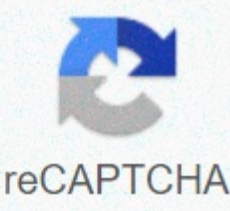




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Best books on 4th industrial revolution

The industrial revolution is a very thorough period of time. If you are looking for a book to read to understand it and its influence in today's world, then this is 7 books you should read. This post was created with our nice and simple submission form. Make your post! Just so you know, Fupping can collect the sales section from the link on this page. Facebook twitter Instagram Linked below are some of the further resources to shop on our website and partner websites. Here are some of the positive reasons you can read and engage on our website and partner websites. Linked below are some of the resources that highlight the experience on our website and partner websites. Back in Top © 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates by Crown Business ISBN: 9781524758868 Book reviews by Andrea Galleryelli, Executive Director, Science International, Dublin, Ireland Industrial Revolution To name only a few, 3D printing, robotics, artificial intelligence, the Internet of things, and research in neuroscience revolutionize not only the industrial process, but also ourselves as human beings and as a society. The first industrial revolution, powered by steam engines, changed the world by replacing muscle power with mechanical power. In the latter, electricity and assembly lines make mass production possible. The third is powered by digital computing and the internet, and it creates automated production and the connected world we live in now. In this short and highly written book Klaus Schwab argues that we are now witnessing the beginning of the fourth industrial revolution, and that we must prepare for the systemic changes that precede. The fourth industrial revolution is a combination of technology that blurs lines between physical, digital, and biological spheres. It affects not only industrial production, but essentially all areas of society. It changes how we remove, from the fully autonomous, intelligent industry to synthetic biology; how we communicate, with any computing and quantum, but also a threat to privacy and transparency; and how we shape our society, in an era where a lot of human work becomes unsuccessful and can be replaced by machines. Klaus Schwab, founder and head of the World Economic Forum, has a unique observation point on the state of the world. Every year the Forum leads to Davos world leaders from business, government, civil society, culture, academia, and younger generations. Throughout the year, the Forum involved thousands of experts to produce analysis reports that influence global royal and industrial decisions. In this book Schwab draws from Davos and the work of the World Economic Forum argue that we need to create a new narrative to guide us through the fourth industrial revolution. The technology that allows this revolution can - and will - really change how we work, how we communicate and how we live together. But the effect depends on how we design their development, and how various individuals and communities are empowered to master this possibility rather than fear them. All of us, in our field of work and actions, have a responsibility to contribute to a comprehensive, positive and common narrative that shapes opportunities and challenges to come. This book is a useful toolbox to help us in this endeavor. It illustrates very well how technological innovation is already shaking industry and community funds, and it includes deep diving into the 23 major shifts ahead. But it's not a book about technology. It's a book about people, and about the quality and intelligence we need to dominate the fourth industrial revolution. It makes a very clear point about the importance of diversity as a fundamental source for all of us. It argues that emotions and feelings must be part of the decision-making process, along with contextual intelligence; and well-being and personal health are the pillars of good leadership. It's a treasure troon of good data, a unique vision and a strong vision for humanity. The final chapter contains a wonderful quote by R.M. Rilke: The future enters us... to transform itself in us long before it happens. If you want the future to enter you, this book is probably very good what you need to read. "Consider 'Remote Monitoring.' the app extends [Internet of Things]. Any package, pallet, or container can now be equipped with a sensor tag, transmitter, or radio frequency identification (RFID) that allows the company to track where it moves through the supply chain, how it performs, how it is used, etc. Similarly, customers can continue to actively detect in real-time the progress of the packages or documents they expect. For companies that are in "Consider 'Remote Monitoring,' the app extends [Internet of Things]. Any package, pallet, or container can now be equipped with a sensor tag, transmitter, or radio frequency identification (RFID) that allows the company to track where it moves through the supply chain, how it performs, how it is used, etc. Similarly, customers can continue to actively detect in real-time the progress of the packages or documents they expect. For companies that are in the business of operating a long and complex supply chain, this is In the near future similar monitoring systems will also be used for the movement and detection of people'Much has been said about Klaus Schwab since last year So. He has called the communist, a fascist, visionary genius who celebrates a wonderful future, and the most dangerous person on Earth.He does not have these things. If this book is anything to go through, Klaus Schwab is something more daunting: a neoliberal neoliberal utopian that is educated moderates who want a society run by a socially conscious company, and for the freedom, culture, and individual agency of the world's population to be dismantled in favor of the comfort of oppressive but pleasant consumers in global monocultures Starbucks, Amazon, and Netflix.Claims the elite desire for one world government has been circulating for decades. But, regardless of the validity of that historical claim, it seems that something similar to the global government is what Klaus Schwab targets. Throughout the book, Klaus claimed to want a global narrative, global culture, global economy, and global legal system. He described the desire for individual national culture to survive and thrive as irrational and small-minded. And he doesn't seem to see any point at the border or countries-even though this last part has never been clearly stated, he often refers to global free movement, and the international economy, international legislature, and international culture replacing the national one. Whether you consider that to be a true one-world government is to debate, but it is undeniable that he wants various countries in the world to gradually gather on a universal consumer society aimed at making Mogadishu, Venice, and Tokyo work the same. The most worrying thing about all this is that Klaus and his IMF seem to have the ears of all major supranational governing bodies and most major Western governments. He's been a key player in global policy design and development. Something very distressing about this is klaus world view—and his desire for rapid structural change encompasses everything from environmental policy to family units—as if, if the quote is anything to go through, based almost entirely on the most prevalent readings of popular science and economy than the likes of Jared Diamond and Naomi Klein.This should Be Dan, as expected from futulists whose predictions are entirely based on books filling the Buzzfeed and Vox lists over 10 , the book is ridden with inaccuracies in facts and rough oversimplifications. One very disappointing recurring argument is Schwab's insistence that entropy can be defeated through a 'circular economy.'He seems to think that recycling, for example, does not require energy and produce no waste. In its fantasy world, re-is a zero-sum game where placing bottles in banks of magical bottles makes newly refurbished bottles as well as spies appearing on supermarket shelves. It's a child's understanding of the world. In fact, that is I couldn't help but think all the time I read this book: the Fourth Industrial Revolution felt like it was written by a teenager. Intellectual frustration is rampant every aspect of the book, from the oversimplation of existing processes—and the fundamental refusal to acknowledge the complexity of the system—to the continuing reference to the invention of concepts by university design students who become viral on social media, and complete ability/refusal to acknowledge the potential of negative outcomes of the idea even as patents At one point when Claus refers to massive data collection, and thus the ability for companies and governments to predict and persevere He says the only risk of danger here is that activist hackers hacking into the system to shut them down, meaning people no longer have access to the benefits of algorithms. He refuses to acknowledge, in any meaningful way, that bad-state actors, companies, or private individuals-will ever use this data for negative ends. He denied the dangers even saying that this data could also be used to predict and prevent crime. It is also interesting to note that, on a rare occasion when Klaus acknowledges the potential weaknesses of its forecasts, these weaknesses are rare (if ever) including damage that may be caused by our psychology, relationship, culture, and society. All impacts are seen only through business lenses. And, it's curious that all Klaus' predictions for future business interference prove catastrophic for everyone except those who are elite business class members. According to his predictions, human writers will likely be replaced by algorithms that write books on demand for consumers, meeting each of their narrative and aesthetic desires. On the other hand, 'human touch' seems very important for high-level banking and asset trading—even top people sometimes take advice from computer systems. The painter will soon be replaced with a robotic weapon with a rudimentary AI system, but Wall Street will forever remain human. Funny it. I can continue to write this review and draw apart every page of this book, but this review is for too long. So here are some bullet points outlining parts of the book worthy of the entire review to themselves:• Clause repeatedly expressed admiration for China-style social credit systems. He says at some point that he thinks 'Yelp for people' is something he wants to see established in the next decade.• Clause seems to be under the impression that material comfort is the highest goal humanity can strive for. Everything can be rebuilt, or replaced to achieve the comfort amount of material.• Clause believes that the monopoly is actually good He says people are focusing too much on their practised bad businesses, while ignoring that the monopoly is just simple. Ideally, each business sector will have one large company that fully controls the sector, providing maximum facilities to consumers.• Klaus considers the grassroots western political extremism and/or populism in Europe to be the single most dangerous threat currently facing the world.• Klaus considers Europeans too inflexible to survive the Fourth Revolution, and claimed they should learn to adapt to changes to their communities—including the third world immigration of masses, social damage, and labor force decimals—that he and his

colleagues were engineered to keep the country's various economies in a state of permanent growth. It's not that bad, he says, and getting rid of corporate entropy is obviously far more important than suicide rates, social cohesion, and cultural corrosion.• Klaus wants breathing nanobots floating everywhere on Earth, continuing to flood people with dopamine so they can't feel depression. He says that when they are advanced nanobots can even read your mind to find and destroy bad memories, keeping the whole community in a permanent state of technology euphoria. This is one of the most awful moments of the book.• Clause thinks Steve Jobs created an idea for the downloadable profits of computers/mobile software. (I'm not joking.) I think one last thing to show is, despite a massive revision to the global economy that Klaus strives for engineers, he only really quotes 3 economic theorists in the book:1. Paul Krugman2. John Maynard Keynes3. Karl MarxMake of what you will. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is a bad book. It is sub-mediocre futurism alone, with virtually no worthwhile references, no consideration for human elements, and a disturbing trend towards gruelling dystopia. And, perhaps the worst, it's boring. Very, very boring. More Pages 2 2

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