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Abstract

The main geopolitical and regional phenomenon of the early 90s of the 20th century and the first two decades of the 21st century was the transition from the socialist system (socialism) to free market relations. The transition from socialism to free market relations (capitalism) in about 30 countries of the world was carried out in conditions of greater uncertainty, as a result of which several countries made this transition quite quickly and with

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small socio-economic costs, and some countries went through a rather difficult path, paying for it high economic and social cost. In these countries, the situation in the labor market was especially difficult, which was accompanied by a high degree of social vulnerability and poverty of the population. The article examines the experience of the Republic of Armenia in the transition from socialist to free market relations, the authors compare the growth rates of the two most important macroeconomic indicators of the long socialist period with the corresponding macroeconomic indicators of the period of independence of the republic.

Keywords: gross public product, national income, GDP, net national income, economic policy, absolute growth rate, average annual growth rate.

Introduction

The transition from the socialist economic system to the market system, as evidenced by the experience of the former socialist (communist) countries, significant economic, social, and political changes, and the "cost" associated with this transition can vary from both internal and external factors and circumstances. The starting point of the transition economy, the pace of the transition and society's readiness to ensure this transition, the collective will of the people to make political and legal decisions supporting it, the speed and intensity of implementing reforms for the transition to new relations, the methods and means of external support, etc., are important for this process.

This transition has some regularities, the main ones being:

- Economic disturbances. The transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy can lead to short-term economic disruptions. State enterprises need to be privatized or restructured, which may lead to job losses and low efficiency in the short term;

- New infrastructures and establishment of institutions. Building the necessary infrastructure and institutions to support a market economy, such as financial markets, legal frameworks, regulatory bodies, and protection of property rights, may require substantial investment;

- Social security networks. The introduction of social safety nets to vulnerable groups, such as the unemployed or people living in poverty, is necessary to mitigate the impact of the transition and social tensions and to ensure social stability during the transition period

- Education and training. Investment in education and training programs to equip the workforce with the skills needed for a market economy can be critical to long-term success, but may require upfront investment.

Overall, while the transition from socialism to market relations may entail significant costs and challenges, successful reforms can lead to long-term economic growth, increased economic efficiency, and improved living standards. The specific costs and benefits of transition will depend on the unique circumstances and choices of each country in the process.

Observing the new concept of the state, Nobel laureate in economics J. Tirole notes that the choice of socio-economic formation is not the choice between the state and the market, as both supporters of state intervention in the economy and its opponents often try to

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present. The state and the market are complementary to each other, not mutually exclusive. The market needs regulation, government, competition, and incentives.

The state no longer provides large-scale jobs in the public sector, as it was before, and is not engaged in the production of goods and services through state-owned enterprises. The state has been transformed, first of all, into a regulator, whose new role is to define the rules of the game, and the state's intervention is necessary to overcome market collapses, not to replace market forces. The state takes responsibility where the market is insufficient: the state ensures healthy competition, regulates the activities of monopolies, controls the financial system, defines responsibility for environmental protection, protects people from health threats and risks of accidents, ensures real equality of opportunities, redistributes income through taxation [1].

Specialists studying economic reforms based on the example of transitional economies (including the Republic of Armenia) note that the ideal model of the economic structure for solving various problems of the society provides for the use of levers of state regulation, which is carried out through several functions. Apart from the imperative of solving the primary economic problems of the state (legal provision, protection of competition, production of public goods, stabilization of the macroeconomic situation), the state today directly manages the shares considered state property or commercial organizations considered fully state property.

In all countries where a planned economy previously existed and which are currently proceeding with the construction of market relations, the selection of the regulatory toolkit is more complicated, as it is necessary to choose the most effective means for the given reality from the range of existing levers.

Economic levers are important tools in the implementation of economic policy in any country [2].

The study of the theoretical achievements of Soviet economics and its contribution to mainstream economics has been widely discussed by economists to understand the application of the laws and patterns of economics in various societies. D. Rodrik, in particular, notes that economic principles (adequate leverage, property rights, sound monetary system, non-deficit budget) are universally valid, but due to differences in the institutional environment of different countries, their impact on economic policy is different in different periods. Therefore, different policies implemented in different countries can be composed (combined) of the same set of economic principles. Here, the idea of the universal application of the principles of the basic teaching of economics and the idea that the types of policies applied can differ significantly according to countries and periods are very successfully substantiated. D. Rodrik emphasized how unacceptable it is, based on economic principles, to draw similar conclusions about economic policies without taking into account the institutional conditions and level of development of countries, which can decisively determine the success or failure of a specific policy.

One of the first areas of Soviet experience in economic analysis was growth statistics. In particular, both economists and the US government considered the officially published statistical data to be too high, which was the reason for a deeper study of the issue and

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recalculation of the growth indicators. That work was started by K. Clark and continued by A. Bergson and his students, among whom were also specialists of the US Central Intelligence Service. The main task of the researchers was to develop data on the evaluation of the economic growth of the USSR, which would be more reliable than those officially published. The results of this research made a significant contribution not only to the economic history of the USSR but also to the basic teaching of economics. In particular, it was revealed that when calculating economic growth rates, differences can be observed between the Paasche and Laspeyres indices.

In addition, researchers looked at the role of institutions in determining the rate of economic growth. Although foreign economists long ago studied the role of institutions in individual markets (monopoly) and on price formation and production volumes in those markets, the role of national institutions and their impact on macroeconomic growth rates were not emphasized. The work of A. Bergson and others, which emphasized the role of national institutions in ensuring growth rates, later became one of the most important parts of economic theory.

The study of such problems of Soviet economic policy as economic administration, economics of property rights, economics of the informal sector, and economics of "famine" also contributed to enriching the theory of modern economics with these solutions.

In general, Soviet economics was not only an anthropological study of developing economies, dealing with countries on the "periphery" of the world economic system, but these studies made a significant contribution to the theory of economics. Due to the study of the economies of the Soviet countries and based on the experience of transition economies, the debate about the universal applicability of economic laws developed. In particular, it was shown that in many cases (for example, in the case of indirect taxation, the rule of inverse elasticity) there are types of economically efficient policies that are acceptable to all. In other cases, the types of economically effective policies can vary dramatically across countries and over time, depending on the institutional environment [3].

Market relations are characterized as relations of a special type of economic organization when there are no intermediate managers, planners, or other administrative institutions between producers and consumers, which are called to regulate the activities of producers and consumers. The direct opposite of the market is the authoritarian system. It is applied between the producers and the consumers themselves, dictates its terms to them, and directs their activities with the help of administrative instructions and directives. These orders, in the form of centralized product release plans, directly concern producers, who in turn determine consumer behavior.

If in the conditions of the market economy, certain rules and regulations are established automatically, without "outside" intervention, then the authoritarian economy seeks to impose a strict order from above, thereby eliminating competition between producers and consumers. Although competition leads to some undesirable phenomena, it is nevertheless a sufficiently effective means of stimulation for increasing personal initiative, entrepreneurship, and public work productivity. In any case, the market economy based on competition has proven its advantages compared to alternative ways of organizing the public

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economy [4].

Currently, there are more than 200 states in the world, which differ from each other in many features. And in the panorama of these differences, those states, whose economies and state management systems were more effective, were more successful. Especially nowadays, in increasing the longevity of the state and the well-being of the population, when the globalization and economic integration of the world economy deepens and develops, more than ever, the role and importance of both individual states and their economic and political unions increases. In other words, the viability and efficiency of the modern state are based on the development and implementation of both short-term and strategic plans and policies of the country's economic policy [5].

Many new books have been and will be written on the state, its functions, and especially on economic policy [6,7,8,9,10].

Ricardo Hausmann, Director of the Center for International Development, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University: The article "Economic Development and the Accumulation of Know-how" states that economic development depends on the accumulation of knowledge. In the course of economic development, societies gain the ability to produce more and more complex goods. This means that the other side of the coin of individual specialization is the fact that production requires teamwork and cooperation between more and more people. Economic growth theory has long emphasized the importance of something called technical progress, but what it is and how it grows is not well understood. Technical progress is based on three separate aspects: tools, or embodied knowledge, recipes, or blueprints, or codified knowledge, and know-how, or "tacit" knowledge. Transferring "tacit" knowledge, or know-how, is more difficult and generally takes longer than transferring "objective" knowledge. Such know-how can only grow at the societal level with increasing specialization of individuals. Individuals have a limited capacity to acquire knowledge and skills because life is limited and learning takes time. As knowledge and know-how expand, each individual must have a smaller and smaller share of the total knowledge [11].

Tom Palmer, Deputy Director of the Cato Institute, "The Morality of Capitalism. In the foreword of the Armenian translation of the book "What Your Professors Won't Tell You About", he stated: "Like capitalism, socialism was based on motives, but instead of positive motives that motivate people to create value through peaceful cooperation, socialism's motives created a broken, inefficient, deficit-inharmonious, greedy, mutual-respect system that eventually collapsed".

Socialism failed to "provide space" for human creativity and voluntary cooperation. Free markets work because they are based on positive motivations that motivate people to create value not only for themselves, but also for consumers, workers, investors, suppliers, and society as a whole" [12].

Conflict Setting

The purpose of this article is to show the economic consequences of the transition from socialist relations to a free market economy and the quantitative characteristics of the policies implemented in the Republic of Armenia during that time. That problem was solved

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in 1994-2023 through the calculation of the economic growth (both absolute and average annual growth) realized by different RA governments during the period. That indicator was the basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the government's activities during the transition period.

Research Methodology

The professional terms used in the article have the following content, which were used and are used in the relevant periods. Thus, the gross social output is calculated as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption (when calculated at market prices). According to another calculation formula, gross public product is the sum of gross national product calculated at basic prices and net taxes on products (minus subsidies), as well as net taxes on imports (minus subsidies). Among the gross domestic product (GDP) estimation methods, the income calculation method was used, according to which the GDP consists of wages of employees, net taxes on products (minus subsidies), net taxes on imports (minus subsidies), gross profits, and gross revenues.

For the Soviet period, the index of produced national income was used. When calculating the indicators of economic growth of the third republic of Armenia, both the GDP and the net national income index were used, which is closer to the produced national income index. The relationship between these used indicators is as follows: the domestic product (gross, at market prices) is calculated as above and if to this amount of GDP is added the initial incomes received "from abroad" (including wages of workers, income from property) the initial incomes transferred "from abroad" (-), including wages for hired workers and income from property. As a result of the operation, the balance of initial incomes or the gross national income is obtained, from which if we subtract the consumption of fixed capital, we will get the net balance of initial incomes or the net national income. If we add to the latter the current transfers received "from abroad" and subtract the current transfers transferred "abroad", we will get the net national disposable income. Currently, the mentioned methodology is the basis of the system of national accounts.

Research Results

Regardless of the economic system of the society, the socioeconomic development of the country is characterized by the help of many indicators, in which an important place is allocated especially to the macroeconomic indicators. In turn, the main place among the macroeconomic indicators belongs to the indicators of economic growth assessment and calculation, because this indicator best characterizes both the socio-economic achievements of the society and the shortcomings and omissions in the economic policy. The main macroeconomic indicators characterizing the development progress in the socialist (Soviet) society were mainly two: the gross social product and the national income. The latter had two dimensions of measurement: produced and used. According to this the produced national income most accurately characterizes the economic potential of the given republic and the level of well-being of the population. The national income is the main indicator that was divided into consumption and accumulation funds, and the consumption fund was mainly

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used for the payment of the population's work and public consumption funds (free education, health care, organization of recreation, etc.). In other words, the consumption fund was used for increasing the welfare and living standards of the population, and the accumulation fund was mainly used for the expansion of production, modernization, and increase of fixed capital as well as working capital. It is also important to note that both gross social output and national income indicators were used not only to characterize and evaluate economic growth but also to define the effectiveness of that development. If the gross social result included not only the size of the national income but also the depreciation of the main funds, then the national income indicator more objectively characterized the funds allocated to the population for socio-economic development and their size. From this point of view, it is extremely important that both in the short term and even in the long term, the indicators of the growth and increase of the national income have a progressive growth and increase rate about the growth and indicators of the gross social output. Such a requirement concerning the mentioned macroeconomic indicators characterizes that the expenses realized within the state are used more efficiently.

The data given in Tab.1 characterize the growth rates of the gross public product and national income of the ASSR in 1965-1980, at comparable prices.

It follows from the data in Table 1 that in 1965-1980 The gross public product and the produced national income of ASSR had high rates of both growth and surplus. Thus, in 1980, compared to 1965, the growth rate of the gross social product was 317.6%, and that of the produced national income was 328.2% (the progressive growth rate of the produced national income compared to the gross social product was 1.03 which means that the unit expenditure in the economy provided an increase of 1.03 units of national income). 1965-1980 The growth rate of the gross public product of ASSR was 317.6% or 21.2% on average per year, and the produced national income was 328.2%, and 21.9%, respectively. In the mentioned period (1965-1980), the increase of the gross social output was 217.6% or the average annual increase was 14.5%, and the national income was 228.2%, and 15.2% respectively. The indicated indicators are not only impressive in the sense of their magnitudes but also seem insurmountable in comparison with the indicators of the current period, which proves the existence of the economic potential and huge capacities of the production base of Soviet Armenia, as well as the high efficiency of the formation of those opportunities and the management of their use.

Whatever made possible the country's opportunities for economic growth and raising the standard of living of the population.

It should be noted that if in 1970, compared to 1965, the growth rate of the gross public product of the ASSR was 161.7%, and that of the produced national income was 157.8%, then these indicators in 1975 compared to 1970 are 228.1% and 229.9%, respectively, and in 1980 compared to 1975, 139.1% and 142.6%, respectively.

To have a more complete understanding of the socio-economic situation of the country, it is also important to study the indicators of average annual growth of macroeconomic indicators. It should be noted that according to the data in Table 1, the average annual increase of the gross social output in 1980 compared to 1965 was 14.5%, the

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produced national income was 15.2%, compared to 1970, in 1980 respectively 9.7%, 10.8%, in 1980 compared to 1975, respectively 7.8%, 8.5%, then in 1976-1980 respectively: 6.8% and 7.6%. Although it is obvious that according to the chronological order, the indicators of the average annual increase of both the gross social output and the produced national income tend to decrease, they continued to remain high thereby ensuring the high growth and increase rates of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Armenia.

Table 1

**Growth rates of gross public product and national income
of ASSR 1965-1980, at comparable prices [13]**

Years	Gross public product	National income (produced)
with percentages relative to 1965		
1965	100	100
1970	161.7	157.8
1975	228.4	229.9
1976	244.8	247.1
1977	261.7	264.9
1978	281.1	289.3
1979	299.1	309.6
1980	317.6	328.2
with percentages relative to 1970		
1970	100	100
1975	141.3	145.7
1976	151.4	156.6
1977	161.9	167.8
1978	173.9	183.2
1979	185.1	196.0
1980	196.6	207.8
with percentages relative to 1975		
1975	100	100
1976	107.2	107.5
1977	114.6	115.2
1978	123.1	125.7
1979	131.0	134.5
1980	139.1	142.6
with percentages over the previous year		
1976	107.2	107.5
1977	106.9	107.2
1978	107.4	109.2
1979	106.4	107.0
1980	106.2	106.0

For comparison, Tab. 2 shows the growth rates of the gross domestic product and net national income of the Republic of Armenia in 2008-2022, at current prices.

From the data in Tab. 2, it follows that in 2022, compared to 2008, the GDP growth index (calculated in Armenian drams) was 238.3%, 167.3% in US dollars, and the net national income (2008-2021) 176.9% and 113.6%, respectively. The rate of progressive growth of net national income about GDP in 2008-2021. was calculated in AMD 0.90 and expressed in USD 0.95, respectively. From this, it becomes clear that one of the most important patterns of the development of the economy of the Republic of Armenia, the progressive coefficient of

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the growth rate of the net national income has been violated by the growth rate of the GDP, which is a significant loss compared to the corresponding indicators of Soviet Armenia. This proves that both the economic potential of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the opportunities to raise the standard of living of the population have become smaller and the economy has been managed worse. As a result of all this, the effectiveness of the socio-economic development of the republic has noticeably deteriorated.

Table 2

Growth rates of gross domestic product and net national income of the Republic of Armenia in 2008-2022, at current prices [14,15,16]

Years	Gross domestic product		Net national income (produced)		AMD/USD exchange rate
	with percentages compared to 2008				
	million AMD	million US dollars	million AMD	million US dollars	
2008	100	100	100	100	100
2013	127.7	95.4	127.5	136.4	133.9
2018	168.6	106.8	159.9	174.2	157.9
2019	183.4	116.8	173.8	189.7	157.0
2020	173.2	108.4	158.3	172.9	159.8
2021	195.9	119.0	176.9	113.6	164.6
2022	238.3	167.3	-	-	142.4
	with percentages compared to 2013				
2008	100	100	100	100	100
2013	127.7	95.4	127.5	136.4	133.9
2018	132.1	106.8	125.5	127.7	117.9
2019	108.7	122.5	136.3	139.1	117.3
2020	94.5	113.7	124.2	126.7	119.4
2021	113.1	124.8	111.7	65.7	123.0
2022	121.6	175.5	-	-	106.4
	with percentages compared to 2018				
2018	100	100	100	100	100
2019	82.3	114.6	108.7	108.9	99.5
2020	71.5	106.4	99.0	99.2	101.2
2021	85.6	116.8	89.1	51.4	104.3
2022	92.1	164.3			90.2
	in percentages compared to the previous year				
2018	108.13	108.08	106.5	173.1	100.06
2019	108.75	109.32	108.7	108.9	99.47
2020	94.48	92.83	91.1	91.1	101.78
2021	121.59	109.78	111.7	65.7	103.02

Note: Tables 2, 3, and Figure 1 were compiled and calculated by the authors.

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Note that in 2008-2021 The average annual GDP growth rate was 6.9% expressed in AMD, and 1.4% in dollars, and the national income was 5.5% and 2.6%, respectively.

If we were to compare the gross social output and GDP of Soviet Socialist Armenia and the Republic of Armenia, as well as the corresponding indicators of the correspondingly produced national income and net national income in the long-term segments, the picture is as follows: 14.5%, 15.2% for the ASSR, and 6.9%, 5.5% for the RA, in other words, the average annual increase of the GDP in the Republic of Armenia is the average of the gross social output of the indicator of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia 2.10 and 2.76 times the annual rate. The study of the objective and subjective reasons for the low efficiency of economic management should become the subject of interest not only of economists but also of political scientists, as well as people with other professions. It is especially necessary to understand the shortcomings and mistakes that were made during socio-economic development, to eliminate them and not to make new mistakes.

Table 3

The main periods of the economic history of the Republic of Armenia in chronological order (according to the current governments) 1994-2022

Stages of economic policy according to chronology	Periods	Absolute GDP growth per capita over the entire period, %		Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita during the period, %	
		million AMD	million USD	million AMD	million USD
12.02.1993-04.11.1996	1994-1996	260.1	158.9	86.7	52.9
01.03.1998-30.05.1999 01.03.1997-28.02.1998 01.11.1996-28.02.1997	1997-1999	23.2	12.8	7.7	4.3
01.06.1999-27.10.1999 01.11.1999-30.04.2000	1999-2000	4.7	3.9	2.4	1.9
12.05.2000-25.03.2007	2000-2006	157.5	234.2	22.5	33.5
04.04.2007-09.04.2008	2007	18.4	43.9	18.4	43.9
09.04.2008-12.04.2014	2008-2013	36.6	2.1	6.1	0.3
13.04.2014-08.09.2016	2014-2016	5.7	-8.5	1.9	-2.8
13.09.2016-17.04.2018	2017-2018	8.5	8.5	2.8	2.8
08.05.2018	2018-2022	41.3	56.6	8.3	11.3

According to Article 146 (Status and Functions of the Government) of the RA Constitution: "The government is the highest body of the executive power. The government develops and implements the internal and external policies of the state based on its plan. The government carries out the general management of the bodies of the state administration system. The powers of the government are defined by the Constitution and laws. All the issues related to the executive power, which are not reserved for the state administration or other local self-government bodies, are under the jurisdiction of the government" [15].

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According to Article 147 (Composition and Structure of the Government) of the RA Constitution: "The government consists of the prime minister, deputy prime ministers and ministers. The list of ministries and the procedure of the Government's activities are defined by the law on the Government's proposal. The number of deputy prime ministers cannot exceed three, and the number of ministers - eighteen".

The main periods of the economic policy of the Republic of Armenia in chronological order from 1994-2022 are presented in Tab. 3, and in Fig. 1 the main periods of the economic history of the Republic of Armenia are presented in chronological order in AMD from 1994-2022.
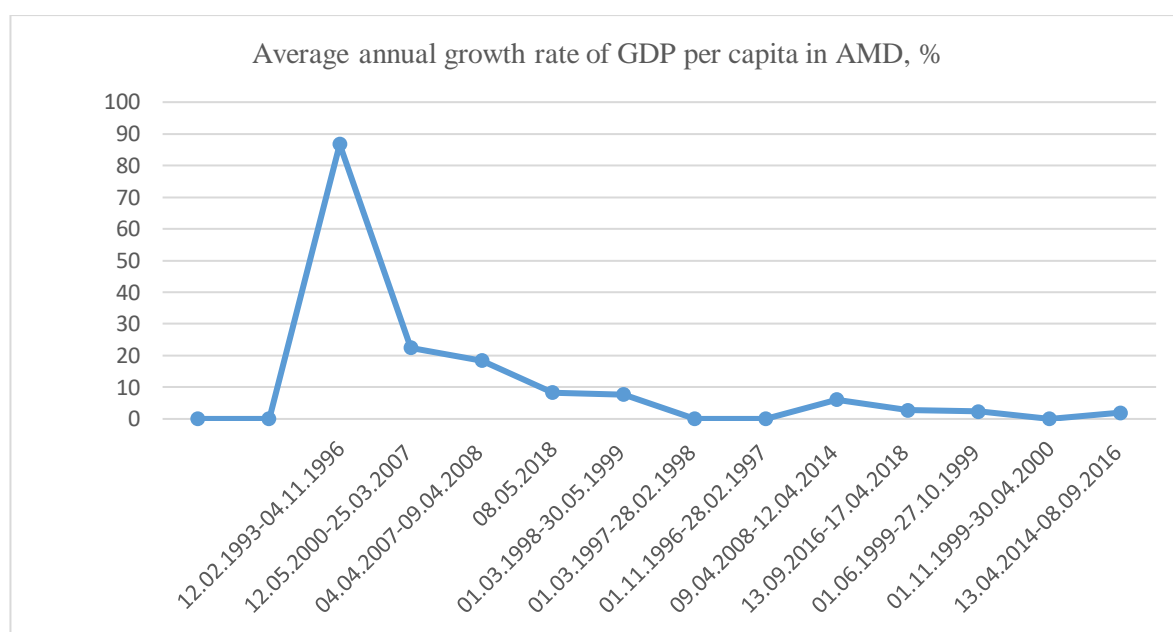

Fig. 1 The main periods of the economic history of the Republic of Armenia in decreasing order of the average annual growth rate of the GDP according to the AMD (according to the current governments) 1994-2022

It follows from the data in Tab. 1 that in 1994-2022 during the period, the absolute increase of the GDP per capita of the population during the entire period of the given government expressed in AMD was the highest in 1994-1996: 260.1%, the second place was recorded in 2000-2006: 157.5%, and 3rd place: 2018-2022: 41.3%.

Fig. 1 shows the main periods of the economic history of the Republic of Armenia in descending order of the average annual increase in GDP according to the AMD, in % from 1994-2022.

Conclusion

The transition from socialism to free market relations (capitalism) was carried out in each country with the presence of complex and difficult socio-economic and political conditions and circumstances. Accordingly, during that transition, the price of the transition was not evaluated and taken into account until the end, which led to the delay of the transition

period and the increase of uncertainty regarding the transition period. The criteria and deadlines for the end of that transition are also not clear, which leads to social tension and dissatisfaction in those countries, it is also obvious that the sign of the end of that transition in each country can be the higher values of the main macro-economic and living standard indicators of the population than they were at the end of the socialist society.

The transition of market relations in the Republic of Armenia was carried out in difficult and contradictory conditions, which was due to various types of force majeure circumstances (Karabakh 1st, 2nd wars, COVID-19, etc.). Accordingly, different governments have implemented this transition with different speeds and success. The success of that transition was evaluated and calculated by the absolute growth rate of economic growth and the average annual growth rate, which is how the success and speed of evaluating the activities of the RA governments in the period 1994-2022 was evaluated.

The RA government should clarify the transition to free market relations and its completion and propose more concrete steps and socio-economic policy scenarios to complete the transition successfully and without socio-economic upheavals.

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ԱՆՑՈՒՄԸ ՍՈՑԻԱԼԻԶՄԻՑ ՇՈՒԿԱՅԱԿԱՆ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒԹՅԱՆ. ՏՆՏԵՍԱԿԱՆ ՀԵՏԵՎԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ ԳՆԱՀԱՏՈՒՄԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՈՒՄ

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[3]*Քաղաքագիտական, իրավագիտական, տնտեսագիտական հետազոտությունների և կանխատեսումների ՀԿ*

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XX-րդ դարի 90-ական թվականների սկզբից և 21-րդ դարի առաջին և երկրորդ տասնամյակում շարունակվող աշխարհա-քաղաքական և տարածաշրջանային երևույթներից հիմնականը եղել է անցումը սոցիալիստական համակարգից (համայնավարությունից) ազատ շուկայական հարաբերությունների: Սոցիալիզմից ազատ շուկայական հարաբերությունների (կապիտալիզմի) անցումը աշխարհի շուրջ 30 երկրներում իրականացվեց ավելի շատ անորոշությունների պայմաններում, ինչի հետևանքով մի շարք երկրներ այդ անցումը իրականացրեցին բավականին արագ և սոցիալ-տնտեսական ցածր ծախսերով, իսկ առանձին երկրներ այդ անցումը իրականացրին բավականին բարդ ճանապարհով՝ ինչպես տնտեսական, այնպես էլ սոցիալական բարձր գին վճարելով: Այդ երկրներում հատկապես ծանր էր վիճակը բնակչության զբաղվածության շուկայում, որն ուղեկցվում էր սոցիալական անապահովության և աղքատ բնակչության բարձր տեսակարար կշռով: Հոդվածում քննարկվում է սոցիալիստական հարաբերություններից ազատ շուկայական հարաբերությունների անցման Հայաստանի Հանրապետության փորձը՝ համադրելով սոցիալիստական երկրարտն ժամանակահատվածի մակրոտնտեսական երկու կարևորագույն ցուցանիշների աճի տեմպերը հանրապետության համապատասխան ժամանակաշրջանի մակրոտնտեսական ցուցանիշների հետ:

Բանալի բառեր. համախառն հասարակական արդյունք, ազգային եկամուտ, ՀՆԱ, զուտ ազգային եկամուտ, տնտեսական քաղաքականություն, բացարձակ աճի տեմպ, միջին տարեկան հավելաճի տեմպ:

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ПЕРЕХОД ОТ СОЦИАЛИЗМА К РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ: ОЦЕНКА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ АРМЕНИЯ

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Основным геополитическим и региональным явлением начала 90-х годов XX столетия и первых двух десятилетий XXI века стал переход от социалистического строя (социализма) к свободным рыночным отношениям. Переход от социализма к свободным рыночным отношениям (капитализму) примерно в 30 странах мира осуществлялся в условиях большей неопределенности, в результате чего ряд стран осуществил этот переход достаточно быстро и с небольшими социально-экономическими издержками, а отдельные страны прошли довольно сложный путь, заплатив за это высокую экономическую и социальную цену. В этих странах особенно сложной была ситуация на рынке труда, которая сопровождалось высокой степенью социальной незащищенности и бедности населения. В статье рассматривается опыт Республики Армения в деле перехода от социалистических к свободным рыночным отношениям, авторы сравнивают темпы роста двух важнейших макроэкономических показателей длительного социалистического периода с соответствующими макроэкономическими показателями периода независимости республики.

Ключевые слова. валовой общественный продукт, национальный доход, ВВП, чистый национальный доход, экономическая политика, абсолютный темп роста, среднегодовой темп прироста.