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PROSPECTIVE IMAGE OF THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Abstract

World and facts that will structurally organize it, in the future will be much different from a position in which they are nowadays. Dynamics of development is a result of rapid events and implementation of change. If technology generates a change, a question of survival of functioning and controlling mechanisms for managing businesses in past is being imposed. Chain reaction will show as necessary.

The new information will represent the basic of decision of predictive character. The laws of construction and functioning of cybernetic systems are supported. Evolutionary economy [1] and digital Darwinism will mark, from a historical aspect, the content of work and communication. If the natural systems came to be in a spontaneous order, the social organizations are constructed, which especially stands for enterprise, that is set to be efficient and useful creation and whose shaping and management is based solely on a rational behaviour, which means a goal-oriented business direction.

In accordance with the topic, the industrial policies, dying industries, propulsive industries in making, occurring technologies will be evaluated that are characterized by AI as well as tendencies of the evolutionary character and digital Darwinism. The result of work should represent the whole model and partial models of industry of the future. IT and communication process (networking) create a symbiosis and that will be a necessity for functioning the organizational systems.

Keywords: industry, future, digitalization, evolutionary economy

INTRODUCTION

The factual state shows that from this moment there are reactions of countries and financial sectors on a degree of developed European and global economies in rehabilitating from the consequences of the depression caused by the virus pandemic, which has caused numerous disorders in the workings of overall and structural parts of economies of countries which have been effected by this disaster.

It shows that the global, especial the developed capitalistic system is not ready for the surprises of this kind in terms of preven-

tive response, which is the reason why there are the chaotic behaviour, mismanagement, threat of catastrophe and absence of a clear path and a set of changes to exit the current situation and find a new path and model of development. The old rules are not applied anymore, the old books have already been read, defending something that cannot be retained like the current world economic system is no longer possible. A new approach is needed for development the problems and a new philosophy of implementing the development of economic and

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social systems. Instead of a digital “take-off”, we will have to curb the “flood” or “fire”, and tame the “tsunami”. The disruption of world trade causes economies to revert to the national frames. A new kind of confinement is emerging, all with the goal of healing. Markets are disturbed. Financial market will surely profit, but for how long? Installed capacities will prove to be oversized and the main operational directions of their functioning will be directed to defining the lower boundary of their economic rationality. Unemployment can increase and social welfare will increase. Budget burdens will grow, there will be no net incentives in the investment modernization and modernity until recovery. It may happen that the digital processes will go down a bit, but it is our view that they will flare up as a developmental compensation for the classic real sectors that are lagging behind. The aim will also be directed towards efforts to restore the processes and connections to their original state. Realization of the radical innovative breakthroughs will come to a standstill, and the “take off” will occur with certain delay. However, the speed of realization in the future can heavily compensate for the current state of stagnation and lag. Theories of value creation also fall through. That is to say, the main factors of value creation are coming to light: man, worker, previous, current, and future creators of capital and values. From the standpoint of classical, neoclassical, liberal and neoliberal economists, capital, including money, is shown to have no value regardless of its appearance, and represents only one of the links, but no longer the most important one. “Labor is a measure of value. But living labor has less value in exchange with capital than the specific work for which it is exchanged.” [5] On the other hand, in a pandemic situation, we will have the non-productive costs of both living and tangible labor, but they will also be add-in cost formation for the unsold goods in terms of creating value for the capital owners [5]. On the functional level,

with the lack of the new productive investments, the start will be from the fact that the technical progress is embedded in the existing capital fund, thus maintaining the average age and increasing its share in a new technology. In the claustrophobic situations, the term “arms” industry does not refer to the military industry, but to the commissariat and chemical industry. Fortunately, from the aspect of production rhythm and the degree of determination of the installed technology in these segments of social economy, they have the characteristics of process alignment, high level of automation, so the losses, due to their capacity engagement, are negligible. Fixed costs are in found in capacity, so the level of their work activity in coordination with time is desirable, at least to the level of cost coverage. The primary objective in crisis situations is the economic rationing of labor and capital. It is possible to achieve a high degree of business integration in this respect, which is a situation where different sectors of the economy, usually agriculture and industrial sector, work effectively together and are mutually dependent. As such part of the development process, these situations become a function of the sustainable future development that they match [6]. Other parts of the economy with products of a different purpose, other than input for the agricultural production, face challenges in terms of: how to prevent and stop cumulative losses over time and how to reorient themselves in terms of maintaining the clientele.

1 INCENTIVE CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENT REORIENTATIONS

The interventional funds of 5.3 trillion dollars, which the US government has earmarked to “conserve” and further halt economic downturns, will not be donated but committed and in the future should be earned and repaid. Does this mean that we

will be paying more and more for what is considered a subject of personal and productive consumption? The European Union intervention measure of over 500 billion euros have a protective character of preserving economic infrastructure. What about the halt in the functioning of trade and international commodity markets? If the economies of the European union countries and other developed economies take on a national dimension, then the economies of underdeveloped countries will self-organize internally in the sense of self-sufficiency and there will be some interruption in the business communications. This will present a signal for repeated questioning of interrelationships on the relation developed-underdeveloped and relation labor-capital. Moving employment from the primary and secondary to the tertiary sector will stagnate, but the pressure on the tertiary sector will increase due to the increasing unemployment. The reactions of states in terms of maintaining the attained level of development, employment and social standard, deny the free-market flare, and the labour market becomes a social category and not a demand category for the problematic profession. Monetarism is shown to be a failure as a category of growth and even more as a category of development. Free trade is a symbol of the developed west today. "And if trading falls, so does free trade. The stories about free trade, like all the other libertarian declarations of our bourgeoisie, only make sense in relation to bonded trading in relation to a subordinate citizen..." [4]. As soon as labor can no longer be satisfactorily transformed into the capital, money, land rent, in short into monopoly social power, there will be a capital flight, favored by the globalization, to the new geographic locations and demographics. The internationalization of capital has brought with it the assumptions of the functioning and behaviour of globalization. We will view globalization as an

expression of power and might. The basis for development reformulation should be the concept of rational expectations combined with the concept of the natural rate of unemployment resulting from the effective equilibrium in the market. We can freely write that today's markets are more obsessed with events than geopolitical risks. (Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Syria, North Korea, China, Russia). By imposing sanctions on Russia and strictly controlling their enforcement by their vassals, (Great Britain, Germany, New Zealand, Australia, France, Japan.) America has steadily increased its trade with Russia, skillfully jumping into the vacant posts of its hearers. We are sure that there will be the periodic changes and moods, which will disturb the behaviour of the market, which will be compounded by more serious geopolitical risks, weakened capacities of institutions and policies based on fear, regardless of the possible benignity of political events and changes.

With the aim of preserving what has been achieved for many years, and now to intervene because of the pandemic, there is an unselective pumping of money. Today's money without coverage, which banks place and which does not objectively exist, is emerging as an incentive resource that is not being used appropriately because there is no progress [2]. Development is absent, and now the primary concern is to preserve what has been achieved in terms of production readiness and clientele. It is known from history that it is easier to reach new clients than to rebuild a broken business relationship, where someone else, because of the duration of business interruption, sat down instead of you.

The moment may present a chance for economies, which have shown relatively more resistance to the pandemic because of their (under)development and will thus suffer less damage than the economies of highly developed countries, to try to catch

up with them, or at least approach them in a level of development that would give them a chance for more equal negotiation and more equal relations in international business relations.

Countries affected by the pandemic are enacting sets of measures to stem the cumulative decline, largely by relying on the financial sector. First of all, the economic measures are aimed at preventing the production sector from stopping and efforts to maintain the achieved level of employment, while reducing the duration of the measures. Donations, grants, financial instruments, loans, etc. should represent a development factor. Sectors which depend on import, as well as export-oriented sectors, must count on the current absence of stability in the international trade and strive to restore functioning of previous business and establish the new business processes.

Rules of behaviour for managing development in times of crisis are not arbitrary norms, but represent the most important form of adapting a person to an environment of whose details he can never know enough that he can exclusively direct his behaviour in accordance with cause and effect and in this causal sense can act rationally. Behavior of system's elements does not happen by a chance, but these behaviours are governed by the rules that can be completely understood by analogy with the rules of the game. Theories and rules that actually work and have been supplemented and modified in the relatively late stages of sociocultural evolution by consciously set or enacted rules are one of the most important mechanisms for the actual control and regulation of a system [10]. From the point of view of management, the degree of importance should be given to the deduction which forms the basis of rational coordination of the constituent parts of the enterprise as well as of the system of greater coverage.

The economy of Serbia, but also of the surrounding countries are poor in supply. Their markets are small and too open. The development of a domestic complex product does not exist, without which there is no supply, or it is impoverished to complete innovative disinterest. The import lobby is dominant, whose necessary companion is corruption. There is no jumping growth and development. There is a gradual downward trend. The condition for this is: "creating the conditions for productive employment of the workforce" and "protecting one's own manufacturer" [7]. vlf the European Union specifies the process of granularization through adaptation, the state and the economy should also accept it as a recipe for their own behaviour. Determinants of the institutional responsiveness and behaviour are necessary, regardless of how their opponents declare them. Self-interest, both as an imitation and as a project, is above other interests and behaviour. This kind of behaviour is imposed on us. And this only needs to be imitated because it is a function of the survival of small economies and their states.*

Should Balkan countries set boundaries between themselves and the destructive intrusion of trade, impaired technology, transnational companies and educational and ideological influences, thereby striving to design their own growth model, which would break the bamboo or slate curtain and dependency (recipe) the rich) and led us perhaps into isolation in the international relations, or maybe it was just transient myopia?

Perceptions are changing, things which have been emphasized are changing and there no large-scale fast conversions. We have accepted or have returned to the or-

*We used to have: Germany above all, today America above all. It still goes: "I am your Lord God, have no gods but me." Maybe it will happen again: "The proletarians of all countries unite (become serious).

thodox way of thinking. Fear of a new isolation, as a psychological moment, was probably dominant, including the risks of such an approach. Attitudes and opinions may alternate and interact, but the reconciliation of views may stem from the standpoint that development can be accelerated by the international system, and that underdevelopment is caused by that system [9]. Developed industrialized countries emit a large number of impulses of two types: those that provide chances for faster and better development than might otherwise be needed, and those that impede development - those that impede growth.

After 2000, growth in our country, as well as in the other economies of the former Eastern bloc, has concentrated on the narrow area of modern "urban industry" and has shown that the governments were unwilling to use the taxes and public services to counter growing inequalities, and to prevent concentration of capital in the hands of a small number of rich. There were no general and partial development policies as well as new institutional conditions for development.

It will show that the problem is not "unemployment", which is in fact a western concept that assumes: employment in the modern sector, labor markets, labor exchange and social benefits in a case of unemployment. The problem is unpaid, unproductive labor of the poor, especially the working and rural poor. The emphasis on "working poor" has led to an interest in redistribution of productive fixed assets as a route to less inequality. Capital penetration occurs regardless of location. Some other globalist type factors are prevalent. Their own economic defense system does not have clear orients to define the future. Is the fog getting denser and the dead end increasingly muddy and impossible? To lead a business or economy through the dynamics of change while remaining in progress and avoiding recourse is both

knowledge and skill. Discontinuities imply the need to overcome them, and crises should be managed, because crises just occur as errors in assumed continuity.

The opportunity can be expressed by diverting capital based on redefined industrial and economic policies in general. The state response is inevitable and can be successful regardless of the will of the majority owners of the capital, due to the incentives that can be defined by a high financial investment. The interest of both society and capital should be insured without going one without the other. The urban industry should be regionally and structurally reoriented in accordance with the co-comparative advantages, developmental commitments and interests of society and capital.

If we advocate the development of the food industry, we do not depend on anyone from the international environment from the point of view of mechanical engineering in the design of technology and technological processes and recipes. It is only necessary to realize the development of reproductive raw materials of agricultural origin, to raise the level of output quality, to achieve the necessary exclusion of products and to be competitive with the aim of winning, maintaining and owning prestigious markets. It is about defining growth genders, where we mean a set of industrial and raw material capacities concentrated and linked to one driving economic sector, which creates the moves, goals and dynamics of growth. The concept was once developed by the French economist François Perrou, and in our literature was developed by Kosta Mihajlovic as the "development nucleus". It is about production and business links which are mutually close, but also in terms of geographically broad concentration. Regional development is a presumption for acceptance of this approach and a chance for gradual structural and demographic harmonization.

2 PHILOSOPHY OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Today we have the intellectualization of the production process. Technology culture dominates with the work culture as a prerequisite of all other cultures. We prove that the future lies on the other side of reality, but it is human to meet it, make it certain, eliminate the possibility of surprise and react "before the fact". "Western systems are great when it comes to 'producing' the financial derivatives, time-consuming tools on social networks, for Hollywood brain-washing products." [3] Money-issuing tactics will have their reach. There are many dangers of the system breaking down when it stops working. Banks, insurance and financial markets think they are in profit. It borrows money from banks that do not have that money. No deposit. The system works for now in both Europe and America. The results will surely deny it. These types of activities have the characteristic of "totalitarian experiments", which, under conditions of mass hypnosis due to the state of the environment are accepted, while forgetting that there are no experiments in the social systems and that the induction-based conclusions are not possible. The economy and citizens are continuously indebted. This produces a crisis. The new borrowing for the sake of repayment is only delaying it. The chances for development are found most in the national environment. There are no compensation debt absorbers for building. The realistic economy is an area where viruses are created, developed and spread. It is often left to itself through a system of self-preservation, while its core activity is almost always the "saving the financial sector". The state, which is the world's largest net debtor in the world, is still at an ad-

vantage, simply due to the fact that it can still print the dollar as a reserve world currency. Hopefully, sanctification is on the horizon.

With formation of various problem-oriented funds, agencies, comities, groups, we can satisfy the instrumental form for implementing the chosen economic policies, but if systems and its subsystems fail to accomplish their missions through standardized procedures and controls, the system becomes absurd and falls apart. Everyone fears the future, because of its absolute uncertainty, regardless of its prognosed outcomes.

Economic globalization - it has four forms, which are the flow of goods and services, so-called free trade, flow of people and migration, flow of capital and technology. The problem is that its unidirectional and has no equal partnership and no equal cooperation.

Proponents of globalization have evolved through the protectionism and other measures to protect their interests, and now they insist on the so-called. Various freedoms that are nothing more than a new capitalist colonial appearance to increase their powers and wealth of the few privileged.

Since 2017, by continually increasing their balance sheet by more than 4 trillion euros, the European Union Central Bank has set a world and historic precedent from the position on interventions, to help stagnant and significantly shaken Eurozone economy. Now, in 2020, what could not be justified will be justified by the pandemic measures. Simply because the development was missed. The emphasis is now on the facts that the economies that have also been affected by the "economic pandemic" put in effect measures that will minimize cumuli-

tive losses and create a starting position for a new growth. The question that would be asked is: how to put an end to monetary policy emergency in a pragmatic way? Stable economic growth and controlled inflation may be the answer to this question.

If the central banks of countries in development would apply the approach of the European Bank, it would have the opposite effects. Inflation could only be controlled if the effects of the invest inflation result would come before the negative effects of inflation would take place [8]. We have forgotten about the old books.

Today we observe the modern development of the company, through its ability, to apply the technology and behaviour of society to the development itself through digital transformation, following the process actions and the achieved level of working culture. An enterprise with the advanced digital technologies is becoming a living organism capable of evolving and thus acquiring the characteristic of a self-learning, adaptive and self-organizing system.

Production and export of ICT products indicates a high quality of human resources in this industry. This is not a negligible fact when deciding on the foreign direct investment and flows and internationalization of capital. Prognostic expectations may suggest that exports will increase several times in two to three years. The export of these services per capita in Serbia is around 90 euros, while in Estonia, Hungary and the Czech Republic, it is 182 euros. We can progress at a faster pace and with a greater intensity.

Investment selection occurs as the largest possible form of savings, and investment funds hired, based on the capital sensors and investment decisions, appear as the selection factors. Today's selective approaches indicate (3D printer time and 5G network) that emphasis should be placed on Industry

4.0. and to make good use of its characteristic ability of the universal diffusion.

Until recently, industrialization was considered to be the most promising way to develop the underdeveloped countries. Today, however, it contradicts some elements of a corporate-oriented development strategy where businesses have an element of discretion over the goals they set. The role of investment as a component of aggregate demand and as an adjunct to the equity fund is tied to the enterprise rather than the branch, and potential development options need to be explored in the enterprises. In this sense, removing territorial obstacles to the circulation of assets is a precondition for creating a financial market in general and making investment decisions. A large number of developed countries in the world are redefining the role of the state in economic development. The delusions of neo-colonial (neoliberal) character slowly disappear and democratic awareness slowly emerges.

Pandemic conditions and disruptive factors socially affirm the role of economic, social and political organizations in functioning of the economy in determining the economic events. Emphasizing the role of institutions in the economic affairs is a critique of the conventional economy that can be said to ignore the non-economic environment in which a decision must be made in accordance with the existing conditions. Many economists (Myrdal, von Hayek) have emphasized the importance of the social and political structure within which the economy operates and have tried to use the comprehensive methods of economic analysis that include the political science and sociology [6].

On the other hand, the foundations of a normative economy are formed on the foundations of a positive economy as to what the goals of society should be. The estimated costs derived from the individual costs of

manufacturing companies in times of crisis can serve, in addition to the elements of tax policy, in terms of support and incentives, as a measure of social behaviour. Particular attention is required to the working capital ratio, due to the fact that it is desirable for net working capital to be above the value of short-term liabilities. It is essentially about indicators of liquidity and solvency, especially when observing and analyzing in relation to the other financial indicators in the form of financial statements.

3 PROFILING PRODUCTION DEFINITIONS

The degree of general development and organization of the economy, especially industry, indirectly affects the choice of production profile of the company. This action is accomplished in the sense that, at a lower level of industry development, such product groups are favored that satisfy less developed dependencies on the other industries. It is only at the higher stage of industrialization that, as a rule, capacities with a production profile are formed, which require a wide-ranging production cooperation and which set the high demands in relation to the technical and organizational level of development the capacity of reproductive material - specialized subcontractors and development level of the economic environment [7]. In crisis conditions as well as developmental definitions, the measures of economic policy, especially subsidiary policy of domestic industry, and other activities of social economy, strongly influence formation of conception on production profile choice and business philosophy and orientation profiles overall. Thereby, we need to critically value existence and expectancy of applied economic policy, e.g. import-savings or export oriented industrial policies, behaviour of

dependent and other accompanying capacities, and regional and international economic relations. Exterior environment behaviour prognostics, in conditions of emphasized closure, gets on importance, as a mean of need for adoption and personal organization. Degree of integrity and self-organizing of an enterprise is a significant factor that is respected when choosing profiles of business orientation. The achieved high level of integrity and self-organization of an enterprise can speed up progress on the line of efficient integration and conquering intense products in technical progress that are characterized by a high rentability and high level of complexity that have, due to that, developed in the industrialized countries with developed material and technical base. In some industrial branches, that rely on the mechanic technology for the most part, with some types of products at lower levels of mass production and systems of production of lower levels of competition, there are wide ranges of possible combinations of products with application of, for the most part, same or similar raw materials. Orientation of investing enterprise can be pointed on achieving the cheapest production of products, that are already on the market (from other producers) and who are still in the phase of growth in enterprise life cycle. Forming production profile can be based on products that are yield of self-research-development activity, and are protected with patents, which gives expectations from this kind of production to achieve the above average economic effects. That production is followed by the above average risk, but on a base of efficient functioning the existing installed capacity of determined production orientation, with seeing all possibilities for growing level of flexibility of capacities through upgrades, reconstruction, modernization and creation of conditions for desired diversification. Possibilities of modern sciences and technics come to expression in the

subject specialized equipment that is determined for production of the higher mass levels, where it is possible to achieve a high level of integration and aggregation of driving mechanism and tools of the basic processing with measuring technic, regulation and managing machines work or systems of machines. Rendering profiles of production and enlarging concentration of same production better conditions are created for more intense research and developmental activities and growth of efficiency of materialization of their results through better products and more efficient process'.

Dangers have brought us in situation where the chances of development options have widened and enlarged.

CONCLUSION

Institutions will behave in a direct correlation and in accordance with the way things function. Service sector implies the existence of absolute state of mobility, and highest number of changes, transformations, development orientations as well as declensions will happen in a production sector. Compromises between the line of influential factors on overcoming the existing and creation of new ways of growth in development are imminent. Large foreign influence should be put down to a desirable amount that will allow necessary to show need for efficient affirmation, and for protection of own citizens. Domestic capacities, and theory and practice show that from position of demand of production optimum, their projection or growth of the installed capacity needs to be at least 50% smaller in a function of export, with that, that the other 50% expresses function of enough to settle domestic needs. That measure of 50%: 50%, as a relation of domestic and export market is a function of formation an economic rational capacity. Development orienteers are desira-

ble diverse as supply and as an answer to a potential dynamic prospectively expressed demand. Relations of dependence between the profiles of capacities and profiles of production, and profiles and capacity size, capacity dependence on location, and size of capacity from profile of production, and capacity size from location, must be respected.

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