

POST-INDUSTRIALIZATION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT TREND OF MODERN PROCESSES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Post-industrialization is one of the most important trends in modern processes in the global economy. This process has significant impacts on labor force structure, innovation, global trade and sustainable development.

Keywords: Post-industrialization, technological progress, world trade, international cooperation, integration of countries.

The transition from the production of goods to the provision of services and the development of high-tech industries leads to changes in the structure of employment. More and more people work in service and high-tech industries, which requires new skills and knowledge from workers. This in turn affects the education and training system, stimulating demand for specialists in IT, marketing, finance and other fields. Post-industrialization also promotes innovation and technological progress. Service-oriented and high-tech companies invest heavily in research and development, which contributes to the creation of new products and services, improving the quality of life and increasing productivity.

The concept “post-industrial” can only be applied to descriptions of the technological and economic basis of modern societies, but at the same time it does not determine their social and political organization; “post-industrial society” remains as abstract a construct as pre-industrial society, and is capable of having various forms of its manifestation. In other words, on the basis of a post-industrial economy a whole series of societies may arise (and will arise), each of which must be characterized and designated accordingly not only and not so much from the point of view of its technological organization, but, first of all, based on the most important socio-political relations emerging within this society.

An important aspect of post-industrialization is its impact on world trade. With the development of the service sector and high-tech industries, international service provision and technology exchange are becoming increasingly important. This opens up new opportunities for international cooperation and integration of countries into the

global economy. The key to progress in the post-industrial era is the development of man himself. Moreover, the transition from an industrial society to a post-industrial society reduces the impact on a person of the circumstances that both. captured by the social environment, since knowledge and information becomes available to everyone. And here they acquire special significance the inner strengths of the individual himself.

Since in a post-industrial society the main production resources are information and knowledge, and the means of their creation and transfer become available to many people, a situation arises when everyone who wants to possess them can purchase them, but, on the other hand, the effective acquisition of information of ionic and intellectual benefits by people who are not able to use them, it becomes impossible.

The transition of the world economy to the stage of normal development entails changes not only in economics and finance, but also polytologies, culturologies. Sopiology, psychology, art history, philosophy, etc. In a post-industrial society, an effective innovative industry satisfies the needs of all economic agents, consumers and the population, gradually reducing its growth rates and increasing quality, innovative changes.

Post-industrialization leads to profound changes in the world economy. Thus, the structure of production and consumption of world GDP is changing due to an increase in the share of services. The emphasis on the use of knowledge and labor resources, the transition to high-tech technologies slows down the demand for natural resources, especially in developed countries. The abundance and accessibility of economic information, combined with cheaper communications and transport, became a powerful incentive for international capital flows. In the modern world, there remains (and will remain) a gap in the levels of socio-economic development between countries and regions of the world, but the composition of countries lagging behind and leading in terms of development is changing.

Finally, post-industrialization is important for sustainable development. The transition to an economy based on services and innovation can help reduce the environmental footprint of production and increase the efficiency of resource use. This opens up new prospects for creating environmentally sustainable models of economic development. Thus, post-industrialization plays an important role in the modern world economy, defining new demands on the workforce, stimulating innovation and technological progress, influencing global trade and promoting sustainable development. This makes it necessary to adapt public policies, educational programs and business strategies to new realities to ensure a prosperous and sustainable economy in the future.

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