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Philosophical Analysis of Socio-Economic Forecasting of the Future

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Abstract--*In any society of active, creative activity of people planning and forecasting is inherent. By many researchers, it is established, "that with development of productive forces and industrial relations in a society its regularity amplifies". At each specific historical stage of economic development plans reflected the basic requirements of objective economic laws of society. Therefore, planning was and is a category that regulates the development of productive forces and production relations". In essence, the plan and forecast are similar elements, although the project is considered a more complex category, in the sense that the plan is a directive direction of development, while the results of the forecast depend on many random factors. Besides, making a plan is preceded by a situation analysis, a diagnosis and, finally, a forecast of the result. In this sense, the prognosis is part of the plan. Turning to history, you can trace the relationship between the accuracy of forecasting and time. Throughout history, problems related to the state structure and its management are at the center of economic activity. In addition to the natural economy, they also included the strict regulation of the state economy, which arose during the heyday of these states. In ancient China, Sumer and Egypt, the organization of the economy already presupposed the observance of the proportions between the sectors: agriculture and craft, as well as trade and strategic reserves. In ancient civilizations, the state took care of the construction of irrigation facilities, allowing to produce much more products than in the individual organization of the economy. "State regulation, as a growth of the planned beginning in society, was carried out with the use of price restrictions, monopolization of certain industries, by changing the level of taxation, through the sale of state stocks, etc.".*

Keywords--*forecasting, forecasting, economic development, regression models, economic methods, econometric models, financial modeling.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In many societies starting from deep antiquity a kind of super-task was put before history: based on the analysis of events of the past to make certain forecasts of the future, to use historical experience for optimization of various directions of human activity. It is possible to allocate such known directions of forecasting, as religious, utopian and philosophical-scientific. Religious comes from the Divine Providence, which determines the course of events. Utopia, as a rule, draws the desired picture of the future; societies of the future in utopias are deprived of contradictions and are extremely harmonious, which, as practice shows, is an ideal but unattainable state. The philosophical and scientific direction proceeds from the rational approach to the problems of social development. Historical knowledge plays a special role in this direction. It should be noted that there are three images of historical

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process: progressive, cyclical, regressive. The concepts of progress suggest that the present surpasses the past by certain criteria or parameters, while the future will surpass the present by the same parameters. Cyclical concepts assume that the same phenomena are repeated, and the vision of the future and the past depends on where we place the present. Changes have a fairly limited range and are repeated periodically in a certain sequence. The "regressive" concept reflects a pessimistic view of history: the present is inferior to the past in certain parameters, while the future will be inferior to the present in the same parameters. "Progressive" concepts began to prevail from the New Age when scientific forecasts replaced prophecy or guessing - a rationally justified prediction of the future state of any system: weather, economy, public opinion.

II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC:

Among modern predictive analytics, we can mention O. A. Arina, P. G. Deinichenko, M. G. Delyagina, A. M. Neklessa, S. N. Nekrasova, S. B. Pereslegin, V. S. Stepin, A. I. Utkin, and a number of other authors, which discuss the methodological basis for forecasting the historical process, possible alternative ways of development of modern civilization in general.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

During the research, the following general and philosophical methods were used: historical, objectivity, abstraction, concrete, systematic analysis, comparative analysis.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The end of the twentieth century was marked by a fundamental shift in the implementation of world history, which increasingly demonstrates the intention to realize cumulative social progress through evolutionary forms of transformation of modern societies - through their constant renewal through reform, that is, modernization.

This, of course, does not mean that the well-known idea of revolutions - the "locomotives of history" - can safely be taken to the Museum of Antiquities: for many countries and regions of the planet, it is still relevant. This only indicates a shift of emphasis, a change like the course of world history, where there are now formative (antagonistic) and civilizational ways of further progress. And the outcome of their confrontation depends on whether the path of permanent modernization of advanced, most economically developed societies becomes the dominant form of development for most countries and peoples of the world. Contemporary, contradictory and pluralistic social and historical practices have so far not provided a definite answer to this question. And the statement of this circumstance alone inevitably leads us to the discussion of philosophical questions of the modern historical process, outside of a qualified analysis of which the conceptual foundations of social forecasting remain unexamined, and its practical implementation in the form of specific forecasts is exceptionally inefficient. If only because abstracting from the philosophical problems of contemporary social development, without trying to identify and connect the leading trends (laws) of modernity into a coherent conceptual framework, the forecaster is forced to put the living historical process in a scroll through the bed of outdated theoretical schemes, dooming him to slide on a theoretically ill-conceived empiricism. To put it differently, philosophical and theoretical comprehension of the

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main tendencies and characteristic features of modern history movement is the first necessary step on the way of transition from the conceptual foundations of traditional (formed in the 60s) prognostication to the development of a new strategy of social forecasting [1].

The difficulty of this step is because the "closest story" is never completed; it always "lasts". And then there is never complete certainty that the features, trends and internal contradictions that are now observed will not be transformed or supplemented by new contradictions after time. The only thing that inspires optimism in this situation is the universality of the fundamental ontological characteristics of human history. And that's what we're going to address. Using the power of philosophical analysis, we will first try to identify the main contours of global changes in the development of the world-historical process and their impact on the general and specific features of modernization of our society, working with such categories as "megatrends", "social time", "futurological reality" and some other socio-philosophical and sociological categories [2].

As already noted, the central problem that requires a philosophical response is whether the permanent rapid modernization of the advanced countries of Europe, the United States and Japan will become the dominant form of development on a human scale. The economic and socio-political experience of South-East Asia and Latin America, the processes of renewal in Eastern Europe and reforms in the USSR give hope for a positive solution to this issue. But the future will definitely give the final answer to it. And now we can only state that having started in the most economically, scientifically and technically developed countries, the wave of modernization is gaining momentum, year after year "covering" more and more new areas of space of various societies. And in this capacity - as an intention of modern history - the modernization process is 'embedded' in the world-historical (international) and local-historical (regional and country) 'context' of the epoch, as if at the intersection of micro-, macro- and megatrends of development of the modern world, the totality of which has a decisive influence on the nature, scale, pace and specific-historical forms of its implementation. Of course, it is extremely difficult to reliably identify and take into account even the measure of action of all elements of this set (not to mention other significant factors). But within the limits of our social and philosophical analysis, which consciously limits itself to discovering not the social specificity but the essence of the case, empirical accuracy can (and must!) be neglected. This level of research is quite sufficient to theoretically articulate the expression of the fundamental, most general problems of social modernization, the emergence of which poses the task of social forecasting to develop new forms of "working with the future". But only under one condition - the truth of the initial preconditions for analysis. As is known, this truth is always relative. In this case, the assumption, according to which the most powerful countries of the West and the East in economic and scientific-technical respect embody the main line of development of human civilization and this "line" is stable enough, as the survival of mankind in the face of the coming ecological crisis is possible only on the basis of further scientific and technical progress, and the progress of science and technology inevitably leads to economic prosperity. Leading foreign specialists in the field of socio-economic and political global forecasting (D. Bell, Z. Bjezinski, G. Cann, J. Nasbit, A. Toffler, etc.), who connect the future of Western countries and all mankind with the overcoming of "industrialism" and joining the "post-industrial", "technotron" or "information" society, do just this way. We will say more about the legitimacy of using these prerequisites. And now, without entering into methodological polemics and without putting up labels, it is necessary to address not to paraphrases, but to the

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consequences arising from them - the very forecasts of mega-trends, the evolution of modern history, analyzing as necessary their methodological basis [3].

Among numerous works devoted to the future appearance of the Western world, one of the most famous is the trilogy of John Nasbit, one of the leading specialists in the field of socio-economic forecasting, who heads the firm "Nasbit Group", which advises major corporations such as IBM, General Motors, General Electric, AT and T, United Technologies, as well as the White House, and publishes Trend Report, a quarterly publication distributed by subscription at a price of 15,000. At a subscription price of $15,000 per year to leading companies [4].

Published in 1982, "Megatrends: Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives" became a national bestseller with a dispersed circulation of 6 million copies. Three years later, Nesbit and his wife, Patricia Eberdeen, published The Re-Enactment of the Corporation: Transforming Work and Campaigns for the New Information Society [5].

Another five years later, the couple published Megatrends 2000: Ten New Trends for the 1990s, which traces the main trends in the world's development during the last decade of the second millennium.5 Nesbit uses a method of content analysis in its works. For example, the first book is based on an analysis of more than 2 million articles by the local and national American press in 12 years. The author has watched how certain problems appear in the press, fill it up, and then disappear. According to Nesbit, this method allows the most accurate prediction of the contours of the future. It is impossible to give a more accurate prediction than an indication of development trends [6].

Any attempt at detailed quantitative predictions is doomed to remain paperwork. This is also confirmed by the attempts of forecasts made by the Club of Rome. These quantitative forecasts proved to be unsuccessful, although the marked mega trends were captured correctly.

J. Nasbit described ten mega-trends in ten consecutive chapters of his book.

From industrial society to information society. In an industrial society, capital is a strategic resource; and hundreds of years ago, many people may have known how to build, say, a steel factory, but few were able to get the money to do so. But, as D. Bell pointed out, in a new society, information is a strategic resource. It's not the only one, but it's important. With information, economic success is more likely than without it. "The new source of power is not money in the hands of a few, but information in many hands" .the author refers the beginning of information society to 1957, the time of launching the first artificial satellite, which opened the era of global communications. Bell called the new society post-industrial. "We always call an era or movement 'post' or 'neo' if we do not know how to call them," writes Nesbit [7]. In his opinion, Bell's idea was misinterpreted. It was not about the economics of services, but about the economics of information, because most of the workers in the service sector are engaged in its creation, processing and distribution.

From "power" technology to "high" technology and high co-tuning to technology. Whenever advanced technology is introduced into society, it is necessary to counteract the movements co-adjusted with it by the people managing it. Otherwise, its rejection will occur. The future of new technology depends on whether society learns "to

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maintain a balance between the material wonders of technology and human demands". The robotization and computerization of industry requires a workforce of appropriate skills. "We fall into the trap of thinking, or rather hoping that technology will solve all our problems" we are abandoning our responsibility to it... We are constantly waiting for a new magic pill that will allow us to eat all sorts of food and not get fat, burn all sorts of gasoline and not pollute the air, live in vain and not get cancer or heart disease. Ultimately, we hope that technology will free us from self-discipline and responsibility. But it has never been and will never be."[8].

From the national economy to the world economy. As the nations of the world move towards a global economy, a process of global redistribution of labor and production is taking place: Spain and Brazil are replacing Japan and Sweden in building ships; the United States is yielding its production of clothing, steel and automobiles to the Third World. In turn, as part of the redistribution process, all developed countries are in the process of deindustrialization. Today they are focusing on new industries - electronics, computer technology, cable and satellite television, biotechnology - only maintaining the level of traditional industrial sectors. Already in 90th, the electronic industry will produce more than in 80th automobile and steel foundry.

From short-term to long-term. Most globally active U.S. corporations, especially those associated with the advanced information economy and environmental issues, are beginning to build their economic policies from a long-term perspective.

From centralization to decentralization. Strong centralization, according to Nasbit, contradicts democracy. The trend towards decentralization is evident in all areas of society today: business, politics, culture. Americans are increasingly leaving big cities and settling in small towns and cities. The resettlement of people from large cities is facilitated by decentralization of the business itself, the creation of new businesses outside the large centers, a developed network of highways and a large fleet of private cars, the spread of a new lifestyle that combines and combines urban, suburban and rural styles.

From institutional to self-help. The collapse of trust in public institutions - government, corporations, medical institutions, schools, social policies - contributes to the trend towards self-help. Numerous crime-fighting groups, medical self-help, environmental protection, employment groups, etc. have emerged across the country. Currently, over 15 million Americans are members of 500,000 different self-help groups.

From representative to participatory democracy. According to Nasbit, representative democracy is already outmoded. Voters have become more confident in their ability to make decisions that determine the actions of institutions, including government and corporations. The traditional party system is no longer credible. Today's civic initiatives are characterized by concerns about completely new issues compared to previous years: environmental protection, human health, energy and nuclear issues, and foreign policy.

From hierarchy to network organization. "The failure of hierarchically organized authorities in solving public problems forced people to communicate - and this was the beginning of network structures". ...the author writes. The information society requires a different, non-hierarchical structure because the latter slows down and delays the flow of information. Centralized institutions must give way to decentralized, interconnected informal

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relations. Typical examples of network structure are the women's, environmental and anti-war movements. Although hierarchical governance structures are still in place today, belief in their effectiveness, according to Nesbit, has been exhausted [9].

In the final chapters of his book ("9. From North to South" and "10. From Alternatives to Diversity of Choices"), J. Nasbit justifies the view that diversity is one of the main indicators of civilization's progress, providing individuals with optimal opportunities for expression. The spread of new values will create unprecedented opportunities for choice of family form, lifestyle in general, food systems, consumer goods, etc. The same trend is manifest in art, religion and culture. At the end of the study, the author notes that the most difficult task for the coming years is to prepare people for work and life in the information society, the transition to new industries, new forms of relationships in work [10].

In the book "Re-inventing the Corporation: Transforming Work and Company for the New Information Society," American social and economic forecasting specialist John Nasbit and his wife Patricia Eberdeen see the titled process as key to transforming the world in which we live. Originally, they planned to write a voluminous work on the new face of business, family, workplace, arts, politics, education, but since they concluded that it would require thousands of pages of text, they had to look for a way out. Putting the corporation at the centre was a natural solution to the problem because innovations in other areas are associated with fundamental changes in the world of work [11].

The authors list and describe ten new forces, compared to those described in the "Mega Trends", which form the context in which the "reinvention of the corporation" takes place. Some of them are new aspects of the described mega-trends, while others represent new mega-trends or aspirations [12].

Among the new mega trends, they include:

(a) The emergence of a new labour force that is younger today;
(b) The increasing role of intuition and vision. The use of intuition is taught today, even in management schools. Leaders of today's renewing corporations rely heavily on their intuitive vision to bring about large-scale change;
(c) The mismatch between the learning system and the demands of the new information community;
(d) The growing importance of health issues as an expression of caring for the core resource, the human being.

The concluding trilogy, Mega Trends 2000: Ten New Directions for the 1990s, provides ten new candidates for the most important trends affecting our lives in the last decade of the second millennium. The authors point out that this book covers the situation outside the US - in Europe and the Pacific Rim - to a greater extent than the second. Today, a cumulative forecast for all developed countries is easier to obtain, due to the common information, service and electronics technology that unites these regions. However, as the authors stress, "the most impressive breakthroughs of the 21st century will occur not because of technology, but because of a broader understanding of what it means to be human"[13].

The global economic boom of the 1990s: "In a global economy, presidents, prime ministers and parliaments are becoming less and less important. Their main international task is to restructure political structures

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in order to promote the globalization of all economies". Western countries have found solutions to most of the problems warned about in their first reports to the Club of Rome. According to the most balanced forecasts, the possibilities for their further growth are not limited in any way: neither resources nor energy. Similar, though less impressive, trends have been observed in most developed and developing countries. Among other forces contributing to the globalization of the economy, the authors note the movement towards world free trade; the further spread of telecommunications; the consumer boom in Asia; reduced likelihood of war; increased attention to the environment; the development of democracy and free enterprise; the relative abundance of natural resources. Finally, the globalization of the economy is facilitated by the forthcoming opening of borders, the creation of a single monetary system and the removal of obstacles to trade within the European Community.

Renaissance in the arts. In the 90s, art will gradually replace sport as the main leisure time. It receives more and more financial support from the state, patrons of art, corporations, and becomes truly global through the media. Today in the world is happening what can be called a global synthesis of arts.

Global lifestyles and cultural nationalism. "As our lifestyles become more and more similar, the signs of the opposite trend - the struggle for the uniqueness of our culture, against uniformity, unification - become visible. Culture, food, clothing are becoming more and more international. The authors cite Catalonia in Spain and Quebec in Canada as examples of cultural nationalism. The emergence of global culture is closely connected with the spread of democracy and protection of human rights in the world.

Privatization of the "Welfare State". Between 1980 and 1988, over 40% of the British public sector was transformed into a free-enterprise sector. Privatisation of the economy in Western countries has been a notable trend in recent years. More than 100 countries, from Chile to Turkey, from Brazil to Bangladesh, have started this process, so, according to the authors, we can already talk about the global privatization process.

The heyday of the Pacific Ring. "Five centuries ago, the center of world trade moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Today it is moving to the Pacific. The cities of the Pacific Rim - Los Angeles, Sydney and Tokyo - are replacing the old cities of the Atlantic - New York, Paris and London". According to the authors, Japan's leadership will soon come to an end and the countries of the Eastern region - China and the four Tigers (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore) will become new leaders.

1990's: Women's decade in leadership. Over the past two decades, American women have taken up two thirds of a million new jobs created by the information economy. Today, 74% of all men work in the United States. But among women without children or with children over 18, 79% are employed. Sixty-nine percent of women with children under 18 and half with young children are employed. "If the prototype of the industrial working age was a man, then in the information age it was a woman".

The age of biology. Physics was a metaphor for the mechanistic, industrial era. It symbolized energy intensity, linearity, macroscopic, mechanistic, deterministic, external orientation. Biology as a metaphoric era implies information saturation, microscopic, inner orientation, adaptability, integrity. Today society is more and more like a biological organism with a developed network of information links than a mega-machine. Hopes for

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solving the food problem and progress in medicine are linked to the success of biotechnology. Genetic engineering has even more dazzling prospects.

A religious revival of the third millennium. The modern religious heyday was not foreseen 25 years ago. On the contrary, a decline in religious activity was predicted. One of the reasons for this boom is the symbolism of 2000, the beginning of the new millennium. Science and technology are powerless to give a satisfactory answer to the question about the meaning of life. This is the realm of literature, art, philosophy and spiritual quest. Against the background of a general increase in interest in spiritual phenomena, there is a decline in the popularity of traditional Christian teachings and an increase in interest in Eastern and "new religions". The slogan of the current religious revival is "spirituality - yes, organized religion - no". The "New Religions" are closely linked to the "New Age" movement, which brings together heterogeneous movements for human development.

The triumph of individuality. "As the world becomes more global, the paradoxical image of the human individual becomes more important and powerful" The motto of this "era of individuality" may be "New Age": "Think globally, act locally". But this is not a type of individualism, where "everyone for himself," but new ethics of high individual responsibility for everything that happens on the planet. "Individuals are looking for brotherhood in spirit, the one who avoids responsibility all too often hides in the collective". One of the signs of these processes is public diplomacy. The progress of democracy has made it increasingly difficult to monopolize information, and modern technical means make it possible to individualize the surrounding personal world.

The detailed presentation of J. Nasbit's trilogy is conditioned by the fact that he is among the most influential foreign futurologists, whose recommendations are used by the most influential political and business circles of the USA. Referring to the cycle of his works and the works of other professionals makes sense, first of all, because it allows us to look into the laboratory of futurological thought and find out how, using what methods, a well-known specialist selects megatrends of social development and forms a conceptual image of the future "information society"[14].

At first glance, the "logic" of his research implementation is not entirely clear. But on closer reading, it becomes obvious that it is nothing but a consistent transformation of the trend forecast into a theoretical project of the future - the concept of "information society". And this, in connection with the forecast and the project, is one of the advantages of J. Nasbit's works. Another thing is that the long-term trend forecast is inaccurate, that it is extremely dependent on the initially accepted by the forecaster social-philosophical and sociological concepts of world history, which contain a complex of basic ideas about the method, driving forces and forms of the historical process. But this significant side of the predictive study in the work of J. Nasbit remains unexploited.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The latter is characteristic not only for him but also for many other leading specialists in North American futurology. The concept of A. Toffler's "third wave", D. Bell's "post-industrial society", "technotron era" 3. Brzezinski and J. Nasbit's "information society" are united not only by the problematic assumption that the civilization way of development is unambiguously connected only with the progress of science and technology in

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the economically most developed countries. And this gives grounds for critics to accuse their authors of "socientism" and "technocratism", and not even the fact that many of the world global trends indicated by them are "built" by extrapolation (through the spread of the most common features of modern development of the United States and - to a lesser extent - European countries for the foreseeable future of all mankind), and, therefore, are not megatrends, because in many countries and regions of the planet they have not yet become dominant. And it may happen that, thanks to the resistance of the national and socio-cultural "environment", they will fade away, but most likely will deform. Therefore, if not all, at least some of them are better characterized as macro trends. What unites them is the non-translation of social and philosophical foundations, the underestimation of the significance of social processes, and, if I may say so, an alternative way of "working with the future". Indeed. Formation of the future society in the works of D. Bell, Z. Brzezinski, J. Nasbit and A. Toffler is presented as an alternative to industrialism. If in industrial society there is a "struggle with nature", "standardization", "centralization", orientation of an individual to production and consumption, the cult of money, "coercion to work" prevails, then, for example, the coming "third wave" of civilization, according to Toffler, is characterized by "cooperation with nature", "individualization", "decentralization", appearance of a "new personality" oriented to spiritual values and creativity.

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