



Future Foresight and Creating a Legacy- Major Transformations that Shape the Future of Generations

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Abstract

This paper focus on the future foresight and its role in creating a legacy by contributing to the targeted country, or the major community transformations. The paper comes to fill an important gap in the literature in relevance to our pursuit as humans to leave a legacy and supports the availability of future foresight information for any national transformation plans.

Based on the synthesis of the literature, specific transformations would be covered as a case study, to ensure that the future generations are ready for the huge changes that are clearly coming as the world start to face series of crisis. More research that focuses on the major transformations on the future generations are highly encouraged. The paper has important implications for government leaders and organisations long term planners.

Keywords: Future Foresight, Strategic Planning, Transformation Plans, Crisis, Coming Generations

1.0 Introduction:

Change is a natural phenomenon and an annual activity, but if left without management to direct it, it turns into a random movement that is dominated by manifestations of chaos, confusion and anxiety and causes instability and fear, which often moves us to where we do not know or do not want to be. With the risk of randomness, we could be surprised by the change, besides we do not guarantee its results. This cannot be acceptable with the big changes taking place in the world and which started to affect all aspects of life. Therefore, many scientists now believe that foresight the future with these changes became critical as it helps institutions to overcome many obstacles as these changes can be used to improve services.



In this review, we shall study the pivot stones that make a suitable future foresight today, and that helps to look ahead, so that we become not too anxious about the question, but more obsessed with the answers. In the literature review, we shall explore how the future as conceptual term work, and how it is unique but diverse. Then, the characteristics of looking ahead raise our excitement about the questions of such future and our obsession with the possible answers. Finally, we shall review what the relation of future foresight and strategic planning is. Buheji (2020b).

2.0 Methodology

In this paper, the future foresight importance would be reviewed and synthesised as a concept. Then a dedicated case study would be extracted for the future transformation that could be managed or improved through early forecasting.

3.0 Literature Review

3.1 Understanding the Concept of Future and Future Foresight

The word "foresight" means in the language the height and the height from the place. The Arabs say, "You look for something," that is, if you raise your head or your gaze to look at it, as you mean the height of status, it is said like honour, as it comes in the sense of aspiration.

As for the word future, it has several meanings, including readiness, as it means accepting the place, that is, receiving it and heading to it, as it means the coming time with its coming events and its destinies.

The concept of prospecting the future can be seen as a study of the state of society or one of its phenomena through the past and the present and working to draw a future vision of what the future will be by benefiting from monitoring the surrounding and influencing factors and the chronology of events to build a new future vision. Al-Hindawi et al. (2017).

Some references say that the British scientist Wales was the first to establish accurately the science of futurists in 1902 AD in his famous lecture at the Royal Institute and was called that day (the day of the birth of futures) after the author of his famous book *The Prospects of 1901 AD* where he declared the necessity of an academic study of the future, has It took fifty years for what Wells' proposition to take seriously, as he criticised thousands of history professors in exchange for the scarcity of having one professor of foresight as he was called then or foreseeing the future according to contemporary concepts, where he said his famous saying, "All these new things and these new inventions come Crowded, each burdened with consequences, but we only begin to treat them after something hits us badly.

The concept of future studies and the outlook for the future developed steadily after the Second World War, and the German scientist Oseb Vlechtheim implied this concept by saying "a system of organised knowledge related to a specific subject and projecting history in a new time dimension." In 1957, Frenchman Gaston Bergeret, founded the International Foresight Center and founded the Foresight magazine, saying that future outlook is "a mirror image of restoring the past, and it is not only related to trying to see the future, but rather doing an act for that future." Then the American scientist Herman Khan came through the Rand Corporation, which developed the methodology of scenario planning, as it became one of the most important methods for looking ahead. Al-Kaabi (2016).

And through the foregoing; We can come up with the following concept of forward-looking, which was presented by the American "Four Learn" project, "a participatory process based on gathering information related to the future, to develop medium and long-term visions, aimed at making decisions that can be implemented at the present time and then seeking to implement those measures and strategies."

3.2 The Uniqueness of the future and its Diversity

The future is not one, as per Buheji and Ahmed (2020a), but it is a variable with changing circumstances and conditions, which suffer from many natural and social phenomena, and because it is closely related to time, we can divide it into the following:

The foreseeable future; It is the future that has already begun, and we live in the midst of it, but we did not reach it and did not achieve it, but work is being done to achieve it, such as the level of education and the economic level.

The invisible future It is an invisible and unclear future, but a prediction is possible and a possibility that it will occur whenever some realities and possibilities such as the corporate life cycle are achieved as it grows and shrinks. Al-Hindawi et al. (2017).

The future is in the past; This type is represented by history when it repeats itself and repeats events, such as after historical events that occurred in the past and then repeated in contemporary history. The future near us as with it, we can connect to others and could share the same activity or the same interest, and that may reach us if the same data is returned.

3.3 The Characteristics of Future Foresight

Looking to the future is one of the branches of future studies and one of the sciences attached to it. One of the two terms cannot be mentioned except, and the other is called for their close association with each other.

One of the Future Foresight characteristics is that it is directed at work, as it is not only analysis and meditation, but it is closely related to work and achievement based on the tireless effort that translates ideas that can be implemented. With future foresight we become more open to the alternative future, we have the certainty that the future is

multiple and not one, and that it is variable and not fixed, and that it is inevitable to develop and walk in different directions, which makes us in front of the challenge of permanent readiness and continuous planning.

The other unique characteristic of future foresight is that is participatory, which confirms that it is forward-looking and is based on teamwork and believes in work teams and is not based on individuality and the work of one person, as does a small team but rather a group of experts in different fields, provided that feedback from the people or the public is monitored and feedback is studied And public opinion. Then you could experience that future foresight more through multidisciplinary approaches, as it contains and needs all social, historical, political, security, technological, astronomy, and medical specialisations, because the future industry requires immersion in many disciplines, diving into the depths of science, and employing them to create the desired future. Buheji and Ahmed (2020b), Corniche (2007).

3.4 Future Foresight, the Practice of being Anxious about the Questions and Obsessed with the Answers.

Who among us is not concerned with the future, obsessed with it, and frantically contemplating its events and fluctuations? The future is our destiny, whether we like it or not. It is our obsession and our generations and our children obsessed with urgent questions that we initiate daily, Buheji (2020a). We discuss it continuously and shared by intellectuals, politicians and decision-makers. So why should we look to the future? What is the goal of that?

Maintaining a future foresight culture helps in making decisions, look ahead to the future, makes communities and organisations face closer health and accuracy decisions. There is a saying shared by some interested in future studies saying, "If you want to know your past, look at your present situations. If you want to know your future, look at your present decisions." This mindset opens new horizons for everyone, whether at the international level, companies or organisations, anticipation makes us ahead of new technology and new job skills, and a different willingness to innovate and create, whether in industry, education or health.

Looking to the future reduces errors and reduces costs through future studies that address past mistakes and adjust the course of the present by presenting and analysing potential risks and working to make the desired future instead of the imposed future. Foresight of the future help us to deal with the acceleration of events, especially in the field of technology, dealing with globalisation and its risks and the clash of civilisations, and facing the risks of transcontinental companies, how can we deal with robots when they are part of our societies, how can the new generation deal with artificial intelligence technologies and the Internet of things and what impact does this have on education and values And morality.

Foresight is a good tool for early warning, through which we can draw possible scenarios and alternative plans, which makes their options for the leader to take what he sees and achieve the goals and vision of the organisation.

3.5 Future Foresight and Strategic Planning, 'Similarities or Differences'

Researchers, thinkers and planners often come to the mind that strategic planning and prospecting for the future are two different sides of one concept and that there are no differences between these two terms at the conceptual level as well as at the practical and planning level, but in reality, there is a vast difference and a great difference between the two concepts, the true practitioner of these two. The two concepts, future foresight and strategic planning, found to serve each other where each of the two concepts is indispensable of each other.

The most important differences between strategic planning and foresight for the future are reflected in this figure (1).

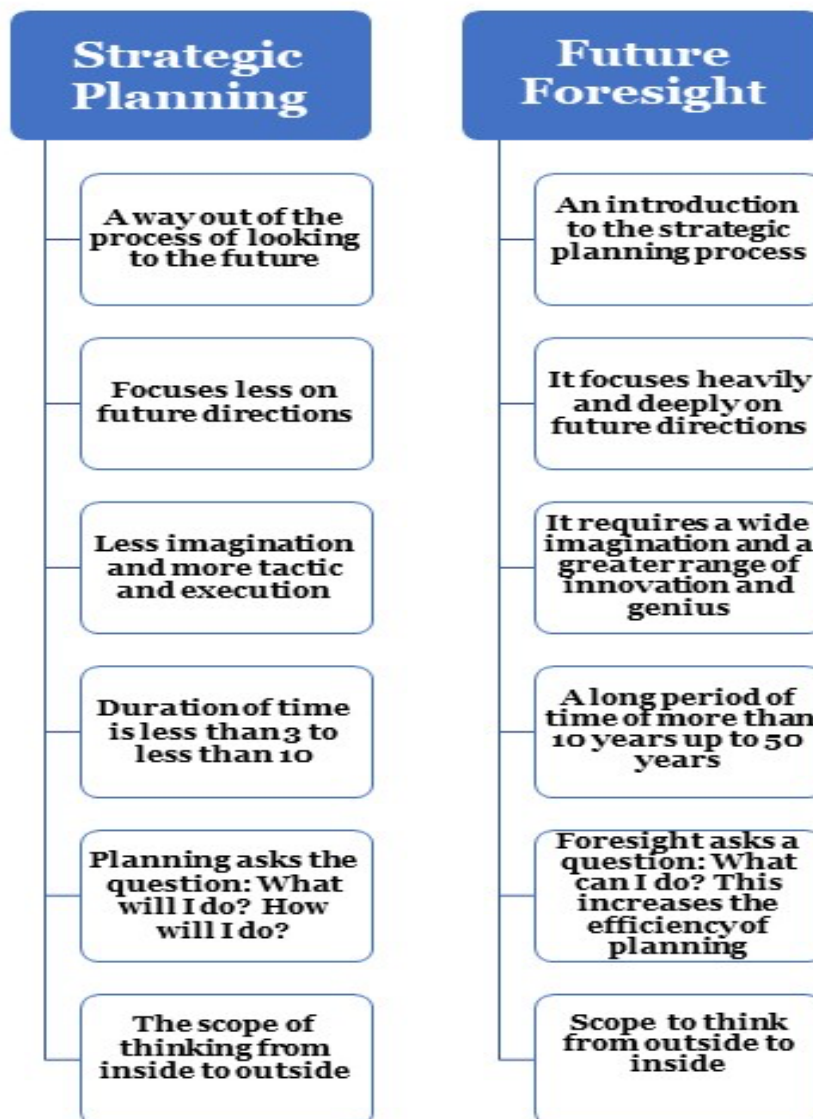


Figure (1): Comparison between Strategic Planning and Future Foresight

3.6 International Experiences in Future Foresight and Creating Legacy

3.6.1 Reviewing Inspirational Experience of the Impact of Future Foresight

There are inspirational experiences for looking ahead that have changed great events, whether internationally or on the economic level such as large companies and major economic entities, which we can review in this axis, and before that, we come across two important laws of change laws that some scholars have put in place that explain to us the role of looking ahead in Building science and knowledge paths.

Moore's Law, which was invented by one of the founders of Intel in 1965, where Gordon Moore observed that the number of transistors on the processor chip doubles every two years, while the price of the chip remains unchanged, and this change led to the integration of silicon into integrated circuits, which contributed to the revitalisation of the technological revolution around the world. This was the true indication of a greater knowledge multiplication and diversification of science, as well as lower costs. Moore's Law has led to a steady increase in the usefulness of digital electronics in every sector of the global economy as it accurately describes the defense force of technological and social change in the late 20th and early 21st century, and describes the nature of the relationship in the growing knowledge as an exponential rather than an abstract numerical relationship.

Feller's law of accelerating knowledge is a good example for future foresight. Feller notes that until 1900 AD, knowledge multiplied at a rate of once per century, but in 1982 it multiplied once every 18 months, which indicates a doubling of knowledge more terribly than Moore's Law. Feller says that knowledge required 1,500 years to multiply. From 1 to 1500 AD for one time only, in the sixteenth century AD where it became weak. And about 250 years later, knowledge doubled again, then 150 years later, it quadrupled until it doubled every 18 months. Currently, knowledge is expected to double every 12 hours!

3.6.2 Case Studies that show the Importance of Future Foresight

There are famous international experiences, and the absence of prospecting the future led to its great decline after its competitors for many years, and the prospect of some future economic and international experiences led to a great change dominated by history over generations, and we can mention from these experiences the following:

3.6.2.a Nokia Case

Nokia Company for mobile phones provided a unique global experience in the world of communications and occupied the throne of the economic market for its competitors for several years, it had 90 thousand employees from 120 countries in the



world and its profits reached 13 billion annually, the impact of which was not looking forward to the future and drowning in short-term strategies in a great decline in its sales, global share price, and consumer confidence have become at the bottom of the list in front of small companies that have emerged and prevailed today.

3.6.2.b Kodak Case

Kodak Photography Company was established in 1888 AD and remained one of the giant companies in the field of the photography industry, with a market value of 28 billion and employed 140 thousand employees, appeared in its factories the first digital camera and then missed the outlook for the future, so she left the scene in front of emerging companies that took the lead such as Sony and Nikon whose sales exceeded billions of dollars. How sad it is to come up with an idea and pick it out for others because of your failure and neglect. Al-Kaabi (2016).

There are many international experiences, such as the experience of the Asian tigers, as well as the state of Singapore, which is today one of the world's largest per capita incomes. In our Arab world, we find the UAE is one of the best countries that have explored the future and applied its methods, and it has become a global destination for tourism and a unique model in government excellence and institutional work.

4.0 Case Study – Transformations that Need Future Foresight

Curiosity as per Buheji (2020b) is very important for visualising the future. There are major transformations that could be visualised and which shape the future and make an impact and legacy. Edward Corniche presented in his famous book, "Exploring Methods of Exploring the Future", six major transformations that will change the face of the world and formulate a new future for generations, although these transformations are vital areas and determinants, and all studies say that they are fertile fields for change, but there are other areas that Corniche has not touched upon. When we look at the author presented by Watson (2011), we find that he mentioned that there are (200) global transformations that will affect the future of the world, and some of these future transformations will be reviewed in some detail in this paper as follows:

4.1 The First Transformation: The Technological Revolution

The technological revolution emerged after three graduated industrial revolutions that formed major turns in the life of mankind and changed many lifestyles. Today, the world is heading towards a new revolution that adopts technology in all details. The machine and the digitisation of the human being, where we will see robots doing many tasks, which is a basic function of human functions that no one could have



thought of performing other than human, in the United States of America the Vital software appears, which helps in managing meetings and provides services on the best investment channels and is nominated to managers and leaders. The best technology, the mechanism of work, and the rate of success in those investment channels, science, that is, we are facing the challenge of digitising the administration as all the tasks of the administration will be automated, which makes us ask an important and urgent question, what remains of the tasks undertaken by the manager? Management scientists see the answer to this question in light of the great technological transformation that there are two important functions of leaders that technology cannot perform until this first moment is to motivate work teams, and the second, and most importantly, to provide creative and creative ideas, which is what we call foreseeing the future. There are new trends accompanying this revolution, which is the disappearance of many professional jobs that people used to replace technology and to do many jobs in many fields such as health, education, media and security, which makes the world in front of a new challenge to confront unemployment and job opportunities for young men and women seeking work. Buheji and Ahmed (2020a).

In the midst of the technological revolution, there is the cyber threat and the wars of the fourth generation or the so-called asymmetric wars, which will change the balance of power and the mechanism of wars and the mechanism of dealing with them, such as guided missiles and drones, which are flying drones, Buheji (2020a). On the health level, we see serious diseases related to technology, such as network addiction. In Japan, a disease called (kokomori) emerged, which is a disease of human introversion, which is spread among young people and girls as a result of addiction to smart devices and technological games. We are facing great challenges and a different technological future in the world. Electronic domains as we will see, and the internet of things is what will make people completely melt in front of technology, which makes us face great spectrum of social and economic changes and challenges unless we know how to deal with the future.

4.2 The Second Transformation: Global Economic Growth

In view of the significant technological progress in all areas and aspects of life, this led to increased global economic growth as well as the emergence of new emerging global economies and the decline of the economies of other countries. In the era of the eighties, we saw a great rise for the Asian tiger countries and began to impose themselves strongly on the world economic map. This map is undoubtedly the subject of change with the solutions of new countries such as India, Brazil, Turkey and Saudi Arabia that entered the Club of Twenty as the largest Arab economy in the Middle East region. This future economic growth will make their new goods and transcontinental companies that do not recognise time and space limits, as we will see. Great new economic services and companies were rushing to create new opportunities and new



economic paths. The future foretells the prosperity of the so-called participatory economy, which has arisen and began to spread on a large scale globally as a result of the clash of the technological revolution, scarcity of resources and a turbulent increase in the population. Airbnb, which believes that the revenues of this economy will reach (335 billion dollars) annually, and the kingdom intends to establish a city of a dream called "NEOM" which its launch is related to the 2030 vision, which will create a new economic destination for the Arab region. Buheji and Ahmed (2020a).

There are fears accompanying this future global economic growth, which is the increase of the rich countries, especially the major industrialised countries such as the United States of America, France and Germany, in front of the increasing poverty in some developing countries, whether in the Arab region or Africa and some countries in Latin America, which leads to an imbalance Worldwide economic.

4.3 The Third Shift: An Improvement in Global Health

The third future transformation is motivated by the previous transformations, as technological progress and economic growth will inevitably lead to improved levels of health and higher levels of people's lives as a result of more food production and quality food, and given the amazing development in scientific research techniques and health innovations that research centers have in various parts of the earth,

The future is waving effective methods and preventive medications and early detection of diseases from birth, distinct medical devices, there is a device called the digital scanner tricorder device which enables to examine (54) vital signs in minutes and also gives a satisfactory and genetic history to humans. This health care will lead to high levels of human awareness of health risks, which is an indication of a large population explosion and high rates of life. During the past 200 years, the population in the world was 1 billion, and today the number reaches 7 billion people, which constitutes a major challenge for governments and overburden them with development and health care programs As well as the great deficit in facing the dilemma of unemployment, one of the future developments is the emergence of telemedicine where the doctor will be able to conduct his medical operations in a place and the patient in a place or another using a robot and artificial intelligence, the robot doctor Da Vinci can work operations remotely and in a timeless than the normal time This is equivalent to 30%, and this doctor shows supernatural abilities, as he is able to sew a grape seed into a small bottle whose opening does not exceed 3 cm. Technology has given services to humans, but it has robbed them of a lot of comforts, privacy, clarity of mind, and guided them by many diseases.



There are researches that say that we will see new diseases in exchange for the disappearance of diseases that were prevalent in the past, and the emergence of the so-called (science of sleep engineering) as a result of great practical pressures and heavy burdens. On workers and employees, which will become sleeplessness one of the social and health problems that people will suffer from. In addition to the emergence of home hospitals, which make a person not need to go to the hospital but rather perform all medical examinations from his position and meet the doctor through direct techniques without the need to attend the doctor's office inside the hospital.

4.4 Fourth Transformation: Great Mobility

One of the most important future transformations is the ease of movement, whether on the level of people and the ease of travel from one country to another across the world or the ease of transporting goods and goods and transcending national borders and sovereignty more than it is today. The ease of movement through modern high-speed aircraft and trains will open new horizons for the movement of people, which will revive tourism and increases the opportunities for education and hospitalisation. This future area will make tourism one of the most important economic tributaries globally, where many planners and future advisors see one of the tourism industries is one of the most important future industries and that 10% of future jobs globally will be in the tourism sector. The ease of movement between the countries of the world due to the great development in transportation means should not make us overlook and forget the dangers of these developments and transformations. The ease of movement will make countries face a new challenge of terrorism and the ease of its movement from one country to another and the transfer of cells of terrorism, extremism and violence from a temporal and spatial circumstance to another, which makes us in front of A picture and a new form of terrorism, and the ease of movement will bring with it the ease of transmitting infectious diseases from one country to another. Buheji and Ahmed (2020a).

In 2003, SARS disease appeared and moved significantly from one country to another as a result of the movement of travellers between countries and the spread of the disease through airports and means of transportation. It is not possible to overlook through this transformation the presence of social problems that may appear from the ease of movement, which is represented in the social and family rupture within the same family, which increases the possibility of high rates of divorce and abstention from marriage.

5.0 Conclusion



There are many major transformations that the future foresight is used for besides the earlier presented one. For example, would could see the environmental degradation and the so-called death of nature, the wars over water resources, as well as the environmental pollution and the climate changes, as the future foretells of identity problems, melting of cultures, and the role of thinkers and elites in the face of social media transformations and their influence. Likewise, we cannot talk about the future without talking about global transformations in the political security field. The world is witnessing great conflicts, sectarian rivalries, and intersecting interests between the East and West, which may foretell any wars or conflicts that may drag the whole world into an unimaginable consequence.

This paper shows that future foresight is an important tool that makes us more optimistic about the future because we have planned for it. If we have future foresight we established in the culture of the community and the organisation, we can create better or influence toward a better future. We can believe that the next will be better in spite of the challenges and despite the difficulties, just as the future requires us to work hard to improve that future and to have a real contribution to its course and events to be a future made by ourselves, because the future that you do not manufacture will inevitably be made by others with its options, visions and tools.

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