

# Making Decisions for the Future in a Globalized Society with Erratic Circumstances, Collective Action and Transformational Paths to Enhance Human Development: An Assessment

Govindharaj Yoganandham

Department of Economics, Thiruvalluvar University, Serkkadu, India

Email: drgyoga@gmail.com

**How to cite this paper:** Yoganandham, G. (2022). Making Decisions for the Future in a Globalized Society with Erratic Circumstances, Collective Action and Transformational Paths to Enhance Human Development: An Assessment. *Journal of Human Resource and Sustainability Studies*, 10, 853-874.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/jhrss.2022.104050>

**Received:** November 3, 2022

**Accepted:** December 24, 2022

**Published:** December 27, 2022

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## Abstract

Humanity's purpose is to eradicate poverty and hunger in all of their forms. There has never been this new level of uncertainty in the history of humanity. This level of uncertainty has never existed in human history. The three interconnected strands that make up the Anthropocene are the pervasive and escalating polarisation, the destabilising environmental pressures, and the quest for a significant societal upheaval. Even before the outbreak, stress levels were rising almost everywhere. Politics is unpopular with many people, and in yet another setback, democratic regression has gotten worse. The rising divisiveness, volatility, and extremism that characterise many nations present a risk. However, there is also hope, giving us a chance to update and enhance our institutions. This study's overarching objective is to assess the theoretical underpinnings of future decision-making in a globalised society with unpredictable situations, group action, and transformational paths in order to promote human growth in a globalised economy. This study is a systematic analysis of theories and points of view. Only secondary sources that are relevant to the study's theme are used to gather data and information. One of the three intertwining strands that comprise the Anthropocene, along with pervasive and intensifying polarisation and destabilising environmental stressors, is the search for significant social change. Every new crisis serves as a warning that a nation's stability is at risk when people believe that they no longer have any options, choices, or aspirations for the future. Considering the foregoing, the primary objective of this paper is to provide a theoretical evaluation of the process of making decisions for the future. Collective activity and transformative routes to advance human growth in the analytical viewpoints are necessary in a globalised world with unstable circumstances. The issue raised in the study

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article is substantial, urgent, and pertinent from a social, political, and economic perspective. The topic of the research work is obvious from the title alone, and it is regarded as vital.

### **Keywords**

Humanity, Poverty, Healthy Environment, Social Transformation, Environmental Stresses, COVID-19 Epidemic, Cutting-Edge Technology, Collective Activity and Economic Perspective

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## **1. The Theme of the Study**

In order to ensure that every person can realise their potential in dignity, equality, and a healthy environment, humans are committed to putting an end to poverty and hunger in all of its manifestations. The goals and targets humans are announcing today demonstrate the magnitude and scope of this new global strategy. The objectives and targets should stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas that are significant for both people and the environment. They strive for the realisation of everyone's human rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of all women and girls. Stress, anxiety, tension, and worry have become part of life for us in the modern world. The continuous COVID-19 pandemic has reversed human progress in almost every nation and continues to take unanticipated shapes. The conflict in Ukraine and elsewhere has caused more suffering for more people. Record-breaking temperatures, fires, storms, and floods are indicators of a solar system that is getting out of balance. They are portraying a scenario of uncertain times and disturbing lifestyles while contributing to a cost of living problem that is felt on a worldwide level. Although uncertainty is really nothing new, it is now emerging in frightening new ways. There is a rising uncertainty complex that has never existed before in human history. It is made up of three unpredictable and intertwining strands such as the pervasive and increasing polarization, the destabilizing environmental stresses and inequalities of the Anthropocene, and the search for profound social change to lessen those pressures.

Every new issue that develops as a consequence of this fresh uncertainty complex hinders human progress and disrupts the lives of people everywhere. It was the first time that the worldwide Human Development Index (HDI) value fell for two consecutive years after the pandemic. The HDI kept declining in numerous countries in 2021. Stress levels were growing practically everywhere even before the pandemic. Many people are dissatisfied with politics, and in yet another setback, democratic backsliding has worsened. There is risk in the increasing polarization, instability, and extremism that permeate many countries. But there is also promise, giving us an opportunity to reconsider our futures, modernize and improve our institutions, and develop new stories about our identities and ideals. Humans need to walk down this constructive road in order to succeed in a chang-

ing world.

### 1.1. Structure of the Article

Ending all forms of hunger and poverty is humanity's objective. There has never been such a high level of uncertainty in the history of civilization. There has never been such a high level of uncertainty in the history of civilization. The social, political, and environmental facets of the population around the world may be impacted by the decisions that leaders make. Businesses are better equipped to choose candidates who are qualified for international assignments as a result of increased cost transparency, tracking, and planning. The capacity for judgement is one of the crucial skills that employers today look for in candidates. Thus, there is a great deal of pressure on companies to merge with and purchase other companies in order to grow globally.

The philosophy of human resource development and decision-making is thoroughly explained in this article. It is broken down into 18 sub-themes that have been grouped into 7 theme components. The article's theme is the title of Part 1. It provides a bird's-eye view of the process of decision-making and the development of human resources. The second section is titled "Review of Literature". It includes the research gap and innovative contributions. Part 3 is titled "The Study's Methodology", and it includes the Creativeness and Research Contribution, as well as the Research Article Objective. Developing transformational pathways to deal with uncertainty in order to promote human development is the title of Part 4 which includes, a commitment to developing one's capacity to flourish in a changing environment, administration for systemic and radical change, insurance from the interlocking levels of uncertainties, and the increased relevance of social protection development and expansion.

The Human Rights Foundation for Managing Instability is the title of Part 5. This part deals with enhancing societies' chances of surviving in an uncertain world through innovation. Using cultural change as a source, education to promote changing values, Using satellite imagery and artificial intelligence, researchers can improve the resolution of the Human Development Index values. Increased credibility through acknowledgement and inclusion-promoting portrayal The title of Part 6 is Social movements and collective action have an impact on society and provide coping methods; they discuss how humans can decide how to move forward and set long-term development goals and aspirations for today's world. Discussion of how humans can choose to proceed from here as well as long-term development objectives and aspirations for the modern world is covered in Part 7, which is labelled "conclusion".

### 1.2. Statement of the Problem

The environment in which people live is unstable. The COVID-19 pandemic is still producing unexpected variations. A cost-of-living problem is being brought on by the war in Ukraine, which is having repercussions across the globe. The

World is daily threatened by climatic and ecological disasters. It is seductively simple to write off crises as one-offs and to blindly anticipate everything getting back to normal. However, until people accept the truth that the world is fundamentally changing, putting out the current fire or removing the most recent demagogue will be an impossible exercise of control at times. There's no turning back now. Our lives are becoming unprecedentedly unstable as layers of uncertainty build up and interact. People had to deal with challenges like illness, conflicts, and environmental disruptions in the past. Despite this, there are new, complex, and interconnected reasons to be concerned for the entire world and everyone who lives in it as a consequence of the interaction of destabilizing environmental forces with growing inequality, fundamental cultural shifts to soften those restrictions, and widespread separation. That is now accepted practice. The 2021-2022 Human Development Report seeks to understand and respond to these unpredictable times, disturbed lives, and shattered futures in a transformed world.

Now, people from all over the world are telling us that they feel more uncomfortable than ever. Insecurities about many elements of life were noted by six out of seven individuals around the world, even before the COVID-19 pandemic. The strain of political polarization, extremism, and demagoguery, all exacerbated by social media, artificial intelligence, and other powerful technology, is causing many nations to tremble. Through our relationships with our governments, with our natural environments, and with one another, people create the real wealth of nations. Every new crisis serves as a reminder that when people feel like their options, choices, and future hopes have been destroyed, the wellness of their countries and the world are the accompanying consequences. Let us now imagine how our country, world, might appear if humans broadened developmental objectives, including people's agency and liberties. That would be a society in which people are encouraged to use their imaginations to reimagine our futures, to refresh and adapt our institutions, and to tell new stories about who humans are and what people value. It would be more than a nice-to-have; it would be a necessity in a world that is always changing and unexpected.

People get a glimpse of what could happen with the COVID-19 pandemic. In one year, a slew of new vaccines, including those based on cutting-edge technology, saved an estimated 20 million lives. Allow that incredible feat in human history to sink in. The number of unnecessary lives lost as a consequence of extremely unequal vaccine access, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, is equally remarkable. The pandemic has acted as a depressing reminder of how breakdowns in trust and cooperation, both between and within nations, limit what people can achieve when they work together. The protagonist and the antagonist in today's uncertain environment are the same human decisions. Because not all options are equal, encouraging individuals to look for silver linings or saying that the glass is half full rather than half empty is far too basic. Some, probably the most essential to our species' future, are driven by institutional and

cultural inertia and have been in the works for generations. With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, persistent regional and local conflicts, and record-breaking temperatures, fires, and storms, humans live in a frightening environment.

Many studies describe these challenges and initiatives, as well as provide advice on how to overcome them. Rather than being different, many challenges may be a disturbing symptom of a developing, new uncertainty complex that is upsetting people all over the world. In light of the aforementioned, the main goal of this work is to offer a theoretical assessment of the procedure for making decisions for the future. In a globalised society with uncertain conditions, collective action and revolutionary pathways to improve human growth are required. The study paper raises a significant, urgent, and relevant subject that is relevant from a social, political, and economic standpoint. The study project's topic is immediately apparent from the title alone and is taken very seriously.

## 2. Review of Literature

A literature review is intended to help readers understand the current research and discussions that are pertinent to a particular subject or field of study and to communicate that understanding in the form of a written report. You can increase your understanding of your field by conducting a literature review. The objective of producing a literature review is to explain to your audience what information and concepts have been established on a topic and what their potential strengths and shortcomings are. On the basis of chronological order, broad-to-specific major models or major theories, prominent authors, and contradicting schools of thought, the literature was searched and arranged. Making Decisions for the Future in a Globalized Society with Erratic Circumstances, Collective Action, and Transformational Paths to Enhance Human Development were the search terms chosen to explore the literature. The selection of literature spans the years 1995 through 2022.

Hirst & Thompson (1995) stated that in an increasingly globalised economic and social system, the question of whether the nation state has a future as a significant hub of government is discussed in this article. The globalisation theory is subsequently put under scrutiny, and it is claimed that national-level economic processes should continue to take centre stage. According to Burnouf (2004), Global education is a recent addition to social studies, and there are many alternative conceptual frameworks and understandings that can be used to effectively teach the concepts. A place where all students can learn about and live as responsible citizens in a pluralistic society is what social studies is all about.

Chase-Dunn and Nagy (2022) examined how prior uprisings, revolutions, and international social movements affected and fought against global injustices. They assess the likelihood of a concerted effort in the future to transform the capitalist global economy into a democratic and sensible global commonwealth. Tao et al. (2022) pointed out that more than 440 million verified cases of COVID-19 have been documented worldwide, along with about 6 million reported fatalities.

Countermeasures are frequently put into place in response to such a catastrophic global occurrence to slow and limit the virus's rapid spread. There is still a need for a systematic and thorough analysis of data-driven pandemic management approaches.

Vettorello et al. (2022) stated that the use of futures thinking methodologies in strategic decision-making about innovation concepts is restricted. There is still little research on how to consistently encourage this kind of reasoning in daily life. The Innovation System Roadmap is suggested in the study for innovation managers who are deciding strategically on concepts in the early stages. Telch & Appe (2022) pointed out that the Countries encounter similar difficulties in their attempts to advance human development, although having different national planning strategies. Globalization and economic diversity, escalating inequality, inefficient public administration, and demographic shifts are a few of these. Coordinating national planning plans is crucial since the solutions for enhancing human development must be comprehensive and interconnected.

### **2.1. Research Gap**

Making future decisions in a globalised society with erratic circumstances, collective action, and transformational paths to enhance human development in an assessment is becoming increasingly recognised as an important branch of human resource management. It is still a developing field of study, but it is one that is interesting and crucial to establishing and enhancing natural environmental sustainability. In order to conduct future empirical studies using the desk research approach, this research paper makes a systematic effort to identify some research gaps in making decisions for the future in a globalised society with erratic circumstances, collective action, and transformational paths to enhance human development. In making decisions for the future in a worldwide society, a thorough literature assessment was conducted, and the results included the identification of research gaps. The gaps in the research are divided into three categories: methodological, theoretical, and empirical. It could be possible to plan and conduct further research investigations to close the gaps in the existing body of knowledge.

### **2.2. Innovative Contribution**

Through investing cash in employee development, a business can bolster its resources and raise the value of its workforce. The growth of social capital and leadership, managers' learning motivation, and other elements that are positively associated with creativity are all positively impacted by human resources development. It emphasises the paucity of research in this area and the need to examine HRD and its relationship to creativity. The four conceptual contributions provide a comprehensive roadmap for future research. In conclusion, innovative HRM can predict organizational innovation. In contrast to traditional HRM indications, the special HRM scale is internally consistent. The efforts of an orga-

nisation to innovate can benefit from HRD interventions. It has been established that informal HRD and access to coaches and mentors are crucial for SMEs' ability to be creative.

### **3. The Study's Methodology**

This study is descriptive with theoretical underpinnings. This study is an organised analysis of theories and viewpoints. Conceptualizing and articulating how a topic and its surrounds function, as well as looking into or simulating the effects of those requirements, are all part of this type of research. It only draws data and information from secondary sources that relate to the study's issue. In terms of theoretical viewpoints, it is a descriptive and diagnostic design. A variety of reports, both public and unpublished Materials, are used to compile secondary data. In addition, the libraries of the University of Madras, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Connemara public library, Higher Education Department of India and Tamil Nadu, Directorate of Census Operations, Vellore Central Library, and Thiruvalluvar University Library were used extensively to conduct a comprehensive survey of literature in the relevant fields.

#### **3.1. Creativeness and Research's Contribution**

Innovation and transmission of new technologies are necessary for both economic expansion and human development. They result in increased economic prosperity, wealth development, and productivity as well as decent jobs that are also environmentally benign. Technology and innovation are essential for promoting the structural change of economies at different phases of development. In order to promote research and innovation for sustainable development and to enhance access to technology, they are therefore essential to increased competitiveness through domestic policy and international cooperation.

On the other hand, there are large differences among nations in terms of their ability to innovate and their ability to make decisions for development. A nation is more likely to be able to profit from technical advancements through innovation when there is effective invention at multiple levels and in all sectors. It also depends on a supportive enabling environment, which comprises, among other things, investments in R&D, the growth of physical and human resources, and favourable legislative and regulatory settings. Measurement of performance, capitalising on strengths, addressing weaknesses, and learning from emerging innovation leaders at all income levels are all ways that nations might improve their capacity for innovation.

Broadly stated, the social justice and sustainability movements address the negative effects of marginalisation in the traditional political and economic sense of unequal distribution of wealth and resources, as well as in the environmental sense. This is crucial for fostering an atmosphere that will support broad-based and sustained economic growth. Tools can be used by policymakers to assist in the creation of their own national innovation policies.



### **3.2. Research Article Objective**

The overall objective of this study article is to analyse the theoretical aspects of making decisions for the future in a globalised society with uncertain situations, group action, and transformational paths in order to improve human growth in the globalised world.

### **4. Developing Transformational Pathways to Deal with Uncertainty in Order to Advance Human Development**

The policies that promote innovation, insurance, and investment are highlighted in this article. These will foster, safeguard, and encourage human growth in order to guarantee that people and the world will survive in the face of new uncertainties. Another crucial element is culture. The study postulates three factors that must come together to generate new values, like public acceptance to give them validity; representation to ensure their inclusiveness; and making them into laws that support cultural change. There will inevitably be new unforeseen effects, both good and negative, as human inventiveness expands the realm of the conceivable.

Taking advantage of opportunities as they arise is crucial for thriving in an uncertain environment, just as it is to avoid the harmful effects of well-intentioned activities. As evidenced in part by the three layers of uncertainty, it appears that people are currently experiencing a number of unexpected consequences of development. Humans sometimes advocate socially, economically, and environmentally unsustainable policies and development paths as a consequence of their decisions and the ideals that guide them. It is insufficient to merely pursue greater HDI values or higher GDP per capita. To alleviate people's uncertainty and discomfort, transformational change is required, which calls for improving social structures. Humans are traveling through an unknown region where both environmental and social systems are changing at once. Many economic analyses make the assumption that all other factors stay the same; however, this is untrue. Limiting society's demands on nature to its sustainable supply is encouraged by the economics of biodiversity.

Socially responsible behavior cannot be required because no organization is equipped to properly solve this issue (Almeida, 2019). Human wellbeing depends on the biosphere's health, but human conduct puts that health at danger. The economics of biodiversity require not only intergovernmental cooperation but also participation from the community and civil society. And unless humans learn to appreciate nature and its functioning system, they cannot attain it. The 2020 Human Development Report claims that Indigenous peoples have long held beliefs and customs that reflect an appreciation of environment. However, there are further facets of ambiguity that are disturbing people's lives. Localized confrontations between corporations or authorities and indigenous peoples are a microcosm of a larger set of problems. Human growth must be accelerated in order to manage the complexity of uncertainty, ensuring that people have the abilities



required to take advantage of the potential present in uncertain times (Atkinson & Jacquet, 2022). The inventiveness of uncertainty accelerates the emergence of new options and generates new ones. Both require an understanding of the importance of agency and freedom, two cornerstones of the human development approach.

Uncertainty does not indicate that anything is okay or that it is all permeable and foggy. They entail acknowledgment of the social life's inconsistencies and the reality that social beings can cope with them. To manage the complexity of uncertainties and assure our ability to fully appreciate the opportunities of current times, more investment in human development is required. There is a mismatch between commonly held beliefs and aspirations and what might be needed to overcome the uncertainty complex. The first level focuses on real-world changes in three areas, like innovation, insurance, and investment. How to generate the more broad social and contextual conditions required for change to stick is covered in the second layer.

Educating people to increase their sense of autonomy and motivate them to take charge of their own lives. It is crucial to acknowledge human rights and respect for people's identities and beliefs in order to change the scripts and storylines that encourage optimism in society. Increased representation is necessary to improve representation and agency (Bachelet, 2022). In uncertain times, cultural transformation insights advocate creating motivating concepts that can enhance social structures and affect cultural evolution. Because no single set of policy recommendations is appropriate for every situation or country, using these principles as a compass can aid in navigating the layers of ambiguity.

Flexibility, inventiveness, solidarity, and inclusiveness open doors to transformation through enhancing resilience and agency. They increase a community's capacity to flourish under environmental circumstances. Three policy building elements that would shape transformations to improve human development could provide assistance in overcoming the layers of uncertainty brought on by dangerous environmental change, uncharted transitions, and polarization. The first entails investing in people, capital, and raw materials. The second group comprises of safety or compensation-ensuring insurance mechanisms that protect against shocks or risks brought on by environmental imbalances or instability. The third is innovation, which involves embracing change and seeking out fresh approaches through imagination, continuous learning, and a variety of perspectives. Investment, insurance, and innovation all protect and promote initiative, fostering human progress (Bak-Coleman, 2022). By putting these processes into place, humans hope to increase prospects for the future while also developing human potential in the present time.

#### **4.1. A Commitment to Developing One's Capacity to Flourish in a Changing Environment**

The Anthropocene's many and complex layers of uncertainty make investing in global public goods increasingly difficult. The Anthropocene's challenges result

from a mismatch between its geographic scope and that of national governments. Political polarization and transition uncertainty make it difficult to weigh domestic goals against international concerns. But there is a compelling case for sponsoring global public goods. More than \$7 trillion in lost production and \$16.9 trillion in emergency fiscal measures were incurred as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional \$15 billion is thought to be needed annually in order to prevent pandemics in the future. In comparison to the \$650 billion issued in special drawing rights, the investment is quite modest.

In addition to warning the world of its extreme future possibilities, normative goals could aid in the production of assessments that provide more robust policy options. If they adopted a holistic perspective and concentrated on the actions of the various actors and components in socioecological systems, they might be even more reliable. In order to overcome the power imbalances that promote entrenched vested interests, it is crucial to invest in systems that can experiment, move quickly, and use all available knowledge (Barfuss et al., 2020). For the sake of sustained group engagement and cohesiveness, this would promote inclusivity and trust. Investment is also needed in nature-based human development, including bottom-up projects that rely on the participation, involvement, and knowledge of locals.

The danger of ecosystem-based disasters is reduced, water quality is improved, water supply is ensured, and agricultural techniques are improved to maintain food security, to mention a few improvements. Examples include investing in green spaces to mitigate the risk of severe temperatures. The activity of local communities and indigenous peoples is necessary for nature-based human development and is also a potential booster. It also allows for many interpretations of what a decent life is, integrates justice and inclusion into conservation, and encourages learning and knowledge sharing (Barnett, Brock, & Hansen, 2020). It is possible to strengthen agency and freedoms by funding systems that equip local communities to deal with abrupt environmental shifts like food shortages.

#### **4.2. Administration for Systemic and Radical Change**

Complex crises of a nature that humanity has never before faced are represented by the Anthropocene. The effects of human activity on the environment and unsustainable economic and social structures practically ensure environmental and societal turmoil for the foreseeable future. For many centuries to come, every polity will feel the impacts. We can better handle these systemic issues by conducting holistic analyses, engaging in ongoing experimentation, and integrating a wide range of disciplines and viewpoints, according to complexity theory. But the diversity and instability that define reality are sandblasted away by our current governance systems, which are primarily made to group people and issues into compartments to which optimal procedures may be implemented. For the intricate systemic issues we face, it is perfectly feasible to rule.

Such governance must pay attention to both the interactions and relationships

among the various actors, components, and systems that make up a system, as well as how each of these things behave individually. It must implement methods and policies that are adaptive in the face of sudden change and resilient to alternate futures (Barnidge, 2018). In particular, it must seek to build social capital on a large scale, create relevant networks across decision silos, and establish layers of effective, inclusive governance that keep decision-making as close to local knowledge as feasible. Four principles systemic thinking, transparency, social inclusion, and subsidiarity should serve as the foundation for governance in order to achieve these goals. The transition to systemic thinking and decision-making is the most significant adjustment that Anthropocene governance necessitates. Using techniques like scenario-based planning for a number of different outcomes and situations, mapping the system using social or organizational network analysis, and continuously monitoring, evaluating, and assessing the impact of policies are some of the measures decision makers can take.

The level of information accessibility to all stakeholders that enables them to weigh in on decisions and evaluate the ones made by insiders is known as transparency in governance. Meaningful transparency enables feedback on how well policies and experiments are functioning and what modifications may be necessary, which is crucial for accountability as well as for effective and responsive governance. Inclusion in governance refers to extending meaningful participation to a variety of stakeholders and ensuring that they have both deliberative and decision-making authority. For three reasons: to reduce power inequalities; to make networks with a diversified and distributed structure more resilient to shocks and disruptions; and to increase legitimacy. In order to build resilience in a multilayered governance framework, subsidiarity, made feasible by proper openness and inclusiveness, becomes a vital element. It speaks of the need to address social and political concerns as soon as possible while yet ensuring their suitable resolution.

Given that local governments are typically geographically closer, more interconnected, and more visible to the population they serve, governance based on subsidiarity can strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of policy responses when implemented well. The best chance mankind has of successfully and justly altering the current systems for producing, utilizing, and disposing of the material foundation of human civilization is through governance based on these principles (Beckert, 2020). Such governance has the potential to improve our chances for sustainable development in the Anthropocene, increase our capacity for adaptability, and boost the societal trust that is essential for effective governing in difficult circumstances.

### **4.3. Insurance from the Interlocking Levels of Uncertainties**

Insurance ensures defense or restitution against shocks caused by the interplaying layers of uncertainty. To improve human security is a major objective. Human vulnerability limits agency and fundamental freedoms while also impeding collective action (Blumer, 1951). People have always had to deal with unfavora-

ble results, such as sickness, death, or accidents that prevent someone from supporting the home, and extended families, friends, and local communities have frequently been a source of help. Occasionally, assistance has come from charities or religious organizations. Insurance companies will have to come up with new solutions to deal with the unusual context of uncertainty, for which current actuarial procedures might not be completely suitable.

Additionally, social insurance needs to be improved and expanded. Government-funded social insurance programs grew all across the world during the 20th century. Public social welfare spending in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nations increased from 0.4% of GDP in 1900 to 18.6% of GDP in 2017. Contributory social insurance programs are responsible for the majority of the rise. Instead, the programs in Denmark and New Zealand are funded by regular tax revenues. To encourage financial stability, macroprudential measures can be put into place. Capital requirements and countercyclical capital buffers are the most popular mechanisms. Less than 3% of the people in several African nations that make up the bottom 40% of the income distribution are predicted to rely on governmental or nongovernmental groups. State-contingent debt instruments can aid economies in adjusting to shocks rapidly and reliably. These tools give nations the ability to control their payments on their sovereign debt based on changes in their ability to pay as a direct result of shocks. These instruments are connected to commodity prices like oil prices in Mexico, Nigeria, and Venezuela. Especially for underrepresented populations and in low- and middle-income nations, digital banking and payment, lending, and credit services promote greater financial inclusion.

The ability of people to negotiate shifting and unstable economic conditions can be significantly aided by access to financial services. Through increased access to credit and insurance, financial inclusion can lower inequality and poverty. The development of tools, knowledge, confidence, and awareness related to personal and business finances makes financial literacy an essential companion to increased financial inclusion. Targeted social policies with an income component are easily capable of excluding undocumented workers. A higher chance of people falling through the cracks may exist due to the needs of such policies. Adopting programs that are beneficial to all, such as universal access to health, education, or income, is one method to address issues. In pilot programs in India, Kenya, and Namibia, a minimum guaranteed income has been tested.

One issue is that a minimum guaranteed income does not offer an integrated solution across other human development dimensions, which means it might siphon funds from other publicly funded or universal services. A universal basic income must be viewed as planning for a future in which the nature of labor may change. Although housing, care, transportation, information, security, and nutrition can also be included in the list of universal basic services, health and education are often already based on these principles (Burnouf, 2004).

Human rights advocacy best practices include figuring out what unites us and

getting people talking about them in their everyday lives. Because it acknowledges that needs and the duty to provide them are shared by the collective, universal basic services are likewise founded on solidarity. The article also emphasizes that making both a technological and a social shift is what makes inclusive education difficult to implement. Finding our shared values and getting people talking about human rights in their everyday lives are key components of effective human rights promotion activities. According to the World Health Organization, activities like volunteering and legislative measures that improve decision-making procedures can also be seen as enhancing human rights.

#### **4.4. The Increased Relevance of Social Protection Development and Expansion**

Human security is increased by social insurance, which can also encourage investment and risk-taking while supporting other aspects of institutional change and policy. Some investments in human development based on nature can be useful for achieving shock resilience. It begs the question of how best to combine targeted and universal approaches given the necessity to strike a balance between the two. Social security programmes like public goods and income can reduce inequality while avoiding political polarization (Coeckelbergh, 2011).

It is imperative to offer tools that anyone may use, regardless of their financial situation, for this reason. An example of a social protection paradigm is adaptive social protection, which was created to handle social protection in conjunction with disaster risk and climate change. The goal of social protection is to safeguard and help those who are vulnerable to damage, marginalised, or exposed to greater risks. Social assistance encompasses noncontributory transfers in the form of cash, coupons, in-kind goods and services, free waivers and subsidies, social insurance, social care services, and measures to help the job market. Social insurance and social care services are two additional state-sponsored programmes that fall under the umbrella of social safety (D'Acunto et al., 2021).

#### **5. The Human Rights Foundation for Managing Instability**

In periods of great uncertainty, it is impossible to foresee ideal circumstances or ideal strategies. However, humanity has defined a number of normative notions that ought to still be appropriate in the new circumstances. The fundamental agreement is found in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was ratified by all countries. For three main reasons, human rights are even more crucial to serve as the guide for our collective actions at times of change and extreme uncertainty.

Human growth and human rights are two concepts that share this urge, and some human rights might be seen as rights to abilities rather than freedoms. This reorientation enables examination of inequalities to be refocused on factors other than income, such as differences in agency and freedoms. According to the 2019 Human Development Report, many of the Sustainable Development Goals

have this characteristic as part of their inclusiveness. Disregard for human rights in the face of dangerous environmental change has the potential to reinforce prejudice and inequality while also making the Anthropocene more challenging to manage (Ellis, 2022). This is crucial for maintaining the right to free speech and participation in communal culture while thwarting hate speech and misinformation online.

### **5.1. Enhancing Societies' Chances of Surviving in an Uncertain World through Innovation**

Iterative learning is prioritised in order to sustain peace in adaptive reconciliation, where peace is viewed as a continuous process rather than an outcome. The strategy is aware of how frequently conditions alter and how peacebuilding must evolve accordingly. Responsible innovation must put an emphasis on fairness and sustainability while attempting to prevent the concentration of power. Building resilient, self-organized social structures that could accommodate uncertainty and manage peaceful responses to stressors and shocks through decision-making and iteration was a task for peacebuilders after the genocide in Rwanda. Aiding the mental health of women who had been sexually abused was a joint effort between the Afghan government and humanitarian organisations (Elster, 2015).

The government not only provided a location for public remembrance but also included reconciliation education in the curriculum. Policies, no matter how well-intended, sometimes overlook problems impacting the most vulnerable individuals. In India, people frequently band together to construct modest, decentralised composting facilities in the spirit of solidarity. Because of the high density and close proximity of resources, services, and players in urban areas, which create the ideal environment for innovative ventures, these communities are likely to have stronger networks. Technological innovation is required in order to solve complex problems through interactions within society (FeldmanHall & Shenhav, 2019).

The National Solar Mission, which offers incentives for neighbourhood off-grid projects, has been launched in India. Organized activities have the capacity to change deeply ingrained social norms, influence decision-makers, and boost individual and group power. In Israel's welfare-to-work programme, the requirements of those who depend on unpaid caregiving were not taken into account. For the right to work in the workforce, men and women in the area began to struggle. This example is consistent with inclusive localism, a movement that seeks to strengthen and support neighborhood communities. The organisation chose reading materials and teacher training as entry points for action. Teaching resources were created in local languages in the two provinces with the weakest performance, Limpopo and Eastern Cape. Social media has altered the methods, rate, and extent of disinformation distribution.

The biggest social media sites have implemented guidelines that include warnings, notifications, and links to information on distributing misleading informa-

tion. Fact-checking initiatives have been created by users of these networks, which has increased media variety. It is necessary to increase studies into and measurement of social norms, attitudes, and values since doing so will help people coordinate socially (Gandhi et al., 2011). Motivated scientists can play a positive role in society by, for instance, promoting pollution fees or exposing the dangers of climate change to support green transitions.

## 5.2. Using Cultural Change as a Source

Opportunities for shared deliberation to follow cultural change are crucial if investment, insurance, and innovation policies are to foster agency and improve human development. It can be viewed as insurance in difficult times to have a strong institutional capacity that is open to diversity and discussion. When there is ambiguity, mismatches between the current system and what is required might appear. Intensifying intergroup communication can lessen antagonism toward other people while opening up venues for dialogue that promotes cultural change (Strydom, 2019). Stakeholders can promote cultural change supportive of investment, insurance, and innovation through education, social recognition, and representation, among other strategies.

## 5.3. Education to Promote Changing Values

It is possible for future generations to adopt new views and attitudes by developing critical thinking and reasoning skills through education. It can inspire people to take action in response to climate change and other Anthropocene concerns by providing them with a sense of ownership and agency. Governments and other organisations have studied a range of educational programmes to influence the wellbeing of future generations (Ellis, 2022). The curriculum has assisted in reducing homophobic bullying and harassment in educational settings and normalising same-sex partnerships. Teaching strategies also have an impact on students' perceptions of and trust in institutions.

Sometimes, one's educational background has an impact on how they see what it means to be a man or woman. Students who learn by utilising horizontal teaching techniques are more inclined to engage in community service, encourage cooperation, and be tolerant of opposing ideas. Especially in terms of tolerance for variety and difference, social norms are shifted by education that invites students from diverse backgrounds. Teachers' views toward female students have an impact on how pupils view gender equality. Students with high economic status were more understanding and held less prejudices in India after the Delhi government implemented a policy requiring elite schools to give at least 20 percent of their seats to students from low-income households. Similarly, initiatives to stop violent extremism through education seek to use learning to create a place for inclusion and a sense of belonging. When they are exposed to radical views, it can assist in keeping them from adopting them (Hirst & Thompson, 1995).



#### **5.4. Using Satellite Imagery and Artificial Intelligence, Researchers Can Improve the Resolution of the Human Development Index Values**

Researchers and policymakers can use remote technology and satellite imagery to observe, explore, and evaluate the state of human development in a timely, consistent, and cost-effective manner. Data can fill gaps in official statistics and help policymakers decide where to implement policies, who to target, and how to best allocate resources. The Human Development Index (HDI) assesses how well countries perform on a global scale, but no official local HDI values are available for each province or region (Sankar et al., 2021). UNDP and academic researchers collaborated to generate HDI estimates at a highly disaggregated geographic resolution using satellite imagery.

#### **5.5. Increased Credibility through Acknowledgment**

To increase the social recognition of right holders' interests and respect for their identities and values, legislation, media campaigns, or adjustments to policy narratives can all be used. A recent study using data from the European Social Surveys examined how narratives and attitudes toward diverse sexual orientations have altered throughout Europe in the wake of the legalisation of same-sex marriage in 17 nations. The most effective narratives about human purpose, identity, duty, and responsibility produce the best management of the climate and natural resources. Nondiscrimination laws can enhance one's freedom of choice.

The prevention of unfair resource access for those who are most likely to be left behind is one of them. Media campaigns can increase freedom and agency, decrease stigma and discrimination, and improve access to resources. The programme eliminated the cultural and social stigma attached to female education in rural areas. The Time to Change Global initiative addressed stigma and discrimination against mental health by circulating on social media films from Ghana and Kenya describing actual experiences with stigma and misconceptions about mental health (Izdebski et al., 2018). The emphasis was on the ways in which cultural and religious traditions can lead to prejudice and have an impact on the lives and health of girls.

#### **5.6. Inclusion-Promoting Portrayal**

People can determine who matters and strengthen their agency with the aid of diverse experience in organisations, public settings, and leadership positions. Through representation, power, and voice, one can develop the capacity to persuade and engage. Recent research on the subject indicates that women's participation in decision-making institutions increases as a result of their presence in the Cameroon parliament. Intergenerational connections can point to restitution, reconciliation, and transitional justice methods. The Community Arts Network started a programme to give older people's stories of oppression, hardship, and survival more prominence. The elders of the indigenous peoples used ve-

nues of representation to communicate their history in order to heal. Transferring decision-making power to local settings is essential for encouraging cooperation and equal participation among communities (Kay & King, 2020).

## **6. Social Movements and Collective Action Have an Impact on Society and Provide Coping Methods**

Researchers, politicians, and campaigners might find inspiration in collective action through social movements and neighborhood-level projects. It is crucial to modify societal norms and culture in order to address disparities, provide everyone the chance to exercise their agency, and promote human growth (Khushf, 2006). To do that, social movements are essential.

### **6.1. Humans Can Decide How to Move Forward**

Humans must allow adaptability, inventiveness, solidarity, and inclusion to direct us as we envisage and design futures in which we thrive if we are to fully realise our human potential. One of the most important lessons we can learn from the history of our species is that if we work together, people can do a lot with very little. The study attempts to demonstrate how, despite uncertainty, the future will hold more promise than peril, as it should. A lack of good leadership, social cohesion, or trust cannot be compensated for by technological prowess (Maguire, 2020). If we can start to balance the human side of the global ledger, the future will be full of opportunity rather than danger.

### **6.2. Long-Term Development Goals and Aspirations for Today's World**

People are coming together at a time when there are increasing disparities within and across countries. Much of the development progress made in recent decades is threatened by issues with global health, more frequent and severe natural disasters, spiralling war, violent extremism, terrorism, and related humanitarian problems. They also put the forcible displacement of people at risk. One of the biggest problems of the day is climate change, whose negative effects make it difficult for all nations to achieve sustainable development. Coastal regions and low-lying coastal nations are being negatively impacted by climate change effects such as rising global temperatures, sea level rise, ocean acidification, and other effects (Sen, 1997). Additionally, it is a time with considerable potential for accelerating human growth, closing the digital divide, and creating knowledge societies.

The new Agenda aspires to accomplish what the Millennium Development Goals did not, particularly in terms of reaching the most vulnerable, by building on their foundation and expanding upon them. Additionally, it will offer targeted and expanded aid to least developed nations and other nations with unique needs. But compared to the MDGs, the framework that are announcing today has a much wider scope (Sachs, 2005). In addition to current development priorities including reducing poverty, health, education, and food security and nutri-

tion, it lays out a wide range of economic, social, and environmental goals.

Furthermore, peaceful and inclusive communities are promised. It is significant that it also details how implementation will take place. The new Goals and targets include many links and cross-cutting elements, which are a reflection of the integrated strategy that we have chosen. The 169 supplementary targets and seventeen interconnected, indivisible Sustainable Development Goals have been developed by world leaders. Equal opportunities for work, leadership, and decision-making must be available to women and girls at all levels, as well as equal access to political involvement, economic resources, and education. In order to achieve sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, we shall respect national policy space (Telch & Appe, 2022). Humans recognise the value of interconnectedness, regional economic integration, and regional elements in sustainable development. Special consideration should be given to the most vulnerable nations, particularly those in Africa, the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States. People who live in areas affected by difficult humanitarian crises and terrorism are the population whose needs are expressed in the Agenda. By eliminating extreme poverty by 2030, we intend to put an end to poverty in all of its manifestations.

As a matter of priority, humans are also committed to ending hunger and achieving food security. Humans pledge to offer high-quality instruction that is equal and inclusive at all levels. By encouraging youth employment and women's economic empowerment, humans will aim to create dynamic, sustainable, inventive, and people-centered economies. Behavioral, developmental, and neurological disorders are among the non-communicable diseases that have dedicated to preventing and treating. All forms of child labour will be eliminated, as well as forced labour. Humans pledge to make significant adjustments to the way our societies generate and consume products and services. They acknowledge the good impact that immigrants have had on inclusive growth and sustainable development. States are admonished to desist from taking any unilateral economic, monetary, or trade actions that might prevent complete economic and social growth (Strydom, 2019). The principal international, intergovernmental platform for discussing the world's response to climate change is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The greatest amount of international cooperation is necessary given the global nature of climate change (Carattini et al., 2019).

Humans are committed to protecting and responsibly using freshwater resources, forests, mountains, and drylands, as well as the oceans and seas. Our cities and human settlements will be renovated and planned in collaboration with local government and the community. They will lessen the detrimental effects of urban activity and chemical substances that are harmful to both human health and the environment. The necessity to create peaceful, just, and inclusive societies that offer equitable access to justice is acknowledged by the new Agenda. Humans promise to promote tolerance, respect, and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility among all people (Govindharaj, 2021). They rei-

terate the requirement to respect each state's territorial integrity and political independence. They acknowledge the growing role that sport plays in achieving peace and development through its support of tolerance and respect.

Humans may be the only generation with a chance to save the world, but we might be the first to abolish poverty. Humans are in control of the solar system and humanity's future. The responsibility for passing the torch to future generations rests with today's youth. The path to sustainable development has been identified; it is up to us all to make sure the journey is fruitful and its benefits are irreversible. The SDGs and their associated targets are indivisible, globally relevant, and integrated. Each government sets its own national targets, which are aspirational and global in nature. The relationship between sustainable development and other pertinent processes in the economic, social, and environmental areas must be understood.

Make a commitment to closing a data collecting gap to improve the measurement of progress, especially for the aims below that lack precise numerical targets. Humans support further efforts by governments to resolve important concerns that could potentially hinder the implementation of our Roadmap in different forums.

## 7. Conclusion

Humans are committed to putting an end to poverty and hunger in all of its manifestations. There is a rising uncertainty complex that has never existed before in human history. The Anthropocene is made up of three intertwining strands such as the pervasive and increasing polarization, the destabilizing environmental stresses and the search for profound social change. Stress levels were growing practically everywhere even before the pandemic. Many people are dissatisfied with politics, and in yet another setback, democratic backsliding has worsened. There is risk in the increasing polarization, instability, and extremism that permeate many countries. But there is also promise, giving us an opportunity to modernize and improve our institutions. The COVID-19 pandemic is still producing unexpected variations. A cost-of-living problem is being brought on by the war in Ukraine. The World is daily threatened by climatic and ecological disasters. Our lives are becoming unprecedentedly unstable as layers of uncertainty build up and interact.

The strain of political polarization, extremism, and demagoguery are causing many nations to tremble. Every new crisis serves as a reminder that when people feel like their options, choices, and future hopes have been destroyed, the wellness of their countries and the world are the consequences. In one year, a slew of new vaccines, including those based on cutting-edge technology, saved an estimated 20 million lives. The number of unnecessary lives lost as a consequence of extremely unequal vaccine access is equally remarkable. Many challenges may be a disturbing symptom of a developing, new uncertainty complex that is upsetting people. The study postulates three factors that must come together to gen-

erate new values, like public acceptance to give them validity and representation to ensure their inclusiveness. There will inevitably be new unforeseen effects, both good and negative, as human inventiveness expands. Taking advantage of opportunities as they arise is crucial for thriving in an uncertain environment. Human wellbeing depends on the biosphere's health, but human conduct puts that health at risk.

Localized confrontations between corporations and indigenous peoples are a microcosm of a larger set of problems. Human growth must be accelerated in order to manage the complexity of uncertainty. In uncertain times, cultural transformation insights advocate creating motivating concepts that can enhance social structures and affect cultural evolution. No single set of policy recommendations is appropriate for every situation or country, using these principles as a compass can aid in navigating the layers of ambiguity. Flexibility, inventiveness, solidarity, and inclusiveness open doors to transformation through enhancing resilience and agency. Social assistance encompasses noncontributory transfers in the form of cash, coupons, in-kind goods and services, free waivers and subsidies, social insurance, social care services, and measures to help the job market. The goal of social protection is to safeguard and help those who are vulnerable to damage, marginalised, or exposed to greater risks.

### Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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