

military district on research and development in the perspective directions of development of science and technology on the basis of realization of a continuous innovative cycle – from basic and applied researches to creation and sale of the knowledge-intensive products and services; promotion of new technologies developed in the HEI on the basis of commercialization of scientific knowledge, inventions in conditions of effective protection of rights to intellectual property objects, certification of knowledge-intensive products and transfer of these technologies to the economy and social sphere of the region and the country using new financial and economic mechanisms; creation of a system of quality management of educational, scientific and innovative activity in HEI on the basis of a single information space of institutions, which unites educational, scientific and innovative units of HEI. Innovative educational projects are characterized by interaction with the educational services market and the labour market. The educational services market and the labour market are specific. In particular, for the labour market, a trained specialist can be seen as the ultimate innovative product. This is what stands out as a separate key line of innovation development strategy. The second half of the 20th century for the sphere of education of all countries of the world passed under the sign of a material crisis and the search for ways to overcome it through permanent reform. As a result of the reforms undertaken, there is a main trend in the development of the sphere of education – the transition to market relations.

#### References

1. Хуторской А. В. Педагогическая инноватика. М., Академия, 2008. 256 с.
2. LaTefy Schoen, Lance D. Fusarelli Innovation, NCLB, and Fear Factor : The Challenge of Leading 21st Century Schools in an Era of Accountability. Educational Policy. – 2008. – Vol. 22. – P. 181–203.
3. Инновационная человек : Украина на пути европейской интеграции // Агора. – Выпуск 5–8). URL: <http://eidos.ru/journal/2005/0910-19.htm>.
4. Harold Silver Managing to Innovate in Higher Education. British Journal of Educational Studies. – 1999. – Vol. 47. – P. 145–156.
5. Дичкивская И. М. Инновационные педагогические технологии. – К., Академия. – 2004. – 352. с.

УДК 172.1

### IS FREEDOM ALWAYS GOOD ?!

**N. Surmanidze**

*PhD in Economics, Department of International Economics and History of Economic Doctrines,  
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (Georgia)*

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, changes were made in economic institutions that had been caused by the planned reforms carried out during this period. Reforms have generated the innovative institutions, one part of which turned out to be capable of developing with the option conceived from the very beginning. The second part was a bit like the original plan, and the third was doomed to a quick fail. That is why the reform theory, which has become so relevant after the Washington Consensus, had to become an essential part of the institutional economy.

**Key words:** Democracy; Economic Reform; Economic Institutions; Economic Order; Liberalism.

### ВСЕГДА ЛИ ПОЛЕЗНА СВОБОДА?!

**Н. Сурманидзе**

*Докторант экономических наук, факультет Международной экономики и истории экономических исследований Тбилисского государственного университета Иване Джавахишвили (Грузия)*

В 20 веке в экономических институтах произошли изменения, вызванные запланированными реформами, проведенными в этот период. Реформы породили инновационные институты, одна часть кото-

рых оказалась способной развиваться с тем вариантом, что было задумано с самого начала. Вторая часть была немного похожа на первоначальный план, а третья была обречена на быстрый провал. Вот почему теория реформ, которая стала настолько актуальной после Вашингтонского консенсуса, должна была стать неотъемлемой частью институциональной экономики.

**Ключевые слова:** демократия; экономическая реформа; экономические институты; экономический порядок; либерализм.

When the free countries faced the issue of choosing the most advantageous economic order for them, the advanced economies served as an example for them, as they were based on the principles of democracy and were in the ranks of the advanced free market economies. They also understood that capitalism promised globalization to economies in the future, and globalization would have been less tendentious for imperious economies. However, it is not reasonable to state categorically that democracy is the political order that can transfer a country to an advanced market economy. An example of this is the Four Asian Tigers (Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan), which have achieved a high level of capitalist development during the still undemocratic regime. Moreover, successful reforms did not prevent authoritarian regimes in Chile and Spain from reaching high levels of capitalism.

The same can be said of modern China, which, despite the communist regime, is a country with an advanced market economy. It follows therefore that effective economic reforms require a fundamental policy from the authorities, which is legitimate and less responsive to social or other stresses. When the government conducts economic reform, it needs the support of the population, and social difficulties make it less possible. In fact, the supporting point of the government is a strong middle class population. And if the population lives in poverty, it is difficult for the government to orient towards long-term goals, because it is afraid of losing power.

This situation constitutes a real threat to democracy, because the government is elected by people, and if these people are poor, it is not possible to make saving for investments and costs are increasing, which eventually leads to a budget deficit. That is why the government dependent on voters often cannot carry out effective reforms for the country's economy.

But it should also be noted that the charm of democracy lies in the fact that the government has an opposition, and political pluralism is also a powerful control tool. In such cases the authorities take even greater responsibility for mistakes, and the effectiveness of economic reforms determines the number of their voters. In order for the economic reforms to be successful and effective, a political order is not enough, but the apparatus carrying out reforms must be highly qualified.

In conclusion, we can say that liberalism does not solve all problems by itself, and there are several examples in practice when undemocratic authorities laid the foundation for an advanced economy.

### References

1. Bakhtadze, L. Actual Problems of the Theory and Practice of Transition Economies. – Kakulia, R. – Tbilisi, 2009.
2. Papava, V. Non-Traditional Economics. – Tbilisi, 2007.
3. Kharitonashvili, J. 2008. The evolution of protectionist economic doctrine. Tbilisi : Tbilisi University Press.
4. Aslund, A. 1998. Possible Future Directions for Economies in Transition in transforming Postcommunist Political Economies / Nelson, J., M., Tilly, C., Walker, L., eds. – Washington D. C. : National Academy Press.
5. Timm, C. 2013. Economic regulation and state interventions : Georgia's move from neoliberalism to state managed capitalism. PFH Forschungspapiere/Research Papers, PFH Private Hochschule Göttingen.