verbal definition (<https://www.populismstudies.org/Vocabulary/status-quo/>) **Status quo, SQ:**the existing  
144 state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues. a Latin phrase meaning the existing state of affairs,  
145 particularly with regard to social or political issues. In the sociological sense, it generally applies to maintain or  
146 change existing social structure and values. With regard to policy debate, the status quo refers to how conditions are  
147 at the time and how the affirmative team can solve these conditions. To maintain the status quo is to keep the things  
148 the way they presently are. See also in (Haas, 2023).

149 Basic model **Status quo, SQ** for **S** defined by Reduction method,  $\langle \leftrightarrow \updownarrow \rangle$  in form of defined process:

150  $\langle \text{SQ} \rangle = \langle \leftrightarrow \updownarrow \rangle \langle \text{SQ}_i \rangle \langle \leftrightarrow \updownarrow \rangle \langle \text{SQ}_j \rangle$ , where  $i, j$  are an integers.

151 Let  $\langle \text{Sc} \rangle$  be all combinations of competences that are known to project **Communities, Teams, Persons** in the  
152 **newestSQ**. Then the **competence Space** defined as sequences:

153  $\langle \text{Sc} \rangle = \langle \langle \text{Sc}_1 \rangle \langle \text{Sc}_2 \rangle \dots \langle \text{Sc}_i \rangle \rangle$ .

154 Each  $\text{Sc}_i$  has its own discrete scale of various metrics, such as a partially or linearly ordered set of values. The order  
155 of these values is determined by a certain class of relations, events such as is-part-of; has-part, is-based-on; is-basis-  
156 for, requires; is required-by. Competencies are then defined in the form of  $\langle \text{Sc} \rangle \rightarrow \text{Sc}_i$  based on newest best  
157 practices, solutions, guidance materials, standards and laws, which are also rapidly changing.

158 An example of presenting instances of Teams samples (**t**). Let's define the manifestation (representation)  $\text{Sc}$ , the  
159 resources of which were or can be accessed by end users. The starting manifestation of  $\text{Sc}$  is usually determined  
160 taking into account the established context of  $\text{Sc}$ , in particular, scope, goals, etc. Let  $\text{Sct}(k)$  be the description of  
161 entities (objects, processes, components) of  $k$  manifestations of  $\text{Sc}$ . Then the next manifestation of  $\text{Sct}(k+1)$  is  
162 defined as follows:

163  $\langle \text{Sct}(k) \rangle = \langle \langle \text{Sct}_1 \rangle \langle \text{Sct}_2 \rangle \dots \langle \text{Sct}_i \rangle \rangle, i = 1, 2, \dots, m(k);$

164  $\langle \text{Sct}(k) \rangle \rightarrow \text{Sct}(k+1)_i;$

165  $\langle \text{Sct}(k) \rangle_{ij} \rightarrow \text{Sct}(k+1), i = 1, 2, \dots, m(k), j = 1, 2, \dots, e(k)$

166 where:  $\text{Sct}(k+1)_i$  is a representation of the  $i$ -entity of  $(k+1)$  manifestation;  $\text{Sct}(k)_{ij}$  is the representation of  $j$ -  
167 manifestation  $i$  of entity in  $(k)$  manifestation  $\text{S}$ ;  $\rightarrow$  direction (the process of forming a description). All entities with  
168  $\text{Sct}(k+1)_i$  representations are integrated, i.e., inherited in  $(k+1)$  manifestations of **SQ**.

169 An example of the process of inheritance of the input-output system, decision-making

170  $\langle \text{S} \rangle = \langle \langle \text{Sct} \rangle \langle \text{Sct} \rangle \rangle,$

171  $\text{Sct}$  is a set of problems associated with  $\text{Sct}$ . If the pairs  $(\langle \langle \text{Sct} \rangle \langle \text{Sct} \rangle \rangle, \leq)$ , where  $\leq$  is a relation of partial order,  
172 satisfy the conditions of reflectivity, transitivity and antisymmetric, then the set  $X$  belongs  $\langle \text{S} \rangle$  is "inherited" if it is  
173 closed during the movement "up", that is, if  $x$  належить  $X$  and  $x \leq y$  imply that belongs  $X$ . Sample management  
174 in  $\langle \rangle$ ,  $\text{S}$  is carried out to achieve the multiple goals of various project teams. A certain goal is considered achieved if  
175 a certain set of problems (tasks) associated with it is solved. Then, to define a strategy (long-term plan) for  
176 sustainable development  $\text{S}$ , it is appropriate to mathematically represent it in the form of hierarchical structures,  
177 which may not be the best in a certain context or situation, but the crucial thing is that they are much easier for  
178 people to understand and use.

179

## 180 **PRACTICAL REALIZATION PROJECTS:-**

181 **Project:** unique process consisting of a set of coordinated and controlled activities  
182 with start and end dates, performed to achieve a goal that meets specific requirements  
183 and that has constraints on time, cost, and resources (ISO 10006, 2017).

184 The main idea, purpose (function) of building non-commercial open VLEDL1 website: Validation arrow theory  
185 newest achievements; Formation and practical realization lifelong projects for Civil servants; Growth of organizational  
186 structure and regulations VLEDL1. This will help people improve their personal understanding of the status quo in a  
187 timely manner based on the newest best ideas, tasks, solutions.

188 Based on the arrow theory, to build a simple, reliable, intuitive matrix of context representation in the user interface,  
189 the following 4x5 structure is proposed: 1) Columns: Communities, Teams, Individuals, specific users; 2) Rows:  
190 Tasks, Analytics, Samples, Exchange, ED. Then any context is an aggregation (combination, data set) cells. And the  
191 Excel table is a simple metaphor for this matrix.

192 The validation (Chen, 2025) of the newest achievements of our theory is carried out literacy and competencies of the  
193 **Terminology** (2022, Cibiková), arrow Glossary, **Consciousness**, psychological literacy (Newell, 2024), (digital)

194 **Leadership**(Vroom, 2007), (Fotso, 2024),(Digital) Leadership theory (DIGIGEN, 2025),**All**iteracy and  
195 competencies (UNESCO, 2025). (Xie, 2025)lifelongprojects.

196 **The goal, problem of this** lifelongprojects:sustainable Growtht of latency and competencies for Civil servants.

197  
198 Examples decomposition.Overview of terminology and definitions: See in the table ([https://www.die-bonn.de/state-](https://www.die-bonn.de/state-of-the-art/dl/tube_eng.pdf)  
199 [of-the-art/dl/tube\\_eng.pdf](https://www.die-bonn.de/state-of-the-art/dl/tube_eng.pdf)).

200 In (McGovern , 2010). provided a definitionofpsychologicaliteracymorefittingthisnewerunderstandingofliteracy,  
201 includingthefollowingelements:

202 Understandingthebasicconceptsandprinciplesofpsychology

203 Thinkingcritically

204 Havingproblem-solvingskills

205 Understandingscientificresearchpractices

206 Communicatingwellindifferentcontexts

207 Applyingpsychologicalprinciplestopersonal, social, ororganizationalproblems

208 Actingethically

209 Havingculturalcompetenceandrespectingdiversity

210 Havingselfandotherawarenessandunderstanding.

211 A simple and comprehensive Leadership definition (Nerdinge, 2019):

212 **Leadership: the conscious and purposeful influencing of people.**

213 **Conscious** - A leader consciously uses their position to achieve something.

214 **Purposeful** - A leader aligns their leadership actions with (entrepreneurial) goals.

215 **Influence** - A leader influences the actions of other persons/employees.

216 **on People** - Interaction between the person leading and the people being led.

217 The review (Fotso, 2024) proposed 18 leadership competencies:Adaptabilityandflexibility, Values,  
218 CognitiveSkills,TransformationalCommunication, Humanorientation, Abilitysocialskills ,  
219 Organisationskills,Abilitytohandlecomplexity ,Knowledge,,GlobalLeadership, Collaborative. See also identified  
220 discussion Questions for further research (Table 2) and 8Discussion and conclusions section.

221 Example of project, taskstructures from the VLEDL1Website: **Virtual Laboratories**, of **tResearch, Master classes**  
222 for **Learning** and **Trainings** using smart simulators of contexts; **Glossary of Arrow Theory Concepts**(in which  
223 basic verbal definitionshas mathematical interpretation), **Consciousness, Leadership AI**. Virtual Labs intended for  
224 or Exchange exemplary DT, Learning (ideas, tasks, projects, samples, best solutions) forallstakeholders.

225 **Website launch date** (demo.vledl1.org): **2026-03-**

226 **23**.WeinviteexpertstocooperatewithourScientificCouncilandlookforwardtoyoursuggestions.

## 227 **RESULTS:-**

228 **Common problem, goal.** How purposefully to improve DT, lifelong learningwith AI for mass Civil servants in  
229 **context** of multilingualism, multidisciplinary, cultural diversity, multimodality and impact of increasingly rapid  
230 change at all levels?

231 **Common context:** "Shift understanding and explanation" of today's unprecedented opportunities, problems, and  
232 challenges for everyone It will change in thinking, understanding and explanation of the best newest DT, learning  
233 with AI literacy and competencies. It based on the adoption, alignment and integration of the achievements of  
234 various scientific disciplines, technologies in different areas of application and territories. One of the possible ways,  
235 solutions, is application of a new dynamic object^ Exemplary double which will allow all interested parties to best  
236 personally manage the exchange of exemplary solutions. End result of will be people armed with the best  
237 competencies of the 21st century in a timely manner.

238 **Main result** of this research is defined of science-based complex dynamic system and OPEN VLEDL1 project for  
239 Civil Servants personal task register'and basic model. Proposed Matrix (table) model of context starting from the  
240 highest level of Abstraction to level of practical Implementations..It will allow all interested parties to best  
241 personally manage the exchange of newest exemplary solutions. And people will timely armed with the best  
242 competencies of the 21st century in a timely manner

243 **CONCLUSION:-**

244 "The future isn't just happening to us anymore... We make decisions every day that determine what  
245 decisions we will be able to make tomorrow ... None of us is as smart as all of us — That's good,  
246 because the problems we face are too complex to be solved by any one person or any one discipline".

247 "We all have a skills gap, all the time. When new knowledge is created at a rate faster than workers  
248 can learn it, a shortage results, no matter what the subject matter. This is not a problem that we need to  
249 fix. The skills gap is a ubiquitous characteristic of life in the future we envision, because everyone will  
250 have needs for new technology(and other) skills. Creating support for lifelong learning in a variety of  
251 forms is imperative to successfully addressing this fact". (H. Wayne Hodgins, 2006).

252 The common problem is that the huge potential of using advanced digital technologies for DT, learning with AI is  
253 still not mass practical used for various purposes. It requires solving many complex scientific and practical  
254 problems, tasks, such as understanding and explanation, elimination of uncertainty, adaptation, alignment,  
255 management, forecasting, control, evaluation, leadership, evolution, variability, complexity, scalability, property  
256 protection and confidentiality, reliability, compatibility, harmonization with existing official and de-facto standards,  
257 procedures, protocols, regulations(Veenstra, 2011),(Radu, 2024). The results of authoritative studies show that less  
258 than half of projects have a digital strategy. 41% of organizations claim that they lack the right digital skills, and  
259 30% claim that they know which technologies should be adopted, but 79% of organizations have not fully  
260 implemented AI governance at scale (PwC). At the same time, demand for lifelong learning education services,  
261 training and advice on digital and AI literacy is growing rapidly (UNESCO, 2025), (Xie, 2025).

262 One of the possible ways to help solve these problems is the practical implementation of the achievements of the our  
263 arrow theory. It practically realization in open **VLEDL1**project, complex dynamic system S: "Virtual Labs for  
264 Exchange exemplary DT, Learning with AI (demo.vledl1.org). The common context is shifting understanding and  
265 explanation, paradigms related of opportunities, problems, issues, challenges in AI era for everyone.

266 The validation (Chen, 2025) of the achievements of our theory is carried out Literacy and Competencies of the  
267 **Terminology**(2022, Cibiková), **Consciousness**, (digital) **Leadership**(Fotso, 2024).(DIGIGEN,  
268 2025).AI(UNESCO, 2025)lifelongprojects.

269 The **VLEDL1, S** project Communities, Teams, Persons achieves **uniqueness** for concrete user in very contexts by:  
270 +Systematic and sustainable improvement of understanding, explanations and practical use;  
271 +Metaphorization, Mathematization and Visualization of their representations;  
272 +Control, prediction, feedback and recommendations;  
273 +Analysis of the Status Quo dynamics;  
274 +Using means of AI, Big data, Real-time analytics.

275 **Benefits** of practical using VLEDL1, S for all users and contexts:

276 +Personal confidence and readiness: Reliability: Reliability metrics are defined and applied based on scalable  
277 VLEDL1, Sbest practices, allowing person to perform the personal projects with a reliable counterpart in the  
278 actual context (virtual environment or situation) with reliable means. This way, personal confidence and readiness  
279 to make newest exemplary decisions about mine loyalty in real time is achieved;  
280 +Safety: Significantly reduces the risk by perform the personal projects in the actual context by smartsimulators;  
281 +Accessibility: Perform the personal projects in the actual context makes more accessible as smart simulators can  
282 be deployed in different areas, reducing costs and the need for redeployment;.  
283 +Cost-effectiveness: Reduces the costs associated with organizing live project events and ensuring safety  
284 protocols in traditional actual context.  
285 +Scalability: Facilitates performs the personal projects in the actual context training of large numbers of  
286 beginners, experts, trainees and others according to assessment criteria, indicators and systematically improves  
287 everyone readiness for exemplary DT.

288 **Website launch date: 2026-03-23**(demo.vledl1.org).Weinvite collaborationfrominterestedparties.

289 Dmytro, Executive Director of VDEDL1 LLC(dmanako@gmail.com).

290 We believe in the power of our arrow theory

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