Modern Economy And Associated Costs In Smart Factories

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Abstract

The industry is in a disadvantaged situation, not consolidating itself to the demands of the increasingly competitive market, thus losing positions in the creation of commercial, productive and efficient contributing companies, while the environment allows it to develop and project its globalization in this field. Recurring internal difficulties have warned about the importance of interventions by public and private sector actors capable of providing new strategic models to strengthen the creation of spaces for economic, cultural and social development in a context of innovation and impact. The new generation comparing industries of the world at the international level, the lack of an integrated approach in the management and implementation of new solutions to achieve the so-called human quality is confirmed by the need to understand that human life is in complete harmony with nature and its own administration.

In this sense, the ecological footprint is an environmental indicator that reflects the global impact of a certain human society, company, territory, region or city on the environment. To do this, the indicator evaluates the necessary resources and the waste generated to maintain the production and consumption patterns of a society or organization with the aim of achieving an optimal balance in industrial and commercial processes.

Keywords: Industry, justice, strategic models, world, global production, sustainability

Introduction

The new generation comparing the world's industries internationally, the lack of an integrated approach to management and the implementation of new solutions to achieve the so-called human quality is confirmed by the need to understand that human life is in complete harmony with the nature and its own administration.
society or organization with the aim of achieving an optimal balance in industrial and commercial processes.

To achieve ecologically sustainable economic development, the cooperation of all social actors and the need to change their behavior is necessary. Organizations must make special efforts for this. Italian economist Stefano Zamagni said: "There is a general consensus around the world that the model of social order we inherited from the past is no longer relevant today. Social scientists (economists, sociologists, anthropologists, political analysts) agree on that the model of social order that we inherited is no longer valid. There is general agreement. There is no consensus on the new model towards which we should move." According to current life, it is illogical to believe that new methods in the production process will be quickly adapted in companies, so it is important to see these practices in the internal development of the Colombian industry with the aim of generating solutions and improving the economy.

Over the years, society has made great progress in the industry, beginning with the advent of mechanization, an admirable sign that changed the structure of companies and greatly influenced their productive development. This has not been forgotten by the industry worldwide, but it has not become the first either, because the economic model that the world is considering in terms of the size of the public sector, fiscal policy and foreign trade policy does not guarantee a sufficiently correct development of the countries. internal production processes that have had economies of scale. during the crisis and the resulting social and environmental problems.

Innumerable processes, activities and studies have been developed to enable most of the organizations that day by day move hand in hand with technology as a force for global progress, but what happened? , has shown not to have a real growth impact in terms of the social and environmental benefits necessary for a country to develop in accordance with the quality of life of its citizens, so it is important to introduce new economic and productive models that allow optimizing of the form of industrial participation. This article is based on an understanding of the various strategic models and everything related to the progress of the industry through its applicability, in addition to using the impact it creates in the present and future, it intends to directly inform the readers about this important context of the Process that will affect companies and social entities in their relationship with the world.

Method

Table 2. Categorization of information used to carry out the research

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<th>Type</th>
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Economics in smart factories

Thanks to the transformation of the innovation and development model, the best time for industrial production and efficiency has come, and these achievements related to technology, enterprise production environment and knowledge construction will increase significantly. Likewise, the integration of social and environmental benefits will be proportionally increased. Regarding the aforementioned milestones that are expected to be implemented each year, here we share some of them.

The circular economy: Changing the way we create and consume can provide sustainable growth and slowly replace the linear system based on creation, use and destruction. The world is moving towards a circular economy model that takes advantage of waste, extends the life of products and reduces the consumption of raw materials, replacing the current system of production, use and disposal based on the industrial revolution.

No choice. If, according to UN forecasts, the population reaches 9.6 billion in 2050, it will take almost 3 planets to provide the necessary natural resources each year. The administration, organizations and citizens remain confident and determined. The circular economy concept focuses on closed profit models.

A good conclusion is that the initiative was never leaked. The plastic used in detergent containers can be recycled instead of going to landfill and can be used to make hospital gowns from car parts. Or the oil that is used for cooking does not go down the sink, but becomes biofuel. The waste is returned to the cost chain where it is transformed into raw materials.

This term was proposed in 1976 by the Swiss architect Walter R. Stahl. The concept is "cradle to cradle", from cradle to cradle, from start to finish. Products are intended for repeated use. Half a century later, the first initiative seems to be an economic model for managing the planet in the short term, by definition sustainable in the long term. Carolina Ibáñez, Repsol's circular economy expert, gathered significant participation from all the organizations to develop this circular model. "You can't reduce all responsibility to a number." "Partnerships between organizations, citizen participation and regulatory frameworks are fundamental," he says, and will surely serve as a guide for the new and necessary changes to develop a more active and collaborative local industry. good common language

Figure 1. Circular Economic Model
Social and Solidarity Economy (ESS). From a theoretical perspective, the social and solidarity economy contemplates a series of social, economic and cultural initiatives based on paradigm shifts regarding individual and collective behavior of those involved. One of the most important characteristics of this economic system is collective property (all owners), that is, union activities, formation of unions and the promotion of group activities within organizations, thus always generating the search for a balance between economic efficiency and social objectives.

The blue economy. It focuses on the role of the ocean as an economic resource and the value of effective management of its resources, restoration of damaged ecosystems, diffusion of technologies, technology and innovation to ensure sustainable use in the future. Whether they seek to create a green economy centered on the ocean or one that simulates the stewardship of nature, they all have the same goal: to reduce the negative impact of human activity on the environment and adapt our consumption patterns to it. In fact, for those who assume greater environmental responsibility in this type of production, nature is not only a provider of the resources we consume every day, but also an example of how to use them wisely.

Fair or equitable trade (Fair Trade). It is a different form of trade in which dialogue,
transparency and respect prevail for all participants in global trade, that is, they are communities created in any way, supportive and fair between producers and customers. Fair trade contributes to sustainable development by providing producers with advantages and benefits that traditional trade practices cannot provide.

Fair trade has always targeted producers in southern countries, supported by the UN and social and political movements such as pacifism and environmentalism, while promoting the idea that developed countries should receive critical support from developing countries agreeing on the best way. To achieve this goal, the best option is to build an ethical, respectful, and fair trading business society, which is undoubtedly an important path for agents who are in the process of growth and development in the process of achieving their goal, for your professional environments inside and out.

EBC (Economy for the Common Good): Offers a comprehensive solution to all the most recent ills of the capitalist model. All of them point to the gradual exhaustion of economic scientific thought (cultural ethics, political democracy and natural ecology).

In today's neoliberalism, economic science lacks spirit. The beginning of this implementation process proposed by EBC involves managing the economy in accordance with the values that underpin human relations. We believe that EBC brings together all the important aspects of industrial process management in Colombia to guarantee social integrity, such as compliance and environmental commitments.

It is important to clarify that these initiatives are the result of future projections of environmental protection, economic consolidation and social satisfaction in relation to the good development of the industry, which means different standards that apply to all its areas. Action and transformation based on economic, social and environmental factors so that the world can materialize new business ideas, strengthen investment and aspects of national growth.

**Results**

As a starting point, it is necessary to identify the changes over time in the economy in the world, in order to understand the possible changes of the new models that have been emerging. For this, the data from the 2017 period were used as a reference, in order to compare them with those of 2022 based on the typology proposed in the previous section.

Regarding the Latin American economy, the region's growth forecast for 2022 was confirmed in August at 3.2%, according to data from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), but it rose by 2.7% in August. However, it expects a further slowdown until 2023, with an average growth of only 1.4%, and the countries of the region are subject to
significant national and international restrictions. In addition, if we analyze another part of Brazil, the sixth largest economy in Latin America, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Chile and Peru by Size of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Purchasing Power Parity in 2021 Colombia is the market with the largest projected growth rate in 2022 with 7.6%. Chile and Mexico have the lowest expected growth rates among the six largest economies, at 2 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Today, we are watching a new human-powered economic model take shape. It relies on the possibilities of contact, communication and cooperation offered by new technologies. Thus, we see the flourishing of movements and models such as the circular economy, the collaborative economy, the good economy, BCorp companies, crowdfunding through crowdfunding and its variants of co-lending and crowd-investing, or citizen initiatives for the transition to a lean economy. Coal economy.carbon, every day more followers. Some of them were part of the agenda of the recent climate summit in Paris. This is the case of the circular economy, defined by the European Commission as a system that preserves the added value of products for as long as possible and excludes waste, thus giving them a new life. Digital technologies have opened up new opportunities for people to produce and consume together and meet demand by sharing available resources.

What all these innovative offerings have in common is that they empower consumers. The structure they provide allows individuals to transact more directly with others and, in a sense, democratizes the financing of services and products through decentralized exchange networks. Meanwhile, Forbes magazine estimates that the sharing economy is worth more than 2.5 billion euros a year, growing by 25% in 2014 alone. The so-called sharing economy focuses on utility rather than ownership of material goods. According to a study on shared consumption trends in Spain carried out by the carsharing company Avancar, 76% of Spaniards have rented or shared a product or service at some point. In the latest cohort, this number increased to 81%, demonstrating the potential of this new model. More than 1,200 companies around the world have become BCorps in an effort to address social and environmental issues through their businesses. At the same time, an economy of movement for the common good is growing, bringing together ideas and actions from around the world through global hub initiatives. The crowdfunding campaign continues.

**Discussion**

The previous results refer to the existence of common and particular characteristics associated with the economic models that have been emerging in the world. However, from the perspective of this work, it stands out that the different economic models are designed more for the generation of this moment, one that is more aware of the environment and that it cannot be abused to generate a lot of profits and we see how it will see a significant increase in the economies of Latin America. As proof of the above, from the graph shown in figure 1, there is evidence of a great dispersion between the different countries of Latin America and how their
economies are constantly fluctuating.

In terms of commonalities, it is clear that, from an economic point of view, the long-term mass unemployment in most Latin American countries is reflects the difficulty of some segments of the population in accessing the rapidly changing labor market. Declining purchasing power and low growth in some developed countries raise questions about where our economic model should aim. In terms of commonalities, it is worth noting that, from an economic point of view, most Latin American countries have persistently high unemployment rates in some countries, reflecting the difficulty of certain categories of the population to access the rapidly changing labor market. Declining purchasing power and low growth in some developed countries raise questions about where our economic model should aim.

On the other hand, there are differences between rethinking the way the financial sector operates to make it sustainable and redefining the concept of risk to include long-term environmental, social and governance challenges at the micro and macroeconomic level. All participants in the financial value chain (consumers, banks, investors, regulators, governments) must participate in this reform. In this way, the results of investments and loans will be more in line with the expectations of responsible consumers. The EESC proposes the creation of a platform (" hub ") to provide consumers with unbiased information that could help address these problems.

conclusions

The transition from synthetic materials to organic materials is generally considered completely unrelated to each other, but here is a great opportunity to reduce the vast amount of pollution present in today's diverse ecosystems. the fact that by mixing this type of materials hybrids with excellent behavior can be obtained, which in the long run will be the industrial future of plastics and products that depend on them.

The cost-benefit ratio resulting from the inclusion of biodegradable materials in the industry is favorable to the extent that companies consider or update functional ideologies, as in this case recycling, research and professional development of employees, because they play a very important role in the company of the management plans of organizations, but also from different perspectives, that in one way or another it is a trend of market force, that modern processes are green or friendly to the environment, what which provides significant added value. dominant in the competition.

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