

THE EVOLUTION OF THE WELFARE STATE AND GREENING OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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The article deals with the relevant problem of the formation and development of the welfare state focused on an ecological component of the socio-economic systems' progress. The basic approaches to the welfare state formation are analysed in economic, ecological, and welfare policies' points of view.

We discussed peculiarities of G. Esping-Andersen approach and his vision of three welfare regimes: liberal (an example of the USA), conservative (an example of Germany), and socio-democratic (an example of Nordic countries) models. Also, we analysed structural, political-economic, and ecological approaches to welfare state development.

In the article, we summarized key indicators of welfare state (social, economic, and ecological). We proposed new indicators of evaluation of the welfare state regimes (like Social Justice Index, Social Progress Index, Legatum Prosperity Index, Global AgeWatch Index, Good Country Index, etc.). The key

stages of the welfare state evolution are investigated from the beginning of its formation in 1880 and up to now. We argued that welfare state development can be divided into five periods:

- 1) "take-off" of embryonic welfare state (1880–1914);
- 2) welfare state expansion (1918–1950);
- 3) acceleration of the welfare state (1960–1975);
- 4) neoliberal restructuring of the welfare state (1975–2008);
- 5) welfare state after the financial crisis (2008 – up today).

The ecological component in welfare studies rises up in the beginning of the XXI century. We summarized and discussed the main instruments of ecological policy.

The conclusions about prospects for the welfare state development in the XXI century are formulated in the context of greening. They are based on innovative invests, ecological standards, and taxes.