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Objective Equilibrium Realism in Economy for Perfect Competition

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The present work of Revaz Lordkipanidze is prepared for students and wider readers, also providing some help to interested professionals. The work is a continuation of the researches under blessing of the Archimandrite Saba (Ghvtiso Shalikashvili) from Saint Church Qashveti.

According to specialization priorities (Economics, World Economy, International Economic Relations), Doctor of Economics Revaz Lordkianidze has successfully completed the course of Harvard University about US government reforms and continues research by courses of the Georgian Technical University.

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named after Economist A. Gunia
Objective Equilibrium Realism in Economy for Perfect Competition

We have been studying issues about new economic realism and perfect competition for quite a long time [1-23] and I know that even between two competitors (duopoly), if there is no sharp dominant among them, we can get perfect competition\(^1\).

These two competitors can be the private sector and the state, and in my opinion, their equal role in the economy cannot be ignored.

According to our calculations, with an objectively equilibrium balance between these essential components of the economy, we can get maximum efficiency in science, education, health care, culture, different industries.

The world is tired of the confrontation of capitalism with communism and, I think, our world wants a normal economy without polar isms.

Time will show, that both sectors of the economy have their advantages and in the future will have almost equal impact on progress.

For an example of cooperation between the state and the private sector, thanks to the American people, their businesses and personally their President Donald Trump for the phenomenal love of books and the support of science and computer technology, which is invaluable for global progress. But this cooperation has not yet been evaluated according to the economic theory.

The world is tired from the long-standing conflicts also and today there was a great hope of improving the economic relations of the largest countries. With scientific and technological ups, naturally, there is a growing need for qualified management. I have long been studying the really phenomenal experience of the American School of Management and now I conclude my some visions for the future about it.

I wrote, that in developed countries, the private sector is very strong and does not need help. Such a private sector can even solve some social problems through taxes and charitable

\(^1\) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertrand_competition
actions. Additional support to such a private sector can be justified only in extreme cases of the need to implement the keenly needful achievements of science, technology and medical innovations.

In developing countries, a weak private sector does not stand up to competition with strong foreign competitors and often becomes poorer and poorer and finds itself in a "evil circle" of poverty. In this case, the state should not be in the role of waiting - it is also a participant in the market and should subsidize the private sector or apply mechanisms of low-cost loans and maximal effective low tax and interest rates for attract investments.

Between rich and poor, mutually beneficial relationships are possible. Some in developed countries think that if they endlessly impoverish the poor, they themselves will be richer in the endless future. This is not true. The poverty of others burdens the rich and, in general, the states.

On the example of the macro leader, we have already expressed, and the new microeconomic leaders by of our new “Competitive Management” must have very good deep micro special skills for estimates of levels of competitiveness on the different sectored markets and also for active disorientations of “masked” monopolies by creation of international anti-monopoly police and cooperation with opened in new world internet progressive international organizations and others useful partners.

We don’t believe to some opponents, which think, that anti-monopoly actions always are not democratic and these actions make very many harms against free market. So we must say stop to other anti-criminal structures of all states. The masked dishonest monopolies as usually try to receive great incomes by high prices and criminal lies of consumers in quality.

Some people believe that state costs for ills, beggars and other public needs reduce economic efficiency and living standards in the country. By our calculations, however, it's not so. Conversely, after supports the market is very active and is given the incentive to produce, since, given for poor population money goes for the purchase of the primary products.

With presented from me the development of the methodology of the European Commission for the effectiveness of structural changes of the economy, we can separate the
influence of the structural factor in the overall increase in efficiency. So we can determine how efficiently we allocated budget funds to the priorities of state economic policy and how effective were a free competition and a mobility of resources from one branch to another.

To the last month and results of this year, I want to congratulate the distinguished reader on the Nativity of Christ and wish a lot of joy from and with our wonderful world of books.
References

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