AGAINST THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN POST-DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM

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DIGITAL ECONOMY

The digital economy can be defined as the new economic system and production method which is the result of changing production factors and business processes.



SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION METHODS

- 1. Agrarian Society
- 2. Industrial Society
- 3. Information Society



- The basic driver in the information society is not money, but information
- The most important production factor in the digital economy is information

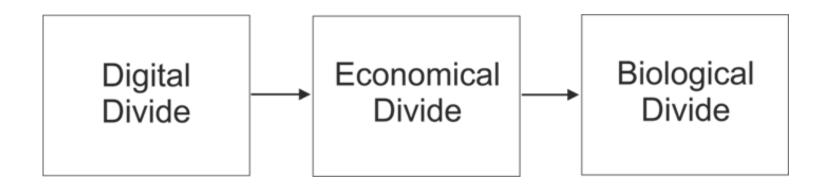


NEW ECOSOCIAL SYSTEM (NES)

 "New Ecosocial System" characterize the digital economy beyond economy

 However, beyond the new ecosocial system, humanity is awaiting a new system that can be called as the Post-Digital Ecosystem

DYNAMICS OF POST-DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM





THE DYNAMICS OF THE POST-DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM

- The digital divide refers to the unequal distribution of technological infrastructure usage within society.
- On the one hand, a computer user who takes advantage of communication possibilities.
- On the other hand, there is a class devoid of basic communication facilities.



THE DYNAMICS OF THE POST-DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM

- There is a relationship between **income level** and **internet access**.
- Today, all the routine works are taken over by machines.
- Therefore this causes economic inequality.
- Humanity is moving towards immortality through biotechnical applications, but this is only for the rich. This causes biological division.



DISRUPTIVE TECHNOGIES

- Internet brings about fertile ecosystem for the disruptive technologies.
- These technologies eliminate many business lines but do not create the same amount of jobs since it requires less labor.
- The product life cycle is getting shorter and technological developments are getting faster.



DISRUPTIVE TECHNOGIES

- Blockchain
- Internet of Things
- 3D Printers
- Artificial Intelligence
- Machine Learning
- Quantum Computing

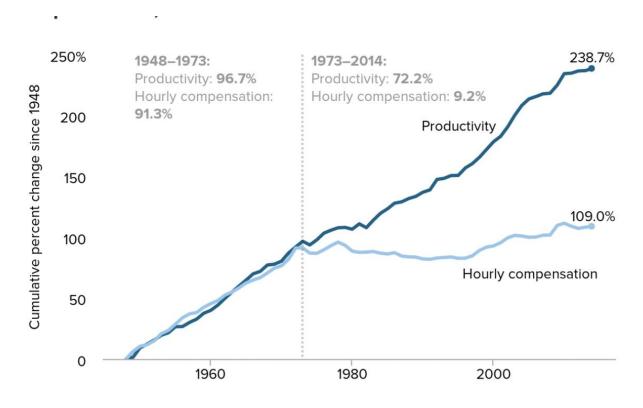
SECURITY COMMISSION REPORT

- China and Russia plan to use AI autonomous systems which have capabilities to undermine U.S. Military superiority.
- Global stability and nuclear deterrence could be undermine by Al systems.
- AI will accelerate the already serious threat of cyber-enabled disinformation (deepfakes).

DECREASING NEED FOR HUMAN



PRODUVTIVITY vs HOURLY COMPENSATION



Note: Data are for average hourly compensation of production/nonsupervisory workers in the private sector and net productivity of the total economy. "Net productivity" is the growth of output of goods and services minus depreciation per hour worked.

CREATIVE OR DISRUPTIVE?





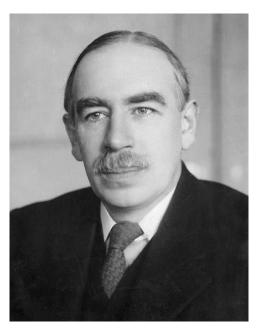


- Creative Destruction
- Luddite Fallacy

Joseph Alois Schumpeter



ABUNDANCE ECONOMY

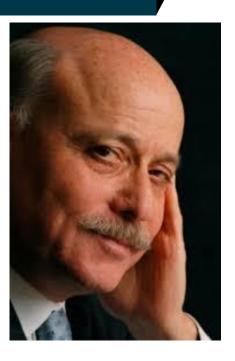


John Maynard Keynes

Economic Possibilities for our Grandchildren (Keynes, 1931)

- Referring to technology-borne unemployment
- He calls the future as age leisure
- But he defines technological unemployment as a disease infecting humanity

ABUNDANCE ECONOMY



Jeremy Rifkin

- The Zero Marginal Cost Society: The Internet of Things, the Collaborative Commons, and the Eclipse of Capitalism
- Sharing Economy
- Sustainable abundance in the age of colloboration



VICIOUS CYCLE



Martin Ford

- Rise of artificial intelligence
- Unemployment
- Insufficient Demand
- perishing human skills

COLLAPSING CAPITALIST SYSTEM

Increasing efficiency

Unemployment

Demand Uncertainty

Unlimited Fiat Money

FINANCIAL CATACLYSM



Erkan Öz

- Colossal tectonic shift
- Information economy replace money economy
- End of money drived production

SINGULARITY



Ray Kurzweil

- Artificial intelligence will surmount human intelligence
- Singularity
- The world belongs to computers

SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY - XNA





1- Governments should encourage investments with regard to artificial intelligence. Need for the human intervention to the business processes should completely be eliminated.

2- Governments should invest in renewable energy facilities and allow the firms to produce their own energy. Energy should be supplied to the production centers free of charge.



3- Governments should encourage investments in the Internet of Things, 3D printers, autonomous driving technologies and robotic warehouses, etc. Bringing transportation charges to a minimum level. Besides, waste of time due to transportation should be eliminated from the supply chain.



4- Governments should intervene in the production processes in order to reduce the importance of the capital among other production factors. Then, profit pressure will be removed on the price of the products.

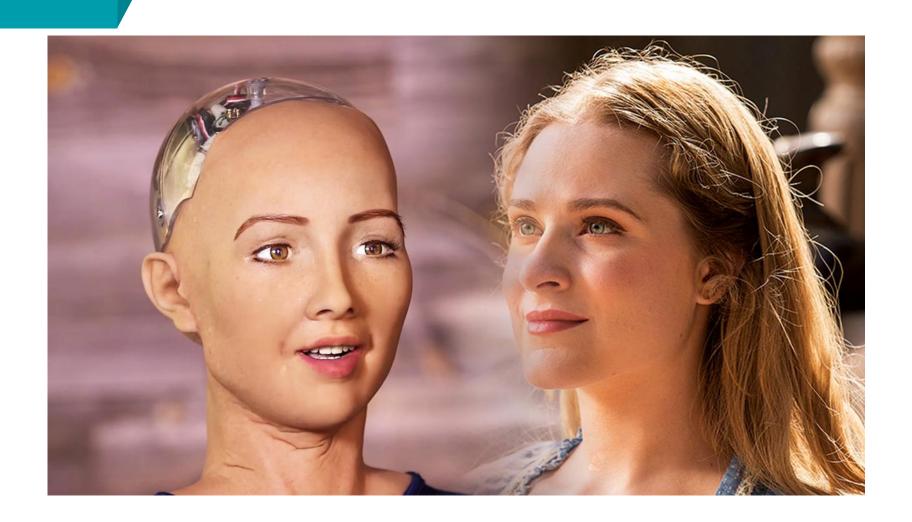


5- Governments should reduce economical divide. All citizens would be paid a universal basic income. The government can use universal basic income as a social control mechanism. Citizenship score can calculated according to the contribution to the society and ethical behaviors. And basic income payments can be adjusted according to this score (social credit system).



 Aimlessness will be the end of human superiority in the world.

 Human basic needs will met by machines and human skills would perish



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