

plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth

****Plenitude: The New Economics of TRUE Wealth****

plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth is reshaping how we think about prosperity, success, and sustainability in the modern world. Instead of focusing solely on material accumulation or endless growth, plenitude introduces a holistic approach that blends environmental care, social equity, and economic balance. It's more than just a buzzword; it's a vision for a future where wealth isn't measured by what you have but by what you can sustain and share. If you're curious about how this concept can transform economies and everyday lives, let's dive deeper into the principles behind plenitude and why it's gaining traction as the blueprint for true wealth.

Understanding Plenitude: Beyond Traditional Economics

Traditional economics often revolves around maximizing output, consumption, and profit, sometimes at the expense of the environment and social well-being. Plenitude challenges this by redefining wealth as a state of abundance that is regenerative and inclusive. It advocates for a system where economic activities contribute positively to the planet and communities rather than depleting resources or fostering inequality.

At its core, plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth emphasizes three main pillars:

- ****Sustainability:**** Ensuring resources are used in ways that do not degrade the environment.
- ****Equity:**** Distributing economic benefits fairly across societies.
- ****Resilience:**** Building systems that can adapt and thrive amid change.

This new economic mindset encourages innovation not just for profit but for creating lasting value that supports life in all its diversity.

The Principles Behind Plenitude the New Economics of TRUE Wealth

1. Regenerative Growth Instead of Exploitative Growth

One of the most compelling ideas in plenitude is regenerative growth. Unlike traditional growth models which often exploit natural resources leading to environmental degradation, plenitude promotes economic activities that restore and enrich ecosystems. This means designing industries and technologies that do more good than harm — think renewable energy, circular economies, and sustainable agriculture.

Regenerative growth challenges the myth that economic progress must come at the planet's

expense. Instead, it aligns prosperity with ecological health, creating a win-win scenario.

2. The Role of Community and Shared Prosperity

Plenitude places tremendous importance on community well-being. True wealth isn't just an individual achievement; it's about collective flourishing. This means fostering economies where wealth circulates within communities, supports local businesses, and uplifts marginalized groups.

Supporting cooperative business models, social enterprises, and shared ownership schemes are practical ways this principle comes to life. By focusing on shared prosperity, plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth counters the isolating, winner-takes-all mindset.

3. Valuing What Really Matters

Often, economic success is measured solely in numbers — GDP, stock prices, or income levels. Plenitude urges a broader perspective that includes well-being, happiness, and environmental health as key indicators of wealth. This shift challenges policymakers to create metrics that reflect real quality of life rather than mere monetary figures.

For example, the use of alternative measurements like the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) or the Social Progress Index highlights how plenitude aligns with efforts to redefine economic success.

How Plenitude Influences Modern Economic Practices

Green Technologies and Sustainable Innovation

Plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth has catalyzed a surge in green technology and sustainable innovation. Companies and governments are investing in renewable energy sources, biodegradable materials, and energy-efficient designs. This not only reduces carbon footprints but also opens up new market opportunities that are aligned with long-term planetary health.

Shift Toward Circular Economy Models

The circular economy is a key concept within plenitude, where products and materials are reused, repaired, and recycled to minimize waste. This contrasts sharply with the traditional linear economy of "take, make, dispose." Embracing circularity reduces environmental strain and creates new economic value from existing resources.

Businesses adopting circular practices often find increased efficiency and customer loyalty, proving that plenitude's principles have real financial benefits as well.

Supporting Local and Ethical Businesses

Consumers today are increasingly conscious about where their money goes. Plenitude encourages supporting local, ethical businesses that prioritize fair wages, sustainable sourcing, and community empowerment. This not only strengthens local economies but also aligns purchasing power with values that foster true wealth.

Practical Steps to Embrace Plenitude in Everyday Life

Living according to the values of plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth doesn't require waiting for systemic changes. Individuals can take meaningful actions that contribute to this new economic reality:

- **Adopt Mindful Consumption:** Choose products that are sustainably made and support ethical companies.
- **Invest in Green Energy:** Consider renewable energy options for your home or support green energy funds.
- **Build Community Connections:** Engage with local cooperatives, farmers' markets, and shared resources.
- **Reduce Waste:** Embrace recycling, composting, and buying secondhand goods.
- **Advocate for Change:** Support policies and initiatives that promote sustainable and equitable economic development.

These small but consistent choices can collectively shift demand and supply toward a plenitude-based economy.

Challenges and Criticisms of Plenitude Economics

While the ideas behind plenitude are inspiring, there are challenges to widespread adoption. Critics argue that transitioning from entrenched growth-focused systems to regenerative economics requires fundamental structural changes that are difficult to implement quickly.

Additionally, balancing equity, environmental health, and economic viability can be complex, as trade-offs often arise. For example, some sustainable technologies may be initially expensive or less accessible to low-income populations.

However, proponents of plenitude argue that these challenges are surmountable through innovation, inclusive policymaking, and a collective shift in values — ultimately leading to a more resilient and just economy.

The Future Outlook: Why Plenitude Matters More Than Ever

In an era marked by climate change, social unrest, and economic uncertainty, plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth offers a hopeful path forward. It reframes wealth as a shared, regenerative resource rather than a finite prize to be hoarded. This mindset is crucial for building economies that not only survive but thrive in harmony with nature and society.

As governments, businesses, and individuals increasingly embrace these ideas, we may witness profound transformations in how prosperity is created and distributed. Understanding and applying the principles of plenitude today could be the key to securing a vibrant, equitable future for generations to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main premise of 'Plenitude: The New Economics of True Wealth'?

The main premise of 'Plenitude' is that true wealth comes from a sustainable economy that values environmental health, social well-being, and economic vitality simultaneously, rather than focusing solely on financial growth.

Who is the author of 'Plenitude: The New Economics of True Wealth'?

'Plenitude: The New Economics of True Wealth' is authored by Juliet Schor, an economist and sociologist known for her work on consumption and sustainability.

How does 'Plenitude' propose to redefine economic success?

'Plenitude' proposes redefining economic success by emphasizing quality of life, ecological balance, and community resilience over traditional GDP growth metrics.

What role does sustainability play in the concept of plenitude?

Sustainability is central to plenitude, as it advocates for economic systems that operate within ecological limits to ensure long-term prosperity and true wealth for all.

Does 'Plenitude' suggest changes in consumer behavior?

Yes, 'Plenitude' encourages more mindful consumption, promoting reduced materialism, increased sharing economies, and support for local, eco-friendly products.

How can businesses apply the principles of 'Plenitude'?

Businesses can apply plenitude principles by adopting sustainable practices, focusing on social responsibility, fostering innovation in green technologies, and prioritizing stakeholder well-being over short-term profits.

What impact could adopting plenitude economics have on society?

Adopting plenitude economics could lead to healthier communities, reduced environmental degradation, greater economic equity, and a more resilient economy that supports true wealth beyond monetary measures.

Additional Resources

****Plenitude: The New Economics of TRUE Wealth****

plenitude the new economics of TRUE wealth represents a transformative framework that challenges traditional economic paradigms centered on scarcity and endless growth. In an era marked by environmental crises, social inequality, and shifting consumer values, the concept of plenitude redefines wealth beyond mere monetary accumulation to encompass sustainability, well-being, and community resilience. This emerging economic philosophy promotes a holistic understanding of prosperity, one that integrates ecological balance and human fulfillment as core components of true wealth.

The discourse around plenitude intersects with critical debates in economics, sustainability science, and social innovation. As policymakers, business leaders, and thought influencers seek alternative models that address the shortcomings of conventional capitalism, plenitude offers a compelling vision rooted in abundance, resource efficiency, and cooperative systems. Its growing relevance is underscored by the increasing popularity of circular economy principles, regenerative development, and inclusive growth strategies.

Understanding Plenitude: From Scarcity to Abundance

The traditional economic narrative has long been driven by scarcity—limited resources, finite capital, and competitive markets necessitating constant growth and maximized extraction. Plenitude, by contrast, reframes this narrative by focusing on abundance and the possibility of thriving within planetary boundaries. It challenges the assumption that economic progress must come at the expense of natural ecosystems or social equity.

At its core, plenitude emphasizes the quality of wealth over quantity. This includes not just financial assets but also natural capital, social connections, cultural richness, and human potential. The shift toward plenitude encourages economies to prioritize regenerative practices, equitable distribution, and long-term resilience rather than short-term profits and consumption spikes.

Theoretical Foundations and Key Principles

Plenitude draws inspiration from several academic and practical fields, including ecological economics, steady-state theories, and the emerging post-growth movement. Key principles include:

- **Regenerative Economies:** Systems designed to restore and enhance natural and social capital rather than depleting them.
- **Well-being as a Metric:** Moving beyond GDP to measure success through health, happiness, and community vitality.
- **Resource Efficiency and Circularity:** Minimizing waste by reusing, recycling, and designing products for longevity.
- **Inclusivity and Equity:** Ensuring that wealth creation benefits all segments of society, reducing disparities.
- **Localism and Resilience:** Strengthening local economies and ecosystems to withstand global shocks.

These principles form the backbone of an economic model that integrates environmental stewardship with social justice, challenging the growth-at-all-costs mindset.

Plenitude in Practice: Real-World Applications

The new economics of TRUE wealth is not purely theoretical; it is increasingly influencing policy, corporate strategies, and grassroots initiatives worldwide. Several sectors demonstrate how plenitude is being operationalized.

Corporate Sustainability and Circular Business Models

Companies adopting plenitude-inspired frameworks often pursue circular economy strategies that reduce waste and extend product lifecycles. For example, firms in the fashion and electronics industries have introduced take-back programs, remanufacturing processes, and product-as-a-service models. This approach not only decreases environmental impact but can generate new revenue streams and enhance brand loyalty.

Data from the Ellen MacArthur Foundation indicates that adopting circular principles could unlock \$4.5 trillion in economic benefits globally by 2030. This underscores the potential financial viability of plenitude-aligned business practices.

Public Policy and Economic Reform

Governments experimenting with plenitude concepts have begun to implement policies that prioritize sustainability and social well-being. The adoption of "well-being budgets" in countries like New Zealand reflects a shift toward measuring national success through health, education, and environmental outcomes rather than solely economic growth.

Moreover, policy instruments such as carbon pricing, green infrastructure investments, and social enterprise support aim to internalize environmental and social costs. These measures encourage businesses and individuals to operate within ecological limits, embodying the ethos of plenitude.

Community and Social Innovation

On a grassroots level, plenitude manifests in cooperative enterprises, time banks, and local currencies that foster social cohesion and economic resilience. Urban agriculture and renewable energy cooperatives exemplify how communities can build abundance through shared resources and collaborative efforts.

Such initiatives often address systemic inequalities by creating opportunities for marginalized populations, enhancing access to essential goods and services, and strengthening social networks.

Evaluating the Impact and Challenges of Plenitude

While plenitude offers an appealing alternative to conventional economics, its implementation faces several challenges.

Pros of Embracing Plenitude

- **Environmental Sustainability:** Encourages practices that reduce ecological footprints and promote regeneration.
- **Social Equity:** Prioritizes inclusive growth and addresses systemic disparities.
- **Resilience:** Builds adaptable systems capable of weathering economic and environmental shocks.
- **Enhanced Well-being:** Focuses on human fulfillment rather than material accumulation.

Cons and Limitations

- **Transition Complexity:** Moving from entrenched economic structures to plenitude-based systems requires significant policy, cultural, and institutional shifts.
- **Measurement Difficulties:** Quantifying true wealth beyond GDP remains an evolving challenge, complicating policy and investment decisions.
- **Potential Economic Slowdown:** Critics argue that deprioritizing growth may impact employment and innovation unless carefully managed.
- **Global Coordination:** Achieving plenitude on a global scale demands unprecedented cooperation among diverse nations and stakeholders.

These challenges underscore the need for phased approaches, robust metrics, and inclusive dialogues to realize the full potential of plenitude economics.

Plenitude and the Future of Wealth Creation

The new economics of TRUE wealth represented by plenitude signals a paradigm shift likely to influence economic thought and practice for decades. By integrating ecological limits, social justice, and human well-being into the core definition of wealth, plenitude presents a multidimensional framework for sustainable prosperity.

As the world grapples with climate change, resource depletion, and widening inequality, the appeal of plenitude grows stronger. It not only addresses urgent systemic problems but also inspires innovative approaches that align economic activity with the planet's carrying capacity and people's aspirations.

Increasingly, businesses, governments, and communities are recognizing that long-term success depends on embracing abundance in the broadest sense—redefining wealth as a balance of nature, society, and economy rather than mere financial gain. This evolving economic narrative offers a hopeful pathway toward a more equitable, resilient, and flourishing global future.

[Plenitude The New Economics Of True Wealth](#)

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: [Plenitude](#) Juliet Schor, 2010

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: [Plenitude](#) Juliet B. Schor, 2010 In Plenitude economist and bestselling author Juliet Schor offers a groundbreaking intellectual statement about the economics and sociology of ecological decline, suggesting a radical change in how we think about consumer goods, value, and ways to live. Humans are degrading the planet far faster than they are regenerating it. As we travel along this shutdown path, food, energy, transport and

consumer goods are becoming increasingly expensive. The economic downturn that has accompanied the ecological crisis has led to another type of scarcity: incomes, jobs, and credit are also in short supply. Our usual way back to growth a debt-financed consumer boom is no longer an option our households, or planet, can afford. Responding to our current moment, Plenitude puts sustainability at its core, but it is not a paradigm of sacrifice. Instead it's an argument that through a major shift to new sources of wealth, green technologies, and different ways of living, individuals and the country as a whole can actually be better off and more economically secure. And as Schor observes, Plenitude is already emerging. In pockets around the country and the world, people are busy creating lifestyles that offer a way out of the work and spend cycle. These pioneers' lives are scarce in conventional consumer goods and rich in the newly abundant resources of time, information, creativity and community. Urban farmers, D.I.Y renovators, Craig's List users, cob builders all are spreading their risk and establishing novel sources of income and outlets for procuring consumer goods. Taken together, these trends represent a movement away from the conventional market and offer a way toward an efficient, rewarding life in an era of high prices and traditional resource scarcity. Based on recent developments in economic theory, social analysis, and ecological design, as well as evidence from the cutting edge people and places putting these ideas into practice, Plenitude is a road map for the next two decades. In encouraging us to value our gifts nature, community, intelligence, and time Schor offers the opportunity to participate in creating a world of wealth and well-being.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Geld und Nachhaltigkeit Bernard Lietaerr, Christian Arnspurger, Sally Goerner, Stefan Brunnhuber, 2013-04-15 Unser derzeitiges Geldsystem wird üblicherweise als alternativlos angesehen – dabei ist es überholt, marode und völlig ungeeignet für die Bewältigung der aktuellen Krise in der Eurozone. Wie jede andere Monokultur ist es zunächst profitabel, auf längere Sicht führt es jedoch unweigerlich zu einem ökonomischen und ökologischen Desaster. Die Alternative ist ein 'monetäres Ökosystem' mit Komplementärwährungen, die sich bereits vielfach in der Praxis als flexibel, belastbar, fair und nachhaltig bewährt haben. Im Jahr 1972 zeigte der berühmte erste Report des Club of Rome – Die Grenzen des Wachstums –, wie ein ökonomisches System des unbegrenzten Wachstums in einer Welt mit begrenzten Ressourcen grundlegend jede Nachhaltigkeit unterläuft. Dieser neue Report analysiert unser gegenwärtiges Geldsystem und die damit verbundenen Denkfehler. Die Autoren beschreiben die katastrophalen ökologischen, sozioökonomischen und finanziellen Probleme, mit denen wir weiterhin konfrontiert sein werden, wenn wir keine radikalen Änderungen vornehmen. Schließlich nennen sie neun konkrete Maßnahmen, die sich sofort flankierend zu unserem bestehenden Geldsystem umsetzen lassen. Ein essenzielles Grundlagenwerk für Politiker, Wirtschaftsführer, Ökonomen, Banker – und jeden, der an der Zukunft unseres Planeten interessiert ist. Der Club of Rome ist eine Vereinigung von Persönlichkeiten aus Wissenschaft, Kultur, Wirtschaft und Politik aus allen Regionen unserer Erde. Er wurde 1968 in Rom ins Leben gerufen, mit dem Ziel, sich für eine lebenswerte und nachhaltige Zukunft der Menschheit einzusetzen. Dem viel diskutierten Bericht Die Grenzen des Wachstums folgten bisher weitere 30 'Berichte an den Club of Rome' zu unterschiedlichen Zukunftsfragen der Menschheit. Der Club of Rome EUChapter widmet sich als unabhängiges Mitglied insbesondere der weltweiten Nachhaltigkeitsentwicklung.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Das Ich-will-mehr-Prinzip Roswitha A. van der Markt, 2012-12-14 Im Zuge sich dynamisch entwickelnder Globalisierung und Digitalisierung wandeln sich die Erwartungshaltungen in Bezug auf Leistung und Erfolg. Es wachsen die Selbst- und Fremderwartungen: Wir sollen flexibel, mobil, erreichbar, belastbar, kreativ und innovativ sein. Was sind die neuen Erfolgsfaktoren für Unternehmen und für den Einzelnen? Dieses Buch beschreibt zunächst, wie die alte Leistungskultur aussieht und wie sie wirkt. Im Fokus steht dann die neue Leistungskultur, die auch neue Formen und Instrumente der Unternehmensführung und der Personalführung zur Folge hat. Personalentwicklung und Karriereplanung in Unternehmen verändern sich, neue Erwerbsbiografien entstehen.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Theorien der Entfremdung zur Einführung

Christoph Henning, 2018-09-19 Was ist Entfremdung? Zeigt die Zunahme an Burnouts und Depressionserkrankungen an, dass die kritische Annahme, der Mensch habe sich in der Moderne von sich selbst entfremdet, heute mehr zutrifft denn je? Oder ist diese Diagnose, die Autoren wie Rousseau, Hegel und Marx gestellt haben, hoffnungslos veraltet, weil sie schon von problematischen Vorannahmen wie einem wahren Wesen des Menschen ausging? Nachdem es mit dem Ende der Systemkonkurrenz von Kapitalismus und Sozialismus eine Zeit lang still war um die Entfremdungstheorie, hat sie heute wieder Konjunktur. Der vorliegende Band diskutiert diese neueren Forschungen u.a. von Autoren wie Alain Ehrenberg und Hartmut Rosa vor dem Hintergrund einer Bestandsaufnahme der älteren Theorien von Rousseau über Marx und Simmel bis zu Herbert Marcuse.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Von der Zukunft her führen C Otto Scharmer, Katrin Käufer, 2023-05-24 Finanzkrise, Energiekrise, Klimakatastrophe, Massenarmut, Massenmigration, Fundamentalismus – wir leben in einem Zeitalter zerstörerischen Wandels. Die alte Denkweise der Ego-Maximierung – maximaler materieller Konsum, größer ist besser – und eine von Sonderinteressen getriebene Entscheidungsfindung stoßen an ihre Grenzen: Der Zustand organisierter Verantwortungslosigkeit produziert Ergebnisse, die niemand wollen kann. Entscheidend ist ein Blickwechsel von der Bekämpfung des Alten hin zu einem Erspüren und Gegenwärtigen der jeweils größten zukünftigen Möglichkeit. Darin liegt der Kern von zeitgemäßer Führungsarbeit. C. Otto Scharmer hat mit der Theorie U die Grundlagen für das Führen von der entstehenden Zukunft her geschaffen. In seinem neuen Buch wendet er – unterstützt von seiner MIT-Kollegin Katrin Käufer – das Presencing auf die Praxis in Wirtschaft, Politik, Zivilgesellschaft, Medien, Wissenschaft und Kommunen an. Der Clou ist, dass die Technik des Presencing hier mit einem Wechsel des gesamten Bezugsrahmens einhergeht: Statt auf ein Egosystem-Bewusstsein, das auf das Eigenwohl konzentriert ist, bauen die Autoren auf ein Ökosystem-Bewusstsein, das auf das Wohl aller, auf das Gemeinwohl ausgerichtet ist. Dieser Bewusstseinswandel betrifft nicht nur Individuen, sondern auch Teams, Gruppen und Organisationen bis hin zur Gesellschaft als Ganzes. Das Buch hilft Führungskräften, Beratern und Entscheidern dabei, Ideen, Experimente und persönliche Praktiken zu entwickeln, die diesen Wandel erleichtern und unterstützen. Ergänzendes Online-Material unterstützt die Umsetzung in den Führungsalltag.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Die Null-Grenzkosten-Gesellschaft Jeremy Rifkin, 2014-08-14 Teilen ist das neue Besitzen Der Kapitalismus geht zu Ende? Eine gewagte These! Doch wer könnte eine solch spannende Zukunftsvision mit Leben füllen? Jeremy Rifkin – Regierungsberater, Zukunftsvisionär und Bestsellerautor. Kurz: einer der 150 einflussreichsten Intellektuellen der Welt (National Journal). Rifkin ist überzeugt: Das Ende des Kapitalismus kommt nicht von heute auf morgen, aber dennoch unaufhaltsam. Die Zeichen dafür sind längst unübersehbar: - Die Produktionskosten sinken. - Wir leben in einer Share Economy, in der immer mehr das Teilen, Tauschen und Teilnehmen im Fokus steht. - Das Zeitalter der intelligenten Gegenstände – das Internet der Dinge – ist gekommen. Es fördert die Produktivität in einem Maße, dass die Grenzkosten vieler Güter und Dienstleistungen nahezu null sind, was sie praktisch kostenlos macht. - Eine einst auf Knappheit gegründete Ökonomie macht immer mehr einer Ökonomie des Überflusses Platz. Ein neues Buch für eine neue Zeit Jeremy Rifkin fügt in seinem neuen Buch Die Null-Grenzkosten-Gesellschaft. Das Internet der Dinge, kollaboratives Gemeingut und der Rückzug des Kapitalismus die Koordinaten der neuen Zeit endlich zu einem erkennbaren Bild zusammen. Aus unserer industriell geprägten erwächst eine globale, gemeinschaftlich orientierte Gesellschaft. In ihr ist Teilen mehr wert als Besitzen, sind Bürger über nationale Grenzen hinweg politisch aktiv und steht das Streben nach Lebensqualität über dem nach Reichtum. Die Befreiung vom Diktat des Eigentums hat begonnen und mit ihr eine neue Zeit. - Wie wird dieser fundamentale Wandel unser Leben verändern? - Wie wird der Wandel unsere Zukunft bestimmen? - Was heißt das schon heute für unseren Alltag? Kein anderer könnte die Zeichen der Zeit besser für uns deuten als der Zukunftsvisionär Rifkin in seinem neuen Buch.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Nachhaltigkeit Hans Corsten, Stefan Roth,

2012-10-31 Das Thema Nachhaltigkeit erlangt in der wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Literatur zunehmende Bedeutung. Ausgehend von dem Drei-Säulen-Modell geht es dabei um die gleichrangige Betrachtung von ökonomischen, ökologischen und sozialen Aspekten, die auch als das Magische Dreieck der Nachhaltigkeit bezeichnet werden. Der vorliegende Sammelband, der ausgewählte Beiträge des Rahmenthemas der Jahrestagung des Verbandes der Hochschullehrer für Betriebswirtschaft e.V. 2011 enthält, thematisiert ein breites und hochaktuelles Spektrum von Problembereichen der Nachhaltigkeit und stellt Diskussionsbeiträge zu folgenden Themen vor. Der Inhalt Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien Einbindung der Nachhaltigkeit in die Betriebswirtschaftslehre Nachhaltigkeits-Marketing Nachhaltige Logistik Nachhaltige Produktion Nachhaltigkeits-Berichterstattung. Der Inhalt Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien Einbindung der Nachhaltigkeit in die Betriebswirtschaftslehre Nachhaltigkeits-Marketing Nachhaltige Logistik Nachhaltige Produktion Nachhaltigkeits-Berichterstattung.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Die Big Five im Nebel Dr. Christoph Harter, 2025-09-04 Die Big Five im Nebel – Irrwege & Auswege Wir leben in einer Zeit, in der Krisen nicht nacheinander auftreten, sondern gleichzeitig. Klima, Demokratie, Bürokratie, Wirtschaft und Demografie/Migration/Rente – fünf Felder, die wie dichte Nebelbänke unsere Zukunft verstellen. Jeder Bereich für sich wäre Herausforderung genug, doch gemeinsam formen sie eine existentielle Bewährungsprobe für Politik und Gesellschaft. Dieses Buch verbindet scharfe Analyse mit kritischem Blick auf die Mechanismen von Staat, Wirtschaft und Öffentlichkeit. Er zeigt, wie Verantwortung oft durch Symbolpolitik ersetzt wird, wie Bürokratie notwendige Entscheidungen lähmt und wie die Demokratie Gefahr läuft, an Überforderung und Orientierungslosigkeit zu scheitern. Das Buch ist kein Abgesang, sondern ein Weckruf: für mehr Realismus, für Verantwortungsethik statt Schlagworte, für eine Gesellschaft, die wieder den Mut zur Mündigkeit findet. Die Big Five im Nebel lädt dazu ein, jenseits von Phrasen über Lösungen nachzudenken – nüchtern, unbequem, aber notwendig.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Sustainable Abundance for All Ted Nunez, 2018-01-15 What constitutes the good life and authentic Christian leadership in a high-speed technological society geared to perpetual economic growth? In a world of rapid change and heightened risks, how do we move beyond the tyranny of emergency and polarization toward a politics of engagement and time oriented to the long-term common good? Taking up key themes in the social teaching of Popes Benedict XVI and Francis, Sustainable Abundance for All argues that life in a risky, runaway world requires new forms of Christian praxis that are both forward-looking and rooted in tradition. Among the issues addressed are pathways toward sustainable development in the Anthropocene, automation and the transition to post-jobs society, the proactionary-precautionary debate over new technologies, and the dangers of becoming people of the device. Sustainable Abundance for All lays the groundwork for new kinds of Christian social action and prophetic witness in the twenty-first century.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Redefining Prosperity Isabelle Cassiers, 2014-08-27 Society today faces a difficult contradiction: we know exactly how the physical limits of our planet are being reached and exactly why we cannot go on as we have before – and yet, collectively, we seem unable to reach crucial decisions for our future in a timely way. This book argues that our definition of prosperity, which we have long assimilated with the idea of material wealth, may be preventing us from imagining a future that meets essential human aspirations without straining our planet to the breaking point. In other words, redefining prosperity is a necessary and urgent task. This book is the fruit of a long debate among 15 scholars from diverse fields who worked together to bring the depth and nuance of their respective fields to questions that affect us all. The result is a rich, transdisciplinary work that illuminates the philosophical and historical origins of our current definition of prosperity; identifies the complex processes that gave rise to the problems we face today; elucidates the ways in which our contemporary environmental, social, nutritional, economic, political, and cultural crises are interconnected; and explores why a half-century of economic growth has neither increased life satisfaction in the West nor vanquished

world poverty. Approaching these broad-ranging questions from the specific standpoints of their disciplines, each of the authors offers thoughts for the future, considering possible escape routes and proposing changes to the way we live, behave, and organise society and public action – changes that actually respond, in an equitable way, to our deepest aspirations. Ultimately, in laying the groundwork for a public debate on this subject, this book poses a question to its readers: what is your definition of prosperity, and what can be done to promote it?

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Handbook On International Political Economy Ralph Pettman, 2012-03-27 International political economy (IPE) is a highly complex discipline, drawing not only from the fields of politics and economics, but also those as varied as philosophy, history and anthropology. Now widely accepted as a key dimension to contemporary world affairs, it is no longer possible to talk about international relations without talking about production and distribution, finance and investment, as well as consumption and trade. To ensure that our understanding of these topics is relevant to today's world, there is a constant need to revisit and challenge what is known about these topics. Besides being a comprehensive account of international political economy for academic study, this extensive collection also highlights salient issues that scholars, analysts and state leaders are most concerned with in today's world. Amongst these are issues concerning the rise of China and India as new economic superpowers, stability in the EU's political economy, the viability of the existing multilateral system of global trade, recent financial crises, as well as the impact of globalisation and marketisation on the world's workers and our physical environment. With contributions from prominent academics such as Susan K Sell (George Washington University, D.C.) and Geoffrey Blainey (Professor Emeritus, University of Melbourne), this volume makes for both a stimulating and thought-provoking read.

plenitude the new economics of true wealth: Nachhaltige Arbeitswelten Agnes Raschauer, Nino Tomaschek, 2024 Digitalisierung, Klimakrise, demografischer Wandel - die dringlichen Fragen unserer Zeit zeigen ihre Effekte gerade auch in Hinblick auf die Gestaltung von Arbeit: von der Konzeption zukunftsfähiger Organisationsformen über den Wandel des Arbeitsmarkts und neue Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten in einer Green Economy bis hin zu dem Verhältnis zwischen Erwerbsarbeit und anderen Lebensbereichen. Aus unterschiedlichen disziplinären Perspektiven bearbeiten 20 Autorinnen und Autoren im 13. Band der Publikationsreihe 'University - Society - Industry: Beiträge zum lebensbegleitenden Lernen und Wissenstransfer' Verbindungslinien zwischen Arbeit und nachhaltiger Entwicklung. Sie diskutieren, mit welchen Herausforderungen der sozialökologische Wandel für Arbeitswelten einhergeht. Gemeinsam zeigen sie Möglichkeiten für die zukünftige Gestaltung von Arbeit auf, die aus der integrierten Betrachtung von ökologischer, ökonomischer und sozialer Nachhaltigkeit erwachsen.

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entrepreneurial dynamism of competitive markets that drives productivity up and marginal costs down, enabling businesses to reduce the price of their goods and services in order to win over consumers and market share. (Marginal cost is the cost of producing additional units of a good or service, if fixed costs are not counted.) While economists have always welcomed a reduction in marginal cost, they never anticipated the possibility of a technological revolution that might bring marginal costs to near zero, making goods and services priceless, nearly free, and abundant, and no longer subject to market forces. Now, a formidable new technology infrastructure—the Internet of things (IoT)—is emerging with the potential of pushing large segments of economic life to near zero marginal cost in the years ahead. Rifkin describes how the Communication Internet is converging with an Energy Internet and Logistics Internet to create a new technology platform that connects all. There are billions of sensors feeding Big Data into an IoT global neural network. Prosumers can connect to the network and use Big Data, analytics, and algorithms to accelerate efficiency, dramatically increase productivity, and lower the marginal cost of producing and sharing a wide range of products and services to near zero, just like they now do with information goods. The plummeting of marginal costs is spawning a hybrid economy—part capitalist market and part Collaborative Commons—with far reaching implications for society, according to Rifkin. Hundreds of millions of people are already transferring parts of their economic lives to the global Collaborative Commons. Prosumers are plugging into the IoT and making and sharing their own information, entertainment, green energy, and 3D-printed products at near zero marginal cost. Students are enrolling in free massive open online courses (MOOCs) that operate at near zero marginal cost. Social entrepreneurs are even bypassing the banking establishment and using crowdfunding to finance startup businesses as well as creating alternative currencies in the fledgling sharing economy. In this new world, social capital is as important as financial capital, access trumps ownership, sustainability supersedes consumerism, cooperation ousts competition, and “exchange value” in the capitalist marketplace is increasingly replaced by “sharable value” on the Collaborative Commons. Rifkin concludes that capitalism will remain with us, albeit in an increasingly streamlined role, primarily as an aggregator of network services and solutions, allowing it to flourish as a powerful niche player in the coming era. We are, however, says Rifkin, entering a world beyond markets where we are learning how to live together in an increasingly interdependent global Collaborative Commons.

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