

# TECHNOLOGY IN AN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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**Abstract:** *The professional public sees the globalization from different angles, moving within the boundaries of unconditional apologetics versus a sharp criticism of the process. Nevertheless, all definitions of globalization can be broken into the following constituent components: growing integration, world market and mobility. Despite the scientific and technological progress achieved so far, it is increasingly surprising that one billion people in the world live on the „edge of subsistence”, or millions of people on the earth are undernourished. This is particularly worrying, when it is more than clear that the number of poor people in the world has steadily increased. Members of the intellectual elite think that the new technological era that occurred in the 19th century led to key changes in the quality of life. But, whether and how much this data is supported, is actually the dilemma discussed in this paper. At the same time, the paper contains views on the impact of the growing technological development of the globalization process in underdeveloped countries, as well as the effects it produces.*

**Keywords:** *technology, science, globalization, poverty, integration.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The new technological era (technologic revolution) in the 19th century led to key changes in the quality of life. The production grew rapidly back then, and international trade developed even faster in conditions of a stable monetary system, which was guaranteed by the later rejected gold standard. Today the computer networks are able to strengthen the community and the individual, while the truth is completely different.

Does the development of technology really contribute to a better quality of life, or it endanger the workplace of people? If, for example, in the past, most of the working operations in the banks, administration or other segments of society were done manually, and the process included two thousand employees, today, with modern networked computer systems the same work is finished by two hundred people. This fact becomes even more worrying when it is known that technology replaces the man at his job not only in the administration, banks and other institutions, but also in factories, shops and even the fields.

## 2. EPOCHAL CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY

Existing forces continue to speak of any new generation of technological discoveries, with the same utopian terminology that describes each previous generation, starting from motor vehicles, flying, electricity, steam drive and pure nuclear energy, which are represented as changes from which the breath stops. In addition to offering fantastic and new weapons of financial speculation, global computing-satellite connectivity increases the ability of global corporations, their global enterprise of several thousand computer workers, to be internally uninterruptedly linked, making immediate changes with one unique touch on the keyboard. Computer technology is most likely a technology that, like a conductor bat, runs from the center, at least in terms of economic and political power. Technology makes globalization possible in a way that allows an unprecedented degree of control to date.

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The scientific and technological revolution terminologically does not reflect the far-reaching, the breadth and complexity of the changes in progress and in the perspective, because it speaks of mutational changes only in science and technology, and in fact it is a world historical scrap, in whose vortex is our whole planet, for the emergence of the „global village”, for creating means of communication that make all points of the globe accessible for a moment. In this scientific and technological revolution there are epochal changes in dialectical unity that are ongoing with all spheres of life and work of people and that are dictated by changes in science and technology. Everything is in motion, everything is twisted; the present collapses in the past, and the future becomes present.

### **3. NEW FORMS OF TECHNOLOGY AND THE BRAIN DRAIN**

Meanwhile, new types of technology, such as biotechnology and genetic engineering, set a development framework for a completely new field by allowing computerization of our genetic potential, the very core of life. The discoveries and the creation of new forms of life, from a cell, through an insect and animal, to a human, left deep moral and ethical implications in the field of agro-culture in the third world, ecology and human rights.

Globalization has transformed conglomerates and multinationals into centers of global power, decisive political factors and creators of global consciousness. According to the terminology of globalization, industrial activity is described as an effective substitute for machinery workers, and competition is greater if workers' wages are reduced in order to keep pace with foreign competitors.

The transfer of technology is not limited to the production of goods but was also applicable in the field of services (banking, trade and catering).

Such a division and in general such a determination of technology can be noted that it is too tight. The technology is not produced only in factories and enterprises, but also in institutes and universities, in public and private laboratories, etc., and in many cases individually (silent, un-coded knowledge). Hence it is transmitted through the education of such institutions and by the acquisition of those individuals. Subtle, technology, also occurs in the form of books, articles, abstracts and reports. It is less noticeable when it comes to scientific and professional gatherings, symposiums, etc. with the „so-called brain drain”. „Hunting” of talents through special choices and so on. In the latter, the specific and well-known phenomenon comes to the fore: the underdeveloped to „supply” the developers with „gray matter” and do not receive almost anything for compensation, and it is so needed on the land from which it is drained.

### **4. INTERNET REVOLUTION**

A major upheaval, which opened the new epoch in the history of globalization, is associated with the electronic-Internet revolution. It brought with itself a terribly fast pace of information exchange and opened up new opportunities for the development of education and the economy. The retrospective shows that time, agriculture and digging of minerals, later, the processing industry, and afterwards the services, were decisive for the international competitiveness and the speed of development. Today, in 21st century, the fourth sector - Internet economy and modern information technologies are essential. „Drinking tea and not moving from bed, by pressing the

computer mouse, you can switch all the investments from the stock exchange in Shanghai to Moscow in the morning, and in the afternoon in Sao Paulo, and in the meantime to review the Bloomberg service, not even sending us the boy after Financial Thames, on-line ... Besides, this almost does not cost you anything. Even less than a cup of tea „

The Internet is changing the size of the world. One time his „size” has limited geographical and political barriers, but now there is no longer a way to close the access to the Amazon valley, the Tibet highlands, or the deserts of Namibia. Not a single place is any longer far away.

As for the many forms of economic activity, the question of distance, and hence the costs associated with its bridging - is completely liquidated. The cheap Internet enables the transmission of a vast amount of information, instantaneously, from any place to any other place, and at prices that are overlooked for large-scale transactions. Similarly, you can get and sell services and goods, starting with computer programs, ending with a variety of technologies.

The Internet is a crucial factor for economic development, at this stage of the development of civilization, since the present size of the „old world” gives it a relatively larger new economic space, in which it is possible to examine and determine, invest and be to make profits, to produce and to use services, to sell and to buy, to teach and to learn, to write and to read. It is an epochal change, which gives the symbol of exceptional significance to the current great turnaround in the process of permanent globalization.

The expansion of the signing of contracts realized in the virtual transaction space is an irreversible process, although, with regard to its size and pace, as well as the dynamics and its rhythm, there are more questions than answers. However, in order to make this process essential, from the point of view of functioning of the whole economy, the critical mass of saturation by users from the Internet must be exceeded. In the case of electronics, which left a great stamp during the second industrial revolution - and the Internet is a discovery that can be compared with it - obviously accelerating the pace of economic growth occurred even 40 years after its application in production.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Will the „story” of globalization and technology development be completed like any other „great story” or will it become endless? On the occasion of this question, some hypotheses can be posed. One of them might be the following: As an ideological and theoretical „mega-story” it will experience the fate of the other „stories” that at one time gathered the prevailing spirit of the times. But, as the living, developmental, best-described world-historical „story” - it is objectively endless.

What is most important when we wonder where the dominant processes of current technology prosperity is: are these processes in the long run acting in the direction of reducing or disappearing poverty and inequality in living conditions between people, as well as reducing the risk of the world, or in changed forms, does it lead to an extended reproduction of poverty and inequality?

It is certain that a world-wide strategy deepens the gap between the rich and the poor, and in many cases, it also spreads absolute poverty - to many countries and nations, and to the world as a whole; it brought them an economy of disaster and growing danger. Poverty is the most remarkable product of globalization.

From the previous one we can synthesize the following:

In spite of scientific and technological achievements, approximately one billion people in the world live on the „edge of existence”. For many in developing countries, technology development has not brought about the promised benefits. Even countries that have benefited from globalization have very poor people, in many countries the difference between the rich and the poor has increased.

In underdeveloped countries and around the world, too many poor people are neglected, in commerce, in finance, in technology, exactly in those areas that can help them in the development and reduction of poverty.

Country-level policies are the key to reducing poverty, even at the time of globalization. It is reasonably considered that the allocation of money and the financing of poor countries is a simple but unsuccessful method. Money is transferred through countless non-governmental and governmental organizations and with each diversion they melt into someone’s pocket or are extremely inadequately invested. Problems thus remain because they are not resolved by people who are directly affected by these problems, but by people who are rather disturbed by these problems.

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