

The Effects of Political Spectrum on Economic Outcomes

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Abstract

A political spectrum is a characterization of political positions, usually laid down in coordinate system. Various distinctive types of characterization are available.

We focus solely on communism-capitalism economic scale, as it can be easily visualized due to the existence in modern society.

In this thematic paper, we compare and contrast different economic system, the concept, stability, and equality.

Keywords

1 Introduction

An economic system is a model of an economy, including roles of government, decision-making activities and regulation of production, resources allocation, and distribution.

Various economic system can be visualized as a one-dimensional scale ranging from the left, pure communism to the right, pure free market capitalism.

2 Overview of Capitalism and Communism

In the left-right economic system, capitalism is deemed as the antipode of communism due to the contrasting of ideologies.

2.1 Pure Capitalism

Capitalism focused on the concept of private ownership, the capital as the means of production. Competitiveness of market is extreme and the government intervention is minimal.

2.2 Pure Communism

Communism centered on shared ownership as the means of production, distribution and exchange of products is based on need. Ideally, Society is classless, the concept of private property and money is eliminated.

Situated between capitalism and communism, are liberalism, centralism and socialism respectively.

3 Pure Capitalism

Pure capitalism is a theoretical economic system, in which, the market is extremely free and competitive, government intervention is non-existence and the market is fully regulated with market mechanism.

This system is deeply rooted by *Laissez-faire*, transliterated to *let do*, in this system, individual is believed to have a natural right to freedom, therefore, market should naturally be competitive. Due to this essence, prices of goods and services are fully determined by supply and demand, the market mechanism. Furthermore, government intervention should not be allowed, as capitalism believes that intervention can only lead to the decreased efficiency of self-regulated market mechanism.

Capitalism is profit-motived, private companies goal is to maximize profit. Thus, the investment of financial asset fueled economic's prosperity.

The only obligation of government are law-enforcement activities, national security to assist private companies.

3.1 Benefits

Pure capitalism benefits include rapid technological advancement due to competitive nature, products and services are constantly adapted to suit the people. Creativity can be freely expressed without restraint, caused by the bureaucratic system.

3.2 Drawback

In pure capitalism, due to the lack of government intervention, extreme wealth inequality, bourgeoisie system, and worker abuse can occur due to profit prioritization. Furthermore, monopoly can transpire due to amalgamation of businesses and acquisition of smaller companies. If monopoly happens, because of the lack

of competition and substitute good, this can lead to high monopoly profit margin.

4 Conclusion

References