

**GLOBAL TRENDS  
- And the impact on Civil Society -**

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Global  
trends and  
the impact  
to Civil Society

# Megatrends

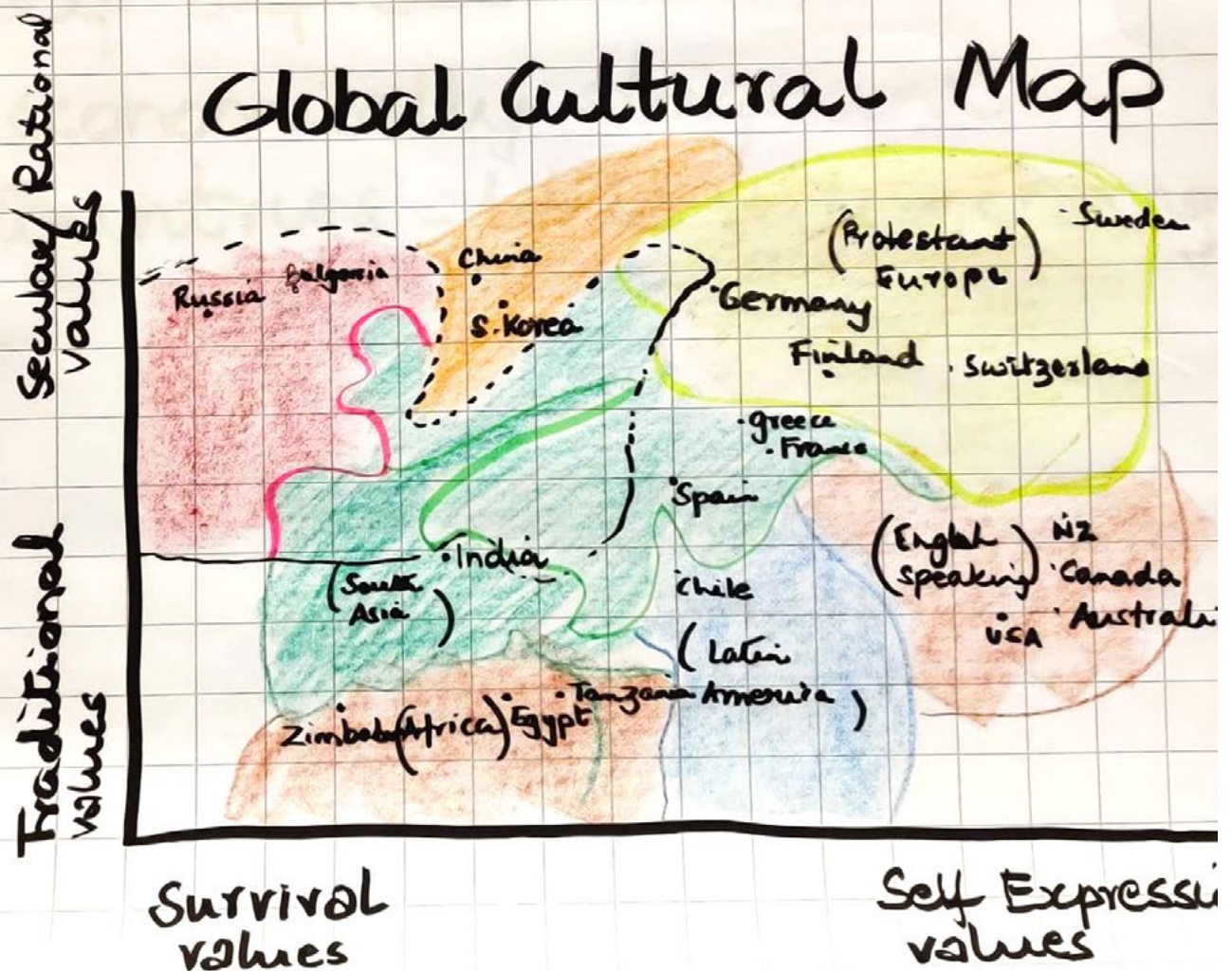
- Large social, political, economic, environmental or technological change that is slow to form
- Once in place megatrends influence a wide range of activities, processes and perceptions

# Change in values

Value systems form societies & whole states

World Value Survey:

- a) Traditional vs. Secular Rational values
- b) Survival vs. Self Expression 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

# Global Demographic Change

- Overall decline in world population growth (1.15%)

Predicted to stabilise at 8.4 billion by 2030 ( $\frac{1}{3}$  in South & S.E. Asia)

Unbalanced demographic growth & regional trends

Population growth trend	Age category	Countries
Shrinking/ Stable	Over 40	Developed countries
Peak in sight	Under 30	China, India emerging economies
Rapid Growth	Under 20	Much of Africa & low income countries

- 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  $\frac{1}{3}$  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