MODELS OF MARKET ECONOMY (МОДЕЛІ РИНКОВОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ)

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У доповіді систематизуються та детально характеризуються сучасні моделі ринкової економіки. При цьому проведено чітку межу між «практичними», контрольованими системами, котрі проповідують соціальну рівність, та «автоматичними», з їх найбільшою цінністю— індивідуальною економічною незалежністю.

In developed countries, there are several models of market economy: free, socially oriented and state-controlled.

This market economy model has common and specific features. Common features include: the availability of various forms of ownership – private, collective, state, competition and promote its reproduction by the state. Specific features depend on historical, cultural, religious, and political characteristics of a country. Specificity of historical traditions and political philosophy of the United States, European countries and Japan reflected the organization of economic life in these countries. One of the main differences is the amount of expenditures of the central government.

In the European Union the share of government spending is much higher than the rate in the United States and Japan. This reflects the special relationship European countries to the system of social security as a way of limiting income inequality and maintains social stability. In Japan, the amount of state appropriations are much lower than most of satisfying social needs of the family. The United States government also provides social protection, however, and the family is in no hurry to take on this responsibility.

One consequence of the differences in approaches to social policy is differentiation in incomes. Percentage of people living in poverty in the U.S. is higher than in Europe and Japan, despite the fact that America is the richest country in the world. For most of the transition from industrial to post-industrial society, the criterion of market economy model efficiency is the degree of potential personality of favourable economic, social, environmental and psychological conditions for human existence.

The United Nations estimates the level of development of a special indicator that takes into account the level of income, health care and education.