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Move Toward Economic Globalization With a Scientist

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Abstract

The use of knowledge for development, one of the main challenges in developing or newly industrialized countries is. Knowledge and its components in order to increase competitiveness in the global production of new products and services, to sustain steady growth in the international arena, providing new sources of growth and to increase productivity, are considered.

That it tends to increase the economic success of developing countries and economies in transition will be developed.

In this paper, we define globalization, knowledge, knowledge-based economy, the basic processes of knowledge-based economy, the state of knowledge-based economy and the degree of openness (as an indicator of globalization) has been studied in some countries is.

The results from this study suggest that direct and positive relationship between the degree of openness of knowledge-based economy in all the selected countries there And countries to gain a greater share of world power in the future will be required to move towards a knowledge-based economy.

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Keywords: globalization; the degree of openness; knowledge; knowledge-based economy

1. Background

The realities of today's world, it is suggested that the vast world, Drgyrnv challenge of globalization. Fear of globalization on the one hand and opportunities arising from globalization on the other hand, more accurate decision making with uncertainty and has. The fact is that in the last decade, developments at the international level So that the general attitude to the world around them changed and different criteria for decision-making has created. Criteria outlined in the not too distant time,

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The ability to choose, now a requirement that Nadyd path of economic development is to ignore them. Globalization and rapid change and uncertainty of the environment and the demands of an increasingly competitive market makes continuous development capabilities of R & D Through creativity and innovation will be given the severe competition And globalization has led to the development of the knowledge economy and the economic development will increase the likelihood of success.

Knowledge, information and new technologies, advanced countries have become topics of industrial production and the need for firms to increase information, knowledge, research and development (R & D) is increasing day by day. With the rise of the importance of knowledge and products derived from it (electronics, computer software and programs...) In economic growth, changes in economic structure and knowledge as they create new products with characteristics different from other commodities was the founder of the new economy to a knowledge based economy. The term knowledge-based economy and information economy into the economic literature of the 1960s and the decades after extensive efforts in expanding and strengthening the knowledge-based economy was modulator

And the boundaries of knowledge-based economy with production-oriented economy Shd.bh clear application of knowledge for development, one of the main challenges in developing or newly industrialized countries in the contemporary world. Knowledge and its components as an important factor for entry into the global arena and increase competitiveness in the global production of new products and services, to sustain growth

Sustainable in the international arena, providing new sources of growth and to increase productivity, are considered.

So given that the world is changing rapidly with the arrival of the knowledge-based economy with the development and implementation of the vision of globalization And severe competition in the economy close to the truth and take advantage of global opportunities will be provided. Hence, it can be acknowledged that the knowledge-based economy has changed all areas of business and has features such as liberalization of trade and globalization.

So the place of theoretical knowledge, interaction and facts occurring in the outside world, including the rapid integration of markets, globalization ‘More competition and more importantly astonishing jump ICT field to develop a model of the development paradigm has provided executive.

In this paper, the conceptual framework, including the definition of knowledge, knowledge-based economy, the key process indicators for measuring knowledge-based economy and knowledge-based economy presents And continuing role in the global knowledge economy Mhvrbr be examined.

2. The concept of knowledge and its variants

Knowledge is accumulated store of knowledge and skills in the use of information obtained by the data receiver. The definition states that knowledge consists of a stream of experiences ‘Values, attitudes, knowledge and expertise in systematic framework for evaluation and to share experiences and information New to lose. Knowledge is created and used individual minds. Knowledge not only in documents and resources for students, but also in working practices, organizational processes, practices and norms are embodied.

Knowledge base form and movement of capital accumulation and economic growth and vice versa knowledge and working capital (in the traditional economy), seeks knowledge (the knowledge-based economy) is a public good. When it was discovered and became public knowledge, there is no cost to share it with others who produce knowledge available to others it hard to the protect the.

Generally, there are different types of knowledge to recognize that some of them are mentioned here:

- Know-what: or knowledge of the facts, which these days is of little importance.
- Know-why :Knowledge about the natural world, society and human thought.
- Know-who : Social relations in the world, and knowledge of who knows what and who is doing what it can do. Identification of key scientific principles Nvvryhay scientists are sometimes more important than knowledge.
- Know-where and know-when :In a dynamic economy and flexibility are important .
Know-how :Professionals related to the ability to do something in the operational and administrative .
Tacit knowledgeKnowledge that has been gained through experience and formal training or courses not related.
- Explicit knowledgeThat is acquired through formal training courses.

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