GLOBAL TRENDS
- And the impact on Civil Society -

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Megatrends

- Large social, political, economic, environmental or technological change that is slow to form

- Once in place, megatrends influence a wide range of activities, processes and perceptions
Change in values

Value systems form societies & whole states

World Value Survey:

a) Traditional vs. Secular Rational values

b) Survival vs. Self Expressive values

Global Cultural Map

Traditional values

Secular/Rational values

Survival values

Self Expressive values
Nations are located within these 2 dimensions:
- Industrialized nations
  - Traditional → Secular
  - Rational
- Transition from industrial to knowledge society → shift from survival to self-expression
- Economically stagnant countries - little value change
Global Balance of Power

3 effects of rapid globalization:

a) Economic interdependence - rise of emerging economies

b) Interconnected global challenges - climate change, resource issues, economic crisis etc.

c) Interwoven domestic and foreign challenges - domestic often creates tight constraints on international co-operation - multipolar world - developing countries increasingly powerful - power shifting to non-state actors
Implications:

- Many developing countries likely to play an increasing role at regional/global level suffer from paucity of state actors, CSOs to tackle challenges

- Extensive institutional reforms/governance innovations needed to keep pace with global challenges

- Dramatic rise of middle class, particularly in Asia. Within 20 yrs- 5 billion

Drivers of economic growth will demand government transparency, environmental protection etc
- Overall decline in world population growth (1.15%) predicted to stabilise at 8.4 billion by 2030 (⅓ in South & S.E. Asia)

Unbalanced demographic growth & regional trends

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<th>Population growth trend</th>
<th>Age category</th>
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<td>Shrinking/Stable</td>
<td>Over 40</td>
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<td>Peak in sight</td>
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<td>Rapid Growth</td>
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<td>Much of Africa &amp; low income</td>
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- Young population in Asia & Africa rise, rapidly ageing population in OECD countries

- Possible Positive impacts:
  - Labour mobility
  - Economic Growth
  - Improved global efficiency

- Possible Negative impacts:
  - Additional stress on land, water & natural resources
  - Lack of employment opportunities
  - Lack of housing for growing number of poor people
Growing Inequalities

- Rising inequality hampers further poverty reduction

- Technological progress, globalization & market oriented reforms - key forces behind the rise in inequality.
Urbanization

- More than 55% of Asian population will be urban by 2030
- Largest increase expected in China, India, Indonesia
- Today 1/3 of Asian population lives in slums

Consequences

- Poverty will increasingly be urban in nature
- High risk exposure to natural hazards
- Effects of climate change are worse in densely populated places
- High visible disparities in wealth, services, opportunities
Scarcity of Resources

- scarcity of land, water, food, oil etc. likely to put millions more people at risk of impacts of hunger, disease, displacement, injury, poverty
War & Peace

- Structural change of organized violence
- Wealth Poverty & War
- Resource Scarcity & Climate change
- New weapon technology & its proliferation
- Pariah states