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LEGAL SUPPORT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL GENESIS IN POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Abstract. The purpose of the study was to generate legal support of the socio-economic development model genesis in post-industrial society. Fulfillment the research purpose requires solving several problems. Firstly, to determine the characteristics, components and directions of socio-economic development in post-industrial society. Secondly, to carry out a theoretical analysis of the basic concepts of socio-economic development transformation and to evaluate them. Furthermore, to determine the priority concept of transformation accordingly to the post-industrial development requirements. Thirdly, to develop the main directions of legal support for the formation of a model of socio-economic development of post-industrial society. Several environmental and economic crises, as well as the need to reconstruct the theoretical model of socio-economic development in post-industrial society, made the study relevant. Accordingly, the study intended to identify priority fields of legal support of socio-economic development model genesis. Based on the results of the evaluation of the basic concepts of socio-economic development transformation, the model of socio-economic development in post-industrial society was formed. Accordingly, the main directions of legal support of these processes were developed. The study provides a theoretical analysis of the basic concepts and components of the model of transformation of socio-economic development. An algorithm was developed and the evaluation of these concepts and components was performed, which allowed identifying the most optimal concept and relevant components. Based on this analysis, a socio-economic development model in a post-industrial society has been developed. The directions of legal support of the process of formation of such model were developed.

Keywords: post-industrial society, greening, de-growth, socio-economic development, human capital, Kendall's method, legal support.

JEL Classification F29, K19, K23, O11

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ПРАВОВЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПРОЦЕСУ ФОРМУВАННЯ МОДЕЛІ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ В ПОСТІНДУСТРІАЛЬНОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ

Анотація. Метою дослідження є розроблення основних напрямів правового забезпечення процесу формування моделі соціально-економічного розвитку в постіндустріальному суспільстві. Реалізація мети дослідження потребує вирішення кількох завдань. По-перше, визначити характерні особливості, складові елементи і напрями трансформації соціально-економічного розвитку в постіндустріальному суспільстві. По-друге, здійснити теоретичний аналіз основних концепцій трансформації суспільного розвитку і здійснити їхню оцінку з метою визначення пріоритетної концепції трансформації відповідно до вимог постіндустріального розвитку. По-третє, ґрунтуючись на результатах дослідження, розробити основні напрями правового забезпечення формування моделі соціально-економічного розвитку постіндустріального суспільства. Низка екологічних та економічних криз, а також необхідність перебудови теоретичної моделі соціально-економічного розвитку в постіндустріальному суспільстві актуалізує необхідність зазначеного дослідження. Відповідно, дослідження спрямоване на визначення пріоритетних напрямів правового забезпечення процесу формування моделі соціально-економічного розвитку. Ґрунтуючись на результатах оцінки основних концепцій трансформації соціально-економічного розвитку, була побудована модель соціально-економічного розвитку в постіндустріальному суспільстві. Відповідно було розроблено основні напрями правового забезпечення цього процесу. У дослідженні здійснено теоретичний аналіз основних концепцій і складових моделі трансформації соціально-економічного розвитку. Розроблено алгоритм та здійснено оцінку зазначених концепцій та складових, що дозволило ідентифікувати найбільш оптимальну концепцію та відповідні складові. На основі цього аналізу розроблено соціально-економічну модель розвитку в постіндустріальному суспільстві, напрями правового забезпечення процесу формування такої моделі.

Ключові слова: постіндустріальне суспільство, екологізація, анти зростання, соціальний розвиток, людський капітал, правове забезпечення, методика Кендалла.

Формул: 2; рис.: 3; табл.: 1; бібл.: 27.

Introduction. A distinctive feature of the XX century economy was the rapid pace of industrialization, which led to the depletion of natural resources, increasing pollution and, consequently, increasing the number of global environmental and social problems. The socio-economic development model provided for a significant increase in production and consumption because the postwar economy needed to fill a kind of vacuum in the consumer market. The production growth provoked a notable consumption of material goods, which led to the irreversibility of its further increase due to the law of increasing needs.

The modern economy is distinguished by intensive use of natural resources, significant depletion of their reserves, which, in turn, causes a crisis in the environment and a significant number of environmental problems. In turn, globalization makes these problems global. The main problem of the economic model of that time was that it didn't consider nature as a viable sphere of human existence and economy, because nature is a source of economic prosperity and growth, which gives energy and resources to the economic system and absorbs waste. The economic system was considered as a closed, separate system, independent of the environment. Such interpretation turned out to be wrong, as the capacity of the world's ecosystem is limited. K. Boulding's idea of comparing the existing economic model with the demanded economic model of the future, which is determined by the realities of the present, as «cowboy economy» and «spaceship economy» (Blewitt, 2015; Boulding, 1966) is obvious.

At the same time, a significant part of the world's population is below the poverty line, experiencing shortages in food and drinking water. There is a significant level of population stratification, social income stratification, expenditure, education, etc. It can be claimed that social injustice and tensions are rising. The ever-growing population and the law of growing population needs are the driving forces that stimulate the growth of production and consumption of various goods. However, modern society needs an immediate restructuring of the socio-economic development model. It is also worth agreeing with the researcher's statement that the principle of compensation according to the Pareto optimum does not always take place in the real economic system. This leads to the fact that external effects are not transformed into internal ones and represent an invisible burden for society in the future (Chang, 2014).

The growing number of global environmental, economic and social problems has required the development of a new way of managing and transforming socio-economic development into a new form.

There is an urgent need to form an economic model that takes into account human and environmental factors. According to scientists, we are starting a period of post-industrial development. This period is characterized by a decrease in material consumption and an increase in consumption of intangible goods and services (Bell, 1973; Badham, 1984). Accordingly, it is necessary to form a socio-economic development model in a post-industrial society. Current environmental, economic and social problems are so large-scale that to solve them they need a radical restructuring of the way of thinking, acting and behaving. We consider it an important element to identify the main areas of legal support socio-economic development model genesis in post-industrial society. The purpose of the study was to generate legal support of the socio-economic development model genesis in post-industrial society. Fulfillment of the research purpose requires solving several problems. Firstly, to determine the characteristics, components and directions of socio-economic development in post-industrial society. Secondly, to carry out a theoretical analysis of the basic concepts of socio-economic development transformation and to evaluate them. Furthermore, to determine the priority concept of transformation accordingly to the post-industrial development requirements. Thirdly, to develop the main directions of legal support of the socio-economic development model genesis in post-industrial society.

Methodology. The study uses several general scientific research methods to develop legal support of socio-economic development model genesis in post-industrial society. Using the method of induction, the main characteristics of post-industrial society were identified, applying the theoretical generalization and the method of synthesis, the main vectors and goals of the socio-economic development model in post-industrial society were formed. The next stage was the analysis of new concepts of transformation of socio-economic development following the requirements of post-industrial society. The method of deduction helped to form an algorithm for evaluating these concepts. Accordingly, an expert group was formed, with the help of Kendall's method, an analysis of the consistency of experts' opinions was carried out. Based on the analysis, the most optimal concept of transformation of socio-economic development following the requirements of post-industrial society was identified. Its constituent elements were established. Using the method of modeling and formalization, a theoretical model of socio-economic development in post-industrial society was formed. The final stage of the study was the

development using the method of systematic analysis of the main directions of legal support of the process of formation of this model.

Theoretical framework or Literature Review. The period of industrialization caused several crises and threats in the economic, social and ecological system. Accordingly, the scientific community has focused its efforts on studying the directions and forms of socio-economic development in the new, post-industrial society. The necessity to form a socio-economic development model following the new post-industrial society requirements was initiated by several scientists in the 20th century (Bell, 1973; Badham, 1984). Some scholars (Michael, 1979) considered the concept of industrial society dual, on the one hand as a technologically advanced society and prosperous service society, and on the other hand as a society, as an environmentally healthy society specialized in agriculture. Likewise, the influence of the informal economy on post-industrial society was investigated by the scientist (Gershuny, 1979). Research on the evolution of post-industrial society theory from utopia to applied development policy was made (Vogt, 2015). Some researchers have focused their attention on the theoretical foundations of modern industrial policy. Scholars concluded that several problems had arisen in the process of industrialization, considered modern approaches to the formation and implementation of industrial policy (Andreoni & Chang, 2019). An important area of research was the analysis of the interdependence and impact of information development on the formation of post-industrial society (Tsay, 1995). An important area of studying the socio-economic development model is sustainable development, which involves the development of three components: the economy, social sphere and environmental protection at a level that does not pose a threat to future generations. An important component of such models, according to research, is the formation of public consciousness through the introduction of appropriate educational concepts (Gormally, 2019). The research is also devoted to the study of the role of environmentally healthy economic development on the socio-economic development of modern society. Scientists pay special attention to the problems of forming the ecological consciousness of the population and popularizing «green» knowledge in education (Zhao, Jiang, & Wang, 2019). Furthermore, an important area of research on ways to solve the global problems of mankind is the search for a model of environmentally sound economic development, which involves the ideas of a green economy (Affolderbach, 2020). Also, a thorough analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the green economy and its impact on social development was conducted (Demiral & Demiral, 2021). In general, all scientists in their work play a significant role in shaping a new model of socio-economic development in education and human capital development as drivers of future progress (Friedman, York, Graetz, et al., 2020; Bianchi, P., Biggeri, M. & Ferrannini, A. 2021). Many scholars assign a leading role in the modern model of socio-economic development is sustainable human development as a crucial factor of nowadays and future generation development policy (Bianchi, P., Biggeri, M. & Ferrannini, 2021). The presence of a significant number of environmental problems has led to the concentration of scientists' attention on possible ways to solve them. Accordingly, scholars are inclined to introduce the concept of Degrowth to change the vector of social development and solve existing problems (Kallis, Paulson, D'Alisa, & Demaria, 2020 &). Moreover, considerable attention is paid to the study of ways to introduce the concept of Degrowth in the model of future socio-economic development (Demaria, Kallis, Bakker, 2019). An important component of the modern socio-economic development of the state is to ensure inclusiveness, in particular economic and social (Evenhuis, Leeb, Martin & Tyler, 2021). Researchers have also studied the impact of the practical implementation of inclusion policy on the country's development (Houston, Varnab & Docherty, 2021).

Despite the significant number of researches, some research gaps must be filled in. The construction of the socio-economic development model in post-industrial society and the development of the main directions of its legal support are required. The object is to develop legal support of socio-economic development model genesis.

Results and discussions. Post-industrial society is the objective reality of nowadays, it is the next stage of human development after the period of industrialization. Undoubtedly, post-industrial society has its characteristics. The specificity of the new form of social development is due to the need to counteract and neutralize the threats that have arisen as a result of too intense a

period of industrialization. Accordingly, the model of socio-economic development of such a society is a logical continuation of the evolutionary development of mankind. Features of post-industrial development were identified in the late 20th century as follows (Bell, 1973; Blewitt, 2015): the predominance of the share of the service-based economy over the manufacturing-based economy, this also applies to an increase in the number of employed people in the service sector than in the manufacturing sector; reducing the amount of manual labor and replacing it with intellectual labor; replacement of applied knowledge with theoretical knowledge; considerable attention is paid to moral and ethical aspects that take place in the introduction of new technologies and industries (environmental consequences, morale of workers, etc.); development of new scientific disciplines and spheres of scientific knowledge, development of Knowledge economy.

Accordingly, the model of socio-economic development has to cover these areas. The main problems caused by industrialization should be singled out. These problems can be represented by three groups: Exacerbation of environmental problems and depletion of natural resources, which threatens the further balanced development of the world community; Exacerbation of social problems and social tensions in society caused by the consumer mentality. People spend too much time at work, compensating for it by consuming material goods, while there is very little time for spiritual development; Prospects for economic development are extremely questionable. The reason for this is the limited resources, the so-called limits of growth (Meadowz, Randers & Meadows, 2004) and the crisis of consumerism ideas that do not stand the test of time.

After analyzing the main characteristics and problems, we conclude that the development of a post-industrial society is impossible without taking into account ecological dominance. Therefore, the main vectors of development in post-industrial society will be: social and spiritual development of man; development of the service-based economy; greening of social development (Gobela, 2019).

Thus, we can present the main goals of post-industrial development: support and development of the service-based economy; increase in the number of employees employed in the service sector; increasing the number of representatives of intellectual labor and social services; ensuring the process of transformation of knowledge into an estimated form of capital; raising the cultural and moral and ethical level of the population; formation of ecological consciousness of the population and environmentally healthy behavior; inclusive development of society; promoting the spiritual development of man, the reorientation of the consumer mentality to the consumption of intangible, spiritual goods and departure from material consumerism.

According to researchers of post-industrial society, the first countries to move to a new form of development will be the countries that were leaders in industrialization — the United States, Western Europe and Japan (Vogt, 2015). However, we consider it beneficial to study the features of ensuring new social development for other countries, as globalization and informatization will help to overcome developments gaps. Therefore, we believe that with the identification of the main components and directions of the legal support of the development model, the country has every chance to move to a post-industrial development model. The study aimed to find out the main components and directions of legal support of the socio-economic development model genesis for countries that were not leaders in industrialization, in particular for Ukraine.

Accordingly, the next stage of the study will be the identification of basic theoretical concepts for the transformation of social development in post-industrial society. To do this, we must take into account the main vectors and goals of development in post-industrial society.

Scientists have studied the environmentally healthy economic' development model (Hobela, Blaga, Leskiv, 2021). Taking into account these studies and adding another component — socio-economic, we will form the theoretical elements of the system of socio-economic development in post-industrial society *Fig 1*.

Modern approaches to ensuring socio-economic development are quite verified. Accordingly, it is necessary to assess and identify the most optimal concepts for the transformation of social development in the post-industrial world. To do this, we develop an algorithm for such analysis: 1. Carry out theoretical analysis and identify the main post-industrial socio-economic development elements. 2. To form groups of elements according to their feature and specificity, to choose a cluster for the formation of an expert group. 3. Develop control questions, form questionnaires to determine

the most optimal post-industrial socio-economics' development elements. 4. Select the appropriate specialists and form an expert group to conduct the survey. The lead specialists in the field of ecological economics, social development, public authorities, post-industrial development theorists, and practical specialists were selected to the group. 5. An important stage of analysis is to determine the degree of agreement of experts' opinions by calculating the concordance coefficient and assessing the validity of the survey results. If the opinions of the experts are inconsistent — return to stage 4. If the opinions of the experts are agreed, go to the next stage. 6. Survey of members of the expert group, collect results and carry out their primary processing. 7. Process the results of the analysis, structure them and draw appropriate conclusions.

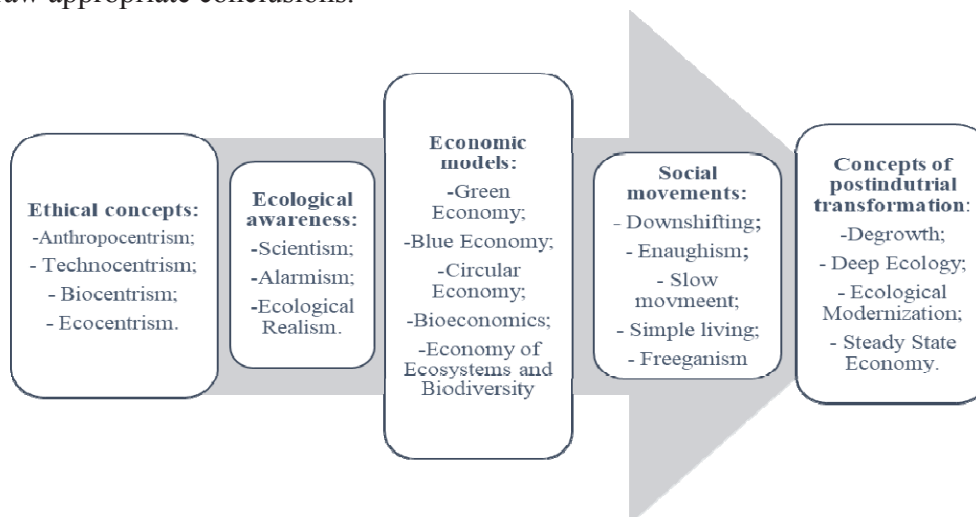


Fig. 1. The verification of post-industrial socio-economics' development elements

Source: own authorship.

After selecting the members of the expert group, the consistency of their opinion was assessed using the methodology. Kendall's method was used to form the expert group. The methodology involves assessing the consistency of experts' opinions in all areas, factors and parameters by calculating the concordance coefficient. The calculated concordance coefficient allows us to conclude the consistency of experts' opinions: values less than 0.5 — opinions are inconsistent and the results of the survey will not be relevant; values greater than 0.5 — opinions are consistent and survey results will be relevant.

That is, bringing this figure closer to 1.0 means a greater degree of agreement between experts, and vice versa. Accordingly, we present the results of the calculation of the concordance coefficient.

The concordance coefficient should be calculated by the formula:

$$W = \frac{12 \cdot \sum d^2}{m^2 (n^3 - n) - \sum_{e=1}^L t_e^3 - t^e}, \quad (1)$$

were W — concordance coefficient; S — the sum of the squares of the deviations; m — number of experts; n — number of parameters; L — number of ranks groups; t_e — number of ranks in the group.

$$d^2 = \sum_4^1 (S - S_{AVER})^2, \quad (2)$$

were d^2 — square deviation; S — the total rank of the object; S_{aver} — the average rank of the parameter.

Accordingly, to evaluate the coefficient the following indicators have to be calculated: S — the total rank of the parameter; d — deviation the sum of ranks from the average sum of ranks; d^2 — square deviation; $\sum d^2$ — the sum of the squares deviations.

The required data for the Concordance coefficient calculation were calculated and presented in Table.

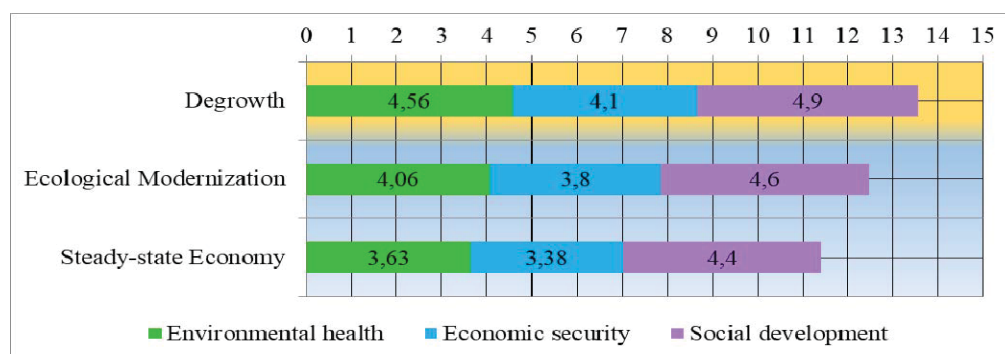
Table

The initial data for the Concordance coefficient calculation

Indicator	S	d	d^2
Parameter 1	71	-20	400
Parameter 2	62	-11	121
Parameter 3	44	7	49
Parameter 4	39	12	144
Parameter 5	37	14	196
$\sum d^2$		910	

Source: own authorship.

Substituting the original data of calculations in formula 1 we obtain the result of the concordance coefficient — 0.71. Accordingly, the obtained value exceeds the limit value of the concordance coefficient and certifies the validity of expert opinions. The questions designed to assess the concepts of post-industrial transformation are based on the following criteria: Environmental health; Economic security; Social development. The result of the analysis was the establishment of the most optimal concept of post-industrial transformation, which according to the established criteria gets the greatest result. The processed results of the analysis are presented on the graph, Fig. 2.

**Fig. 2. The Gant's diagram of the expert's analysis results**

Source: own authorship.

Accordingly, it is established that the most optimal concept of post-industrial transformation is the Degrowth concept. This concept received the highest score on three criteria. Thus, the Degrowth concept visualizes a purposeful process of economic and social transformation in order to harmonize social development. In essence, this is a concept that provides for a gradual reduction in overall consumption, which will reduce material production, reduce the level of anthropogenic pressure and create the necessary conditions for spiritual development. Representatives of this trend are deeply convinced that degrowth is the only way to preserve the natural environment and ensure the harmonious development of the world community. Accordingly, the results of the study suggest that this is a fundamental concept for post-industrial society. Achieving the main goals of the concept of anti-growth involves (Kallis, Paulson, D'Alisa, & Demaria, 2020): reduction of consumption due to the establishment of environmental restrictions on the use of resources, including energy; reduction of aggregate demand due to the transformation of public consciousness; dominance of eco-marketing ideas and reduction of commercial advertising of consumer goods; formation of self-sufficient local economic systems to reduce the volume of international trade, the number of TNCs and reduce the volume of transport.

The concept of Degrowth is based on theories of anti-consumerism, enaphism and social behavior, which is called downshifting. Downshifting implies that a person tries to find the optimal balance between work and leisure, reduce the stressful nature of modern life and move to a more moral, ethical and spiritual way of life, while reducing their needs and, consequently, total consumption. It is important to note that despite its decentralized nature, anti-growth requires top-down implementation measures (Cosme, Santos, & O'Neill, 2017). Based on the results of theoretical analysis and the results of empirical research the next stage is the formation of the socio-economic development model in post-industrial society. Such a model (Fig. 3) should take into

account the main theoretical provisions, goals and objectives of socio-economic development of post-industrial society and the main components.

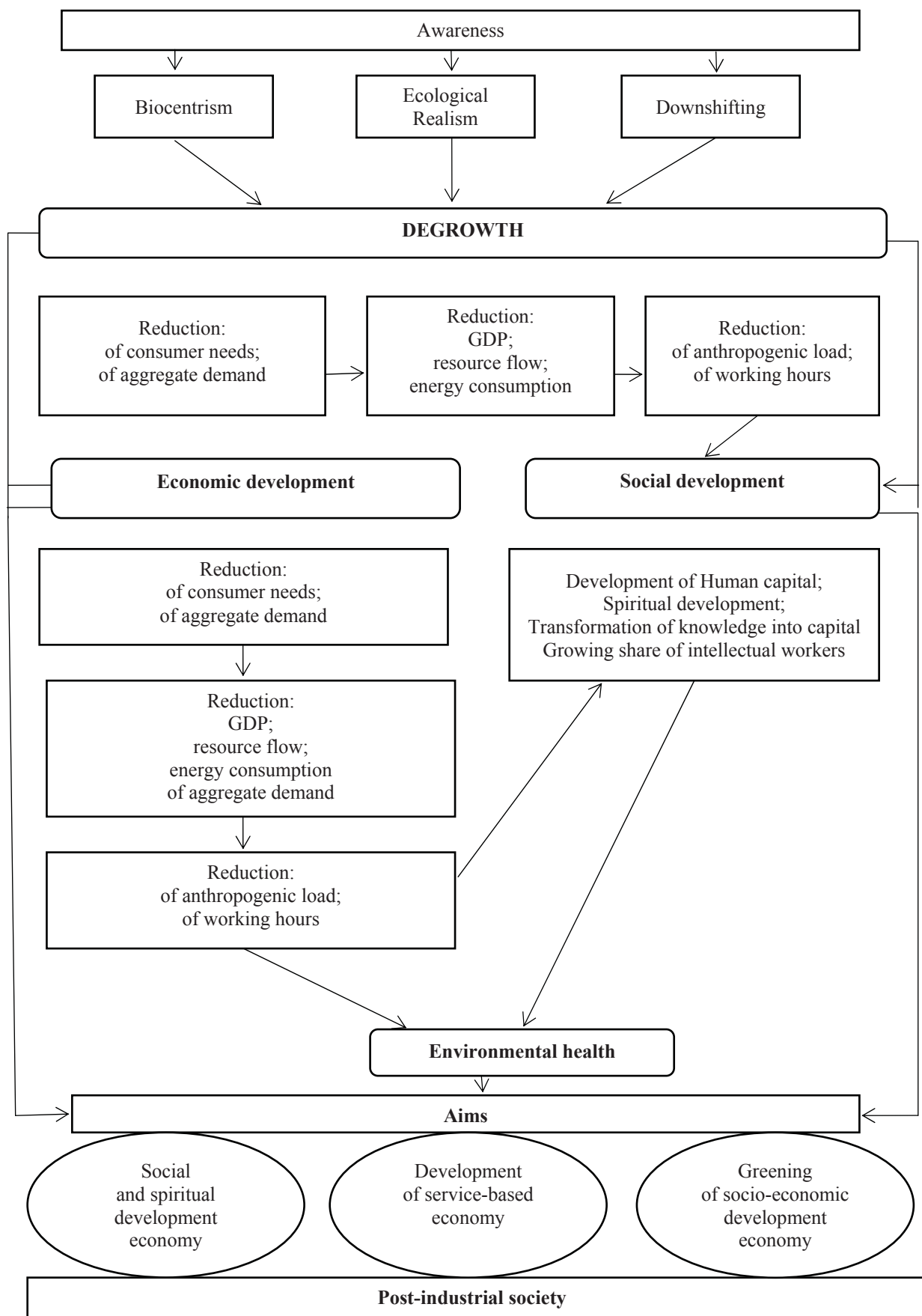


Fig. 3. Model of socio-economic development in post-industrial society

Source: own authorship.

The final stage of our study is to develop the main ways of legal support of the socio-economic development model in post-industrial society based on the results of the study. Accordingly, to ensure the formation of socio-economic development model genesis in post-industrial society, it is necessary to use the results of the analysis to develop the main directions of legal support of this process: Promoting the formation of local (regional) economic systems based on the principles of self-sufficiency; Changing the principle of interest-bearing lending (Shevchuk, Blikhar, Zabzaliuk, & Tataryn, 2020); Legal restriction of commercial advertising in public space, promotion of socio-ethical marketing and advertising; Legislative restriction of working hours, the introduction of norms on the creation of more flexible work schedules; Legislative regulation to increase the service life of equipment, technical means, devices and goods to reduce the level of their products and improve quality characteristics; Legislative restrictions on the excessive use of vehicles, residential and office premises that are not environmentally healthy, consume a lot of energy and are not energy efficient; Economic and legal regulation of the use and production of environmentally healthy vehicles; Limit production growth through the introduction of environmental restrictions and regulations, including quotas, auction trading for scarce resources and the use of preferential tax rates for environmentally healthy commodities.

To form a mechanism for legal provision of preferential lending to those types of business that contribute to the preservation of the environment, development of human capital and create a positive social effect.

Conclusions. The study highlights the importance of moving to a post-industrial development model to overcome several environmental and socio-economic problems. The main vectors of development of post-industrial society were determined: social and spiritual development of a human; development of the service-based economy; greening of social development. Based on this the main goals of post-industrial development were outlined: support and development of the service-based economy; increasing the number of employees employed in the service sector; increasing the number of representatives of intellectual labor and social services; ensuring the process of transformation of knowledge into an estimated form of capital; raising the cultural and moral and ethical level of the population; formation of ecological consciousness of the population and environmentally healthy behavior; inclusive development of society; promoting the spiritual development of man, the reorientation of the consumer mentality to the consumption of intangible, spiritual goods and departure from material consumerism. The analysis of the basic concepts and components of the socio-economic development model following the requirements of post-industrial development was conducted. An algorithm and methodology for evaluating identified concepts and components have been developed. This allowed us to evaluate them and identify the most optimal concept of transformation of socio-economic development — Degrowth. Relevant components were also established and a model of socio-economic development in a post-industrial society was constructed. Based on the results of the study, the main directions of legal support of socio-economic development model genesis in a post-industrial society were developed.

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