



The Prosperity of the Country's Economy

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Introduction

The 21st century is the age of information and technological advances. We've been part of the digital revolution for 30 years, and it's a turning point that's changing not just our economy. Society is developing and various global problems are emerging accordingly. Modern public issues are widespread throughout all continents, nations, and regions the issue of preventing nuclear war and establishing world peace, the peaceful development of international relations, social development, and economic growth, and the fight to end poverty, hunger, and unemployment, and issues with raw materials and food are just a few of the world's. Ecological issues include pollution of the air, water, and soil, a decline in the amount of forest cover, desertification, and soil erosion. Population issues, such as unchecked population expansion, global terrorism, drug trafficking, etc.

As indicated by the sharp rise in the number of international conferences, treaties, and accords devoted to these concerns in recent years, their resolution has become one of humanity's primary tasks in the age of globalization.

Once the American lawyer and politician Grover Cleveland said: "A government for the people must depend for its success on the intelligence, the morality, the justice, and the interest of the people themselves." With Grover Cleveland, I concur. Only by tailoring state governance to the needs of the populace will the nation be able to solve its many issues. Almost everyone recognizes the state as a public entity. Some thinkers regard the state as society's apex. Others view it as a charitable but ineffective organization for achieving civic objectives.

Implementing a just and wise policy is important to address many of the issues raised above. The first thing that I would have

to defend as the leader of the country is the territorial integrity and interests of my nation. I will make coordinate diplomatic ties between nations that are allies. When we talk about friendship, we mean loyalty and a permanent connection. It is necessary for countries that have positive diplomatic ties to support each other. Positive international relations often encourage successful trade policies between nations.

Description

I want to speak a little bit of Georgia. Georgian people are savvy and hospitable. The country is beautiful, the culture is diverse, the food is delicious, and also many Georgians are very friendly. Georgians are strongly guests, foreigners, visitors, and strangers—that is not always common in many other parts of the world. Georgia is the result of thousands of years of history, repression, struggle, independence, Soviet domination, Orthodox theology, Caucasian location, unique geography, flora, and fauna, and probably a whole host of other things I am forgetting.

A strong economy is necessary for the reconstruction of the country. Georgia has recently started to draw more tourists. As a result, I would first begin expanding the tourist industry. Since Georgia has a long history, we will encounter ancient historical sites that represent not only the history of the local population but also a significant portion of global history. I would start developing leisure places and repairing historic sites. In order to lower the rate of unemployment, it is crucial to employ as many people as possible. Opening jobs are required for this. The expansion of the economy will lead to the growth and prosperity of the nation. Development is a complex process with many different facets. A variety of studies seek to measure countries' levels of development according to different criteria.

Improvement in some of these indices or standards appears to be only distantly linked to increases in growth or average income. Jan Tinbergen coined a famous analytic rule which states that a separate independent tool is needed to achieve individual objectives. He showed in his work, for example, that the three policy objectives of full employment, price stability, and balance of payment equilibrium could not be achieved without the use of three specific instruments. As one reviewer noted, his theory of economic policy is "a standard tool in the economist's toolbox".

It is vital to adhere to specific standards and behave responsibly when driving in order to create a flourishing nation.

Quality of life: Which measures the extent to which countries provide for the social and environmental needs of their citizens.

Quality of education: Employing as many highly qualified people as possible in schools and universities. Quality education is the key to the progress of the country. These are going to be useful to define the quality of life in the country. In the end, these are the things that matter to a regular citizen in the country.

Doing business: Business involves integrating the production of various raw materials both domestically and internationally while taking export into consideration.

Reducing the degree of corruption requires a thorough investigation of all suspects who have been implicated in corruption or are actively engaged in it. The country has a serious corruption problem, and eliminating it would help the nation.

Adjacent nations' foreign diplomatic ties. Help when you need it most.

Entrepreneurship and innovation: An environment friendly to new enterprises and the commercialization of new ideas.

Democratic institutions: Transparent and accountable governing institutions that promote economic growth.

Governance: An honest and effective government that preserves order and encourages productive citizenship.

Health: The physical well-being of the populace.

Personal freedom: The degree to which individuals can choose the course of their lives.

Security: A safe environment in which people can pursue opportunity.

Social capital: Trustworthiness in relationships and strong communities.

This combination of factors reflects the view that while prosperity necessarily implies wealth, genuine prosperity is based on more than money alone for individual citizens and for individual countries. It also reflects an understanding that a growing economy is necessary, but not sufficient, for national prosperity and that without additional factors—such as accountable governments, healthy citizens, strong social capital, and respect for civil and political liberties—a nation cannot achieve sustainable.

I would also like to talk about the pandemic, which is widely discussed today. The Coronavirus pandemic is the global health crisis of our time. Since its appearance late last year, the virus has spread to all continents except Antarctica. According to the World Health Organization, about 25 million jobs have been lost. Unfortunately, this pandemic has made many families miserable. Some of them had a family member die, and some lost their jobs and still couldn't get back on their feet. The pandemic is not considered a problem of a single country, but a global problem, which is still raging today, although it is not as large scale as it was a year or two ago. Unfortunately, some states do not seriously consider this topic and do not care about the well-being of the population. First of all, it is necessary to provide financial assistance to those who lost the main breadwinner of their family during the pandemic. It should be a monthly pension and its maturity should be taken into account. During the pandemic, the Ministry of Health of the country should stand firmly. An appropriate commission should be formed to control the damage. With the pandemic, many service forms of employment were disrupted. Young people's jobs, from those in full-time work to those balancing education and work, and those who were unemployed were all at once out of work. All are receiving varying degrees of support throughout, but the future is uncertain. While many Governments champion their vaccine rollout, and rightly so, it is.

Conclusion

In the end, based on what I already discussed, I can only establish a rich state in this manner. I think that only by implementing a strong policy can a powerful, cohesive, and decent state be born.