

The Great Convergence Information Technology And The New Globalization

In economic growth literature the term "convergence" can have two meanings. The first kind (sometimes called "sigma-convergence") refers to a reduction in the dispersion of levels of income across economies. "Beta-convergence"... c97b783b92 He is a Research Professor and Director of the Volgograd Center for Social Research, Deputy Director of the Eurasian Center for Big History & System Forecasting at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and Senior Research Professor at the Center for Stability and Risk Analysis of HSE University [9]. He is Editor-in-Chief of the journal Age of Globalization (in Russian), a vice-editor of the journals History and Modernity, Historical Psychology and Sociology of History and Philosophy and Society (all in Russian), and a co-editor of the Social Evolution & History and Journal of Globalization Studies, as well as co-editor of yearbooks History & Mathematics and Evolution. c97b783b92 Born in Kamyshin (the Volgograd Region), Grinin attended Volgograd State Pedagogical University, where he got an M.A. in 1980. He got his Ph.D. from Moscow State University in 1996. c97b783b92

Global brain The global brain is a neuroscience-inspired and futurological vision of the planetary information and communications technology network that interconnects The global brain is a neuroscience-inspired and futurological vision of the planetary information and communications technology network that interconnects all humans and their technological artifacts. In the philosophy of mind, global brain finds an analog in Averroes's theory of the unity of the intellect. As this network stores ever more information, takes over ever more functions of coordination and communication from traditional organizations, and becomes increasingly intelligent, it increasingly plays the role of a brain for the planet Earth c97b783b92

Large-scale globalization began in the 1820s, and in the late 19th century and early 20th century drove a rapid expansion in the connectivity of the world's economies and cultures. The origins of globalization can be traced back to the 18th and 19th centuries, a period marked by significant advancements in transportation and communication technologies following the Industrial Revolution. These developments increased global interactions, supporting the growth of international trade and the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and cultures. c97b783b92 After obtaining a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1980, he received a master's degree from the London School of Economics in 1981. He completed his PhD at MIT in 1986 under the guidance of Paul Krugman, with whom he has co-authored half a dozen articles. He received honorary doctorates from the Turku School of Economics (Finland), University of St. Gallen (Switzerland) and Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). The International Economic Association made him a

Schumpeter-Haberler Distinguished Fellow in 2021. c97b783b92 He was professor of international economics at the Geneva Graduate Institute (1991–2023), associate professor... c97b783b92

Convergence (economics) Furthermore, poorer countries can replicate the production methods, technologies, and institutions of developed countries. In the Solow-Swan model, economic growth is driven by the accumulation of physical capital until this optimum level of capital per worker, which is the "steady state" is reached, where output, consumption and capital are constant. The model predicts more rapid growth when the level of physical capital per capita is low, something often referred to as "catch up" growth. Developing countries have the potential to grow at a faster rate than developed countries because diminishing returns (in particular, to capital) are not as strong as in capital-rich countries. In economic growth literature the term "convergence" can have The idea of convergence in economics (also sometimes known as the catch-up effect) is the hypothesis that poorer economies' per capita incomes will tend to grow at faster rates than richer economies. replicate the production methods, technologies, and institutions of developed countries. As a result, all economies should eventually converge in terms of per capita income c97b783b92

The subject of technoethics, or the ethical implications of technology, have been studied by different philosophers such as Hans Jonas and Mario Bunge. c97b783b92 The World Wide Web in particular resembles the... c97b783b92 Emerging technologies are those technical innovations which represent progressive developments within a field for competitive advantage; converging technologies represent previously distinct fields which... c97b783b92

Ethics of technology wherein personal computers and subsequent devices provide for the quick and easy transfer of information. Technology ethics is the application of ethical The ethics of technology is a sub-field of ethics addressing ethical questions specific to the technology age, the transitional shift in society wherein personal computers and subsequent devices provide for the quick and easy transfer of information. Technology ethics is the application of ethical thinking to growing concerns as new technologies continue to rise in prominence c97b783b92

Between 1990 and 2010, globalization progressed rapidly... c97b783b92 == Technoethics == c97b783b92 Grinin is the author of more than 500 scholarly publications in Russian and English, including 30 monographs and other scholarly publications... c97b783b92 Siddhartha Menon defines convergence as integration and digitalization. Integration, here, is defined as "a process of transformation measure by the degree to which diverse media such as phone, data broadcast and information technology infrastructures are combined into a single seamless all purpose network architecture platform". Digitalization is not so much defined by its physical infrastructure, but by the content... c97b783b92 Unless they contain technologies that enable digital generative or interactive processes, broadcast television programs, non-interactive news websites, feature films, magazines, and books are not considered to be... c97b783b92

Technological convergence Technological convergence is the tendency for

technologies that were originally unrelated to become more closely integrated and even unified as they develop and advance. Technological convergence is the tendency for technologies that were originally unrelated to become more closely integrated and even unified as they develop and advance. For example, watches, telephones, television, computers, and social media platforms began as separate and mostly unrelated technologies, but have converged in many ways into an interrelated telecommunication, media, and technology industry c97b783b92

Richard Baldwin (economist) He is a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research and was twice elected as a Member of the Council of the European Economic Association. He was Editor-in-Chief of VoxEU. org, which he founded in June 2007, up to January 2026 and was President of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) from 2014 to 2018. Great Convergence: Information Technology and the New Globalization, was published in November 2016 and listed among the Best Books of 2016 by The Financial Richard E. Baldwin is a professor of international economics at the IMD Business School. Baldwin has been called "one of the most important thinkers in this era of global disruption" c97b783b92

Emerging technologies are characterized by radical novelty (in application even if not in origins), relatively fast growth, coherence, prominent impact, and uncertainty and ambiguity. c97b783b92

Emerging technologies Convergence brings previously separate technologies such as voice (and telephony features), data (and productivity applications) and video together Emerging technologies are technologies whose development, practical applications, or both are still largely unrealized. These technologies are generally new but also include old technologies finding new applications. Emerging technologies are often perceived as capable of changing the status quo. similar goals c97b783b92

== Definitions == c97b783b92

Global North and Global South Consequently the two groups do not correspond to the Northern Hemisphere or the Southern Hemisphere, as many of the Global South's countries are geographically located in the north. Most of the Global South's countries are commonly identified as lacking in their standard of living, which includes having lower incomes, high levels of poverty, high population growth rates, inadequate housing, limited educational opportunities, and deficient health systems, among other issues. Additionally, these countries' cities are characterized by their poor infrastructure. According to UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Global South broadly comprises Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia (excluding Israel, Japan, South Korea), and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand). The terms refer to developed and developing/least developed countries respectively. suggest that the inequality gap between the Global North and the Global South has narrowed since globalization. Others contend that the Global South has Global North and Global South are terms denoting a method of grouping countries based on their defining characteristics with regard to socioeconomics. Opposite to the Global South is the Global North, which the UNCTAD describes as broadly comprising Northern America and Europe, Israel, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand c97b783b92

The phrase "new media" refers to computational media that share material online and through computers. New media inspire new ways of thinking about older media. Media do not replace one another in a clear, linear succession, instead evolving in a more complicated network of interconnected feedback loops. What is different about new media is how they specifically refashion traditional media and how older media refashion themselves to meet the challenges of new media. Technoethics (TE) is an interdisciplinary research area that draws on theories and methods from multiple knowledge domains (such as communications, social sciences, information studies, technology studies, applied ethics, and philosophy) to provide insights on ethical dimensions of technological systems and practices for advancing a technological society. "Convergence is a deep integration of knowledge, tools, and all relevant activities of human activity for a common goal, to allow society to answer new questions to change the respective physical or social ecosystem. Such changes in the respective ecosystem open new trends, pathways, and opportunities in the following divergent phase of the process". Emerging technologies include a variety of technologies such as information technology, nanotechnology, biotechnology, robotics, and artificial intelligence. New technological fields may result from the technological convergence of different systems evolving towards similar goals. Convergence brings previously separate technologies such as voice (and telephony features), data (and productivity applications) and video together so that they share resources and interact with each other, creating new efficiencies.

Leonid Grinin (education), global population growth, and regional productivity, they show how both the Great Divergence and the recent "Great Convergence" (the economic Leonid Efimovich Grinin (Russian: Леонид Ефимович Гринин; born in 1958) is a Russian philosopher of history, sociologist, political anthropologist, economist, and futurologist

== Basic ideas == Technoethics views technology and ethics as socially embedded enterprises and focuses on discovering the ethical uses for technology, protecting against the misuse of... The topic has evolved as technologies have developed. Technology poses an ethical dilemma on producers and consumers alike.

New media In the middle of the 1990s, the phrase "new media" became widely used as part of a sales pitch for the influx of interactive CD-ROMs for entertainment and education. New media are communication technologies that enable or enhance interaction between users, as well as interaction between users and content. The new media technologies, sometimes known as Web 2.0, include a wide range of web-related communication tools such as blogs, wikis, online social networking, virtual worlds, and other social media platforms

Proponents of the global brain hypothesis claim that the Internet increasingly ties its users together into a single information processing system that functions as part of the collective nervous system of the planet. The intelligence of this network is

collective or distributed: it is not centralized or localized in any particular individual, organization or computer system. Therefore, no one can command or control it. Rather, it self-organizes or emerges from the dynamic networks of interactions between its components. This is a property typical of complex adaptive systems.

Globalization of information and communication technologies. The term globalization first appeared in the early 20th century, but came into popular use in the 1990s. Globalization is the process of increasing interdependence and integration among the economies, markets, societies, and cultures of different countries worldwide. It can be attributed to a series of factors, including the reduction of barriers to international trade, the liberalization of capital movements, the development of transportation infrastructure, and the advancement of information and communication technologies. The term globalization first appeared in the early 20th century, but came into popular use in the 1990s to describe the growing international connectivity of the post-Cold War world.

== Career ==

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