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ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract

The economic system of any country mainly defines and predetermines the essence of that social order and its driving forces. The production and economic relations formed within the society and, first of all, the flows of distribution and redistribution of national wealth and income are predetermined based on the property rights of people and different groups over the means of production. Especially the inequality of wealth and income within society, which deepens and expands with time due to that circumstance.

Nevertheless, economic growth and its pace are of decisive importance for ensuring socio-economic acceleration and solving many problems. And, although the role of the economic system in sustainable development and social cooperation is great, Russia's 140-year economic history and implemented economic policy prove that the professional skills and experience of those implementing economic policy, the ability to correctly navigate difficult situations and find appropriate solutions, are of great importance.

Keywords: economy, state, economic policy, GDP growth, state regulation, production relations, economic system.

Introduction

The state, as a means of organizing society's life and ensuring security, has passed a long period. The first states were created and formed 5-6 thousand years ago, and from the moment of their creation to their "fall", they went through a complicated path, which was accompanied by both evolutionary and revolutionary developments. Especially thanks to the latter, the nature and content of the state as the most important public institution have been changed, the age-old transactions of state administration have been thrown into the dustbin of history, and new functions have appeared in their place, which correspond to the new ideas and demands of society. It is also important to notice that the vitality and existence of any state are determined by both internal and external circumstances and the environment formed due to them, which lengthen or shorten its life span. In that case, the system of relations (production relations) that is formed within the society, which is based on the attitude of people towards the means of production and the form of ownership, becomes of fundamental importance. Moreover, depending on the form of ownership, the rest of the relationships rise and branch out on its basis, which predetermines the fate of the society and its members. It turns out that in every society, the state and its institutions (the system and totality of written and unwritten laws and rules of conduct) gain the decisive role and importance of development and improvement of the population's standard of living and quality of life. In that work, the importance of distribution relations in satisfying the population's incomes and consumption demands is significantly emphasized, because it depends on the attitude of people in evaluating the functions of the state.

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Thanks to the actions of the legal system formed under the conditions of private ownership of the means of production (capitalism), the rules of behavior of the society and its individuals are fixed, among which the institutions of distribution relations become especially important, which predetermine the nature and essence of the state. This circumstance is important in the sense that it greatly determines the resistance of the state and its ability to both survive and effectively solve the political, cultural, and socio-economic problems facing the society. From the point of view of all this, it becomes important to study the economic history of the countries, especially the study of the experience of the countries that have passed both capitalism and socialism (under which the means of production were common-people (state) property). And there are many such countries in the modern world. Moreover, after the collapse of the socialist system (from the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century), these countries switched to free market relations, thereby abandoning socialism and joining the ranks of capitalism. At the same time, although more than three decades have passed since that transition (which is not a long period from the point of view of history), certain groups of society have developed a certain nostalgia for the socialist system and, especially, for its distribution relations. From this point of view, the economic history of those countries is of significant visual and practical interest, which is an attempt to present more in different periods that "saw" and experienced both capitalism and socialism. Perhaps the main conclusion of such an analysis is the mixed economy, in which case the principle of "the best of capitalism, the best of socialism" should be taken, especially since many states of the current world are working on the model of such a hybrid state (including, for example, the People's Republic of China, which recorded high indicators of socio-economic development). The study was mainly done based on the analysis of the absolute growth of GDP per capita in different economic systems and the average annual rate of these indicators.

The article aims to reveal the differences in the rates of economic growth in the long-term sectors of the studied countries based on the studies and analysis of the economic growth rates of different countries (Russia and Armenia), as well as the income distribution patterns of these countries, paying the main attention to the economic systems and incomes of these countries distribution relationships and trends. In this regard, different periods of the economic policy of Russia and the Republic of Armenia are highlighted, depending on the state management approaches implemented by the governments. The features of distribution relations and their influence on economic growth rates under different economic systems were also revealed.

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 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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].

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 [6].

Conflict Setting

The purpose of this article is to characterize the interrelationship between the economic order of society, economic growth and income distribution. To achieve that goal, the following main problems were solved:

- What effect does the private nature of property rights have on economic growth (using the example of Russia 1885-2017),
- Socialist production relations of the Soviet Union (1917-1991), when the means of production are considered popular (state property), as well as the Russian Federation 1991-2022. quantitative characteristics of implemented policies,
- Also find out the relationship between the form of ownership of the means of production and the distribution of income (according to the Russian Federation and Belgium)

According to the results of the study, it was revealed that the deeper the capitalist (based on the right of private property) production relations, the deeper the contradictions in the unequal distribution of the economic results, among the owners of capital.

Research Methodology

Currently, at this breakthrough stage of the socio-economic development of the republic, the implementation of effective forms and methods of organizing the state economy, including public-private partnership, is important. After a series of mistakes that are painful for society, it is

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possible to confirm a certain consolidation of the positions of different public and political forces of the republic regarding the necessity of forming an effective system of state regulation of the market economy and, in particular, the implementation of urgent measures to increase the efficiency and quality of management. Almost everywhere it is mentioned the importance of identifying the regulatory role and influence of the state on the economy during the development and implementation of the strategy and tactics of the transformations being carried out. How to do this, what are the interactions between the state and the already dominant private property-based economy?

It is obvious that there is a demand for a regulatory role of the state in almost all areas of our lives, but this must be manifested in the implementation of the function of the state, as the effective owner of its property, as well as the manager of the entire economy and the body responsible to the society for their results, market competition and in the conditions of multi-ownership, where non-state ownership has a dominant share in the volume of output (provided services). In this regard, the solution to the problem of increasing the efficiency of state enterprise and its impact on the change of ownership forms is increasing.

The problem of economic management is the coordination of actions of production participants. Any country owes its economic prosperity to the concerted actions of the producers' efforts, while the crisis is the result of the contradictions (non-coordinated actions) between them.

In the theory of economics, until recently, there were two opposing approaches to the solution of this problem. According to the first, the maximum efficiency of social production can be achieved by giving unlimited economic freedom to each of its participants. However, economic crises and social contradictions are unique to this way of managing the economy.

Proponents of the opposite point of view believe that the actions of production participants should be subject to strict social regulation (what to produce, when, how much, for whom, etc.) implemented by the main institution of society's power, the state, which possesses the right and power of extra-economic coercion. It is clear that the administrative organization of production objectively denies the market, which is possible only in conditions of economic independence of producers. In the case of the second approach to the regulation of the economy, greater shortcomings are observed: a chronic deficit that often undermines the foundations of the entire economy and a totalitarianism that destroys and eradicates economic competition and creative work initiative. Only the present society proved the real possibility of overcoming the two unacceptable historical extremes of «capitalist» and «socialist» creation of production organization and creation of a socially regulated economy, under which conditions, although the market is preserved, it is "restrained" by the state (it is known as convergence theory, according to which the perfect society is organized and forms and builds its economy and economic policy by combining the advantages of capitalism and socialism, and whose modern model is seen in China, whose economic policy is implemented «the best of capitalism, the best of socialism» which ensures that unprecedented socio-economic progress of the country, both regionally and globally). In the new, «mixed» economic system, the economic independence of the producer becomes

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relative, and regulation becomes orienting.

Thus, the strategic problem of modern economics is the search for the best ratio of «state» and «market» in given historical circumstances. Throughout the 20th century, as well as from the beginning of the 21st century, the problem of the organization and management of the economies of the newly independent states formed after the collapse of the totalitarian system and its stronghold, the Soviet Union, required finding new ways and tools to solve the rapidly decreasing social level of the economy, multi-family ownership, and the population to stop and raise the standard of living of the population. Successive economic management concepts have differed in their preference for the relationship between "state" and «market» approaches to economic management. The economic system of each country is a specially regulated structure between producers and consumers of material and immaterial goods. Accordingly, the economic system, being a crucial factor in the development of society, is expanding day by day, as the list and assortment of released products are increasing, as a result of the division of labor and specialization, the economic ties of producers and relations with consumers are constantly branching out (developing). As a result of all this, the economy becomes extremely dynamic.

In all countries of the world, the state institution is at the center of universal attention. Constant changes in the world economy force us to find the answers to the main questions reserved for the state: what should be the regulatory role of the state in the economic system, which issues should it deal with and which should it not, and what optimal decisions should it make in this or that economic situation? In recent years, the transition from a planned to a market system in several countries has caused an economic crisis in those countries. This circumstance once again questioned the importance of the role of the state in regulating the economy. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was assumed that economic growth should be provided by the state. The experience accumulated during that period proves otherwise: the state plays an important role in ensuring economic and social growth, but it is not the direct source of economic growth. The state directly controls and regulates the spheres of economic activity that are increasingly complex and interconnected among members of society and contribute to the growth of the well-being and standard of living of its citizens. After the declaration of independence in the Republic of Armenia, one of the main problems faced by the country was the formation of such a system of public relations that would ensure the stable development of the society and would create conditions for ensuring the further evolution of political and socio-economic relations. The experience of the transition to free market relations of the Third Republic of Armenia for nearly three decades shows that this transition was not linear, it was pushed forward with many shortcomings and gaps, which requires future developments to first identify their causes and consequences, as well as taking into account the lessons of the past: to increase the level of manageability of the economy through reforms and increase the standard of living of the population at a higher rate.

Research Results

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From the 17th century until 1917, most countries of the world were dominated by capitalist relations of production, based on private property rights and relations of distribution. The purpose and driving force of a society built on such an economy is the production of added value. By that means, the capital was expanded and multiplied. The source of capital growth was the value derived from the exploitation of the labor of the working man. Along with time, the dimensions of the ownership of capital expanded and it spread and deepened in all spheres of society and all spheres of human activity.

But according to the law of the struggle and unity of opposites (recall that it is a universal law because its rules and patterns apply to all types and stages of development of civilization), at a certain stage of the development of capitalism, the contradictions of that system reach such a degree that the capitalist relations of production explode and instead of them, a new social order (socialist) is formed, with its economic system (when the main means of production belong to the people) and corresponding distribution relations.

Table 1

The main periods of the economic history of Russia in chronological order 1885-2022 [7]*

The main authors of economic policy	Periods	Absolute increase of GDP per capita of the population for the whole period, %	The average annual growth rate of the GDP per capita during the period, %
Alexander III	1885-1894	29.4	2.9
Nicholas II	1895-1916	10.4	0.5
V. Lenin	1918-1922	-43.7	-10.9
A. Rikov	1923-1929	125.6	12.3
I. Stalin	1930-1952	112.9	3.3
N. Khrushchev	1953-1964	53.7	3.6
L. Brezhnev	1965-1982	51.4	2.3
Y. Andropov K. Chernenko	1983-1984	3.2	1.6
M. Gorbachev	1985-1991	-1.5	-0.2
B. Yeltsin	1992-1999	-35.2	-5.3
V. Putin, throughout the period	2000-2022	86.1	3.7
V. Putin-1 ("peaceful")	2000-2008	90.7	7.4
V. Putin-2 ("aggressive")	2009-2016	-2.7	-0.3
V. Putin-3 ("warlike"**)	2017-2022	14.2	2.3

* Tables 1, and 2 and Fig. 1, 2, and 3 were compiled and calculated by the authors.

** The wording is the authors'. To get an idea of the change in the scales of the indicators, we should note that according to the data of the WB website <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=RU> in 2000 per capita of the population of the Russian Federation The absolute size of the GDP in 2000 was 1771.6 current US dollars, in 2017 - 10720.3 current US dollars and 2022 - 15270.7 current US dollars.

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It is also important to note that the October Socialist Revolution (1917) won in Russia, which gathered around it the nations and peoples that were part of former Russia and related to it, forming the Soviet Union (1922), and then expanding the socialist system into socialist production in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the Soviet zone (after the end of the Second World War). Thus, Russia became the center of power and for several objective and subjective reasons became the core of the existence of the entire world socialist system, which was mainly due to more and not only economic cooperation but also military presence in those countries. That is why, as a result of the changes carried out in Russia, the main goal of which is the transition to free market relations (1991), in the shortest period, both the former union republics and other socialist countries left the socialist camp, filling the ranks of countries building a free market economy. With all that, let's also note that Russia until 1917 was a capitalist country, then until 1991 it built a socialist economy and social order, and from 1991 it switched to a free market again. The uniqueness of that country and its leading role and importance in world history and the sequence and experience of different economic systems should become the subject of research by various specialists and, first of all, economists, to learn and take into account all of this.

Based on such considerations, Tab. 1 presents the main periods of Russia's economic history in chronological order from 1885 to 2022.

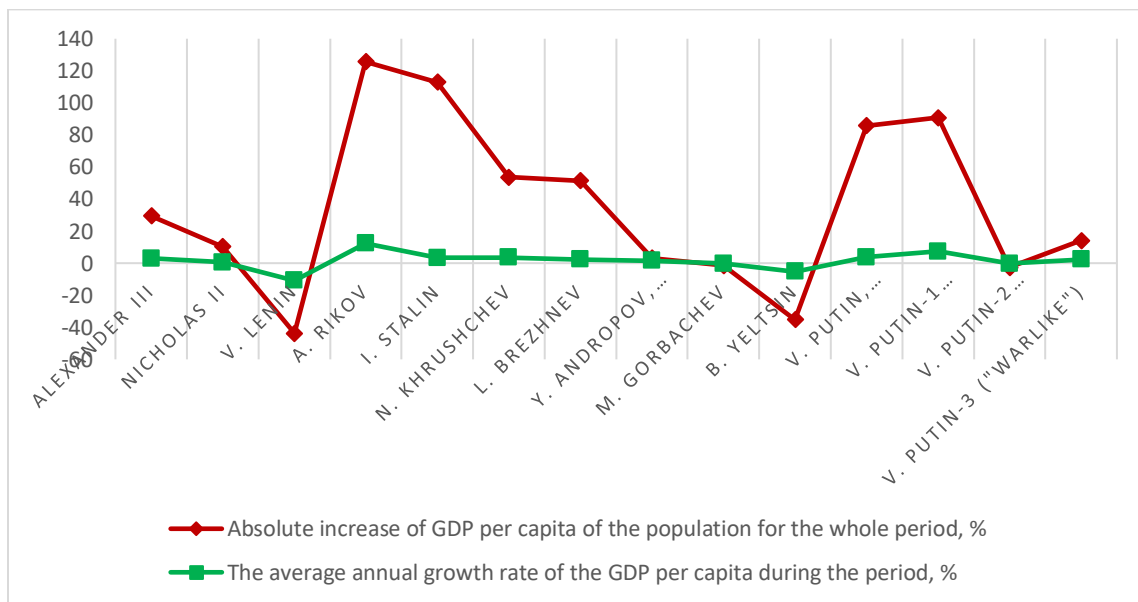


Fig.1 The main periods of the economic history of Russia in chronological order 1885-2022

The above-mentioned data prove that the economic development of Russia during different economic regimes was not unambiguous and it is more like a zigzag development, having both ups and downs. Such a conclusion can be reached, because the GDP indicator can be a characteristic of the summary (but not the only) assessment of the economy. It is also interesting

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to note that both economic ups and downs have been observed during different economic regimes and one gets the impression that it does not seem to matter what economic regime and what kind of social relations are operating in a given period (it is also clear that economic policy has been influenced by many internal and external factors, but the essence of the question remains the same). Thus, in 1885-1894 The absolute increase of GDP per capita in the entire period was 29.4%, 10.4% in 1895-1916 (about 3 times less), and the average annual growth rate of GDP per capita during the period was respectively: 2.9% and 0.5% (the difference was about 6 times). It is not difficult to notice that during the mentioned period (1885-1916) capitalist production relations were operating in Russia, but the development results were different at times. Meanwhile, after the Socialist Revolution, in 1923-1929, a sharp increase in these indicators was observed: 125.6% and 12.3%, respectively. It was the period when the NEP (New Economic Policy) was operating, which was an intermediate link and period for the transition from capitalism to socialism in Russia. And if we consider the period 1965-1991 and the average annual growth rate of GDP per capita during the period, the picture is as follows: 1965-1982 was 2.3% and in 1983-1984 it was 1.6%, 1985-1991 it was -0.2%.

Table 2

**The main periods of the economic history of Russia, average annual rates
of economic growth in descending order, 1885-2016**

The main authors of economic policy	Periods	Absolute increase of GDP per capita of the population for the whole period, %	The average annual growth rate of the GDP per capita during the period, %
A. Rikov	1923-1929	125.6	12.3
V. Putin-1 ("peaceful")	2000-2008	90.7	7.4
V. Putin, throughout the period	2000-2022	86.1	3.7
N. Khrushchev	1953-1964	53.7	3.6
I. Stalin	1930-1952	112.9	3.3
Alexander III	1885-1894	29.4	2.9
L. Brezhnev	1965-1982	51.4	2.3
V. Putin-3 ("warlike")	2017-2022	14.2	2.3
Y. Andropov K. Chernenko	1983-1984	3.2	1.6
Nicholas II	1895-1916	10.4	0.5
M. Gorbachev	1985-1991	-1.5	-0.2
V. Putin-2 ("aggressive")	2009-2016	-2.7	-0.3
B. Yeltsin	1992-1999	-35.2	-5.3
V. Lenin	1918-1922	-43.7	-10.9

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Although socialism was built in Russia, the rate of economic growth was very different. Moreover, even under the conditions of the presidency of the same person (V. Putin), who has been ruling the country since 2000, we notice indicators of different magnitudes, although Russia had already switched to capitalist relations a decade ago, that indicator was 7.4 % in 2000-2008., in 2009-2016 it was -0.3%, in 2017-2022 it was 3%.

The main periods of economic development of Russia over 140 years, average annual rates of economic growth in descending order 1885-2022 are given in Tab. 2 (Fig. 2).

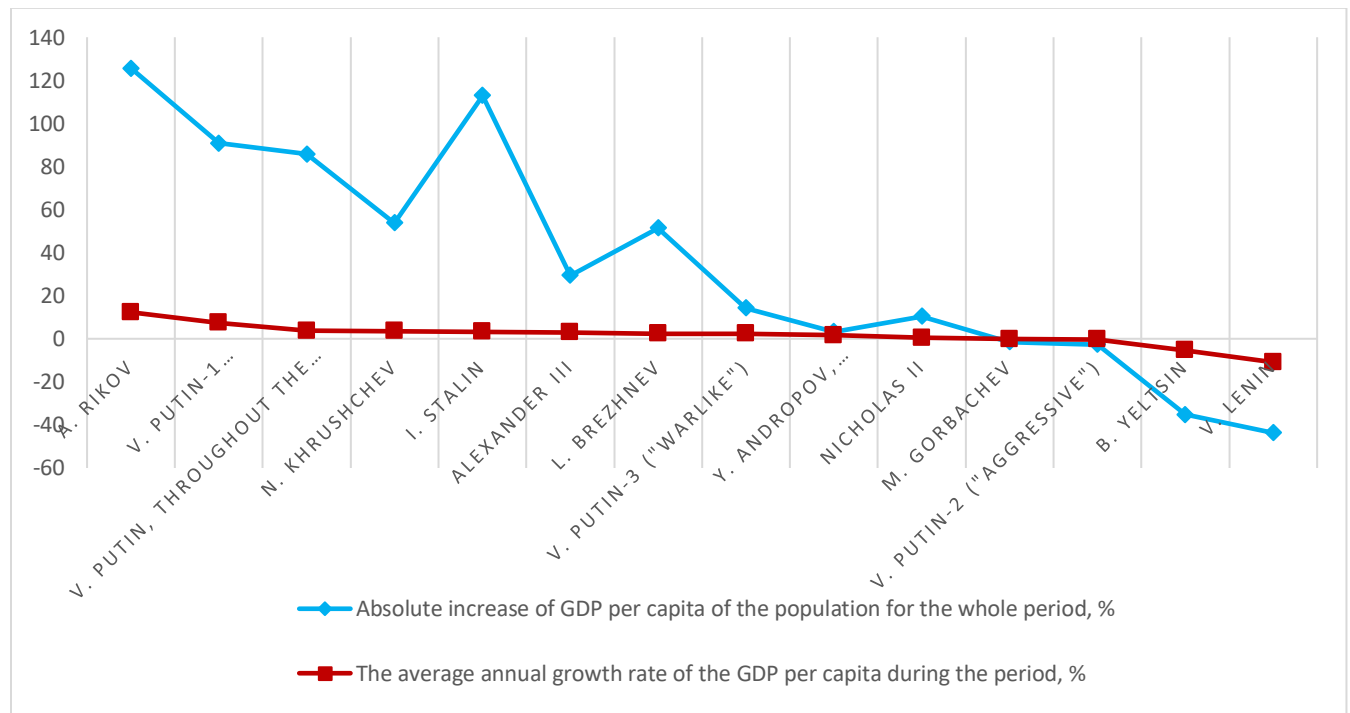


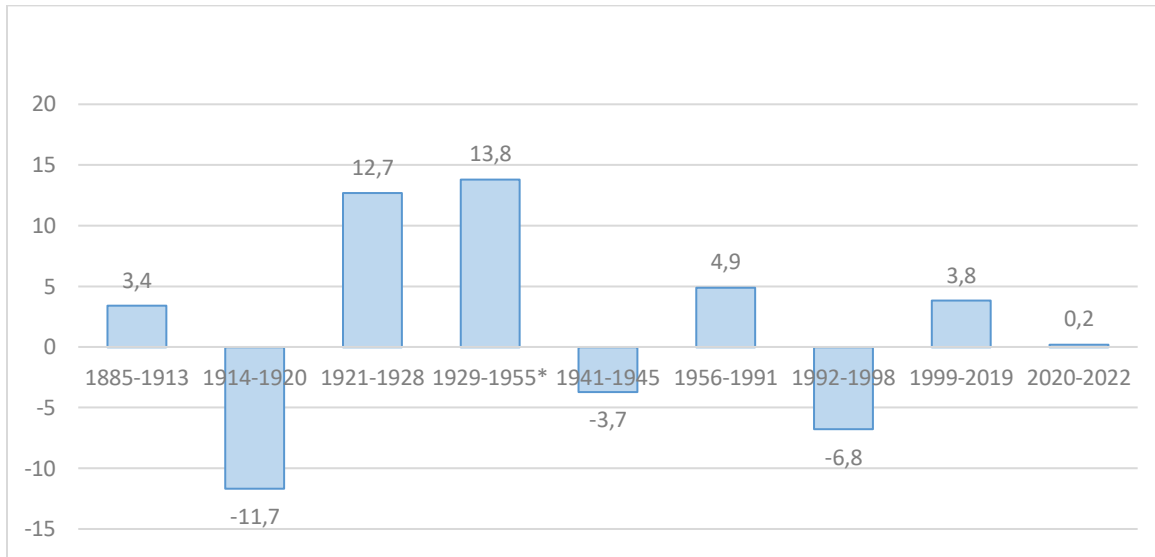
Fig. 2 The main periods of the economic history of Russia, average annual rates of economic growth in descending order, 1885-2022

From the given data, it is easy to notice (to find out the effect of the economic system on economic growth rates) that the "best" years of that country were during socialism, and the worst years were when various types of "transitions" were made for changes in society and the economic system (1918-2022, 1992-1993, 2009-2016).

In the economic history of Russia, various economic models with different internal content and actual results have been implemented. Modern research makes it possible to compare with each other the results that form roughly comparable indicators of the economic growth of the economy from 1885 to the present day.

Below is a graph of the average annual growth data of various economic models implemented in Russia (Fig. 3).

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Note: *without taking into account the four years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)

Fig. 3 Average annual growth rates of the Russian economy in 1885-2022, in %

For comparison, Fig. 4 shows the ratio of the size of the GDP per capita of the Russian population to the corresponding indicators of the USA in 1988-2022. Fig. 4 shows that even in the best years, the indicator of the Russian Federation was 1/3 of the corresponding indicator of the USA, and in Armenia, this indicator was 40% of the corresponding indicator of the Russian Federation (compared to the USA 10%) (Fig. 5).

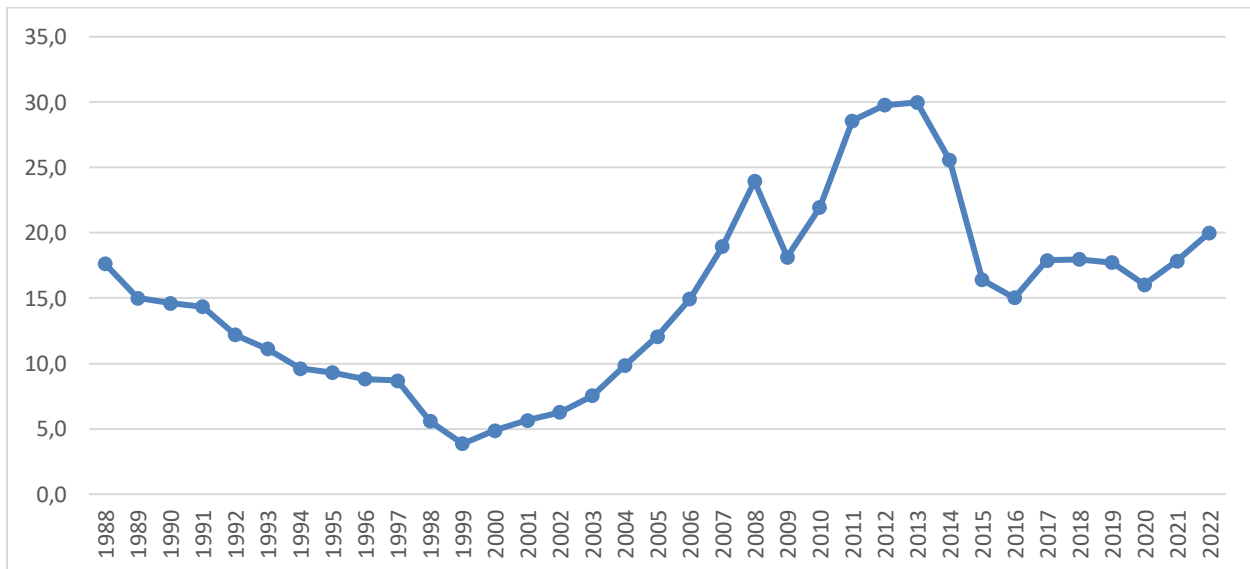


Fig. 4 The ratio of GDP per capita of the population of the Russian Federation to the USA in 1988-2022, in % [8].***

*** Fig. 4 and 5 were compiled and calculated by the authors.

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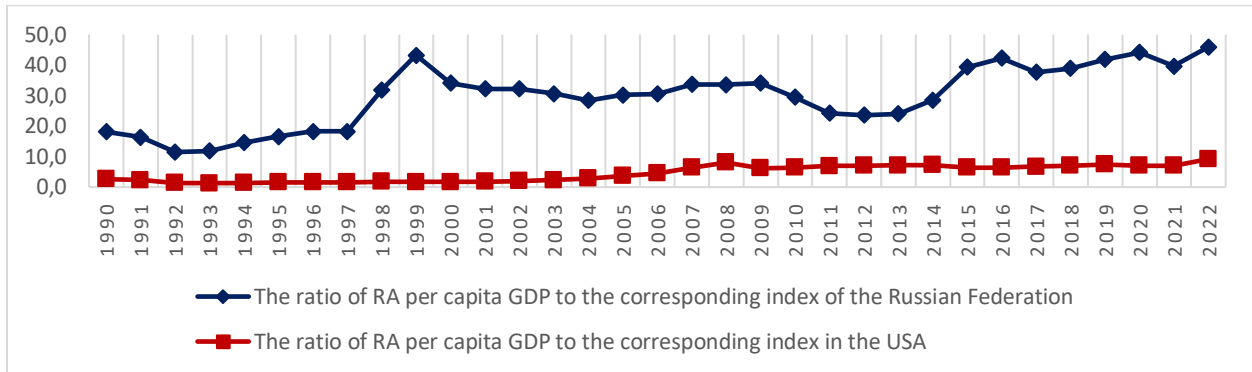


Fig. 5 The ratio of the GDP per capita of the RA population to the corresponding indicators of the Russian Federation and the USA 1990-2022, %

The amount of income of the population of each country is mainly determined by the ownership of the means of production. As is well known, during socialism, the means of production were mainly public (state) property (in addition, there was also cooperative collective farm property, the weight of which was not large in the total volume of property). And under capitalism, the right of private property prevails. Such differences in property rights lead to significant income inequality in the population.

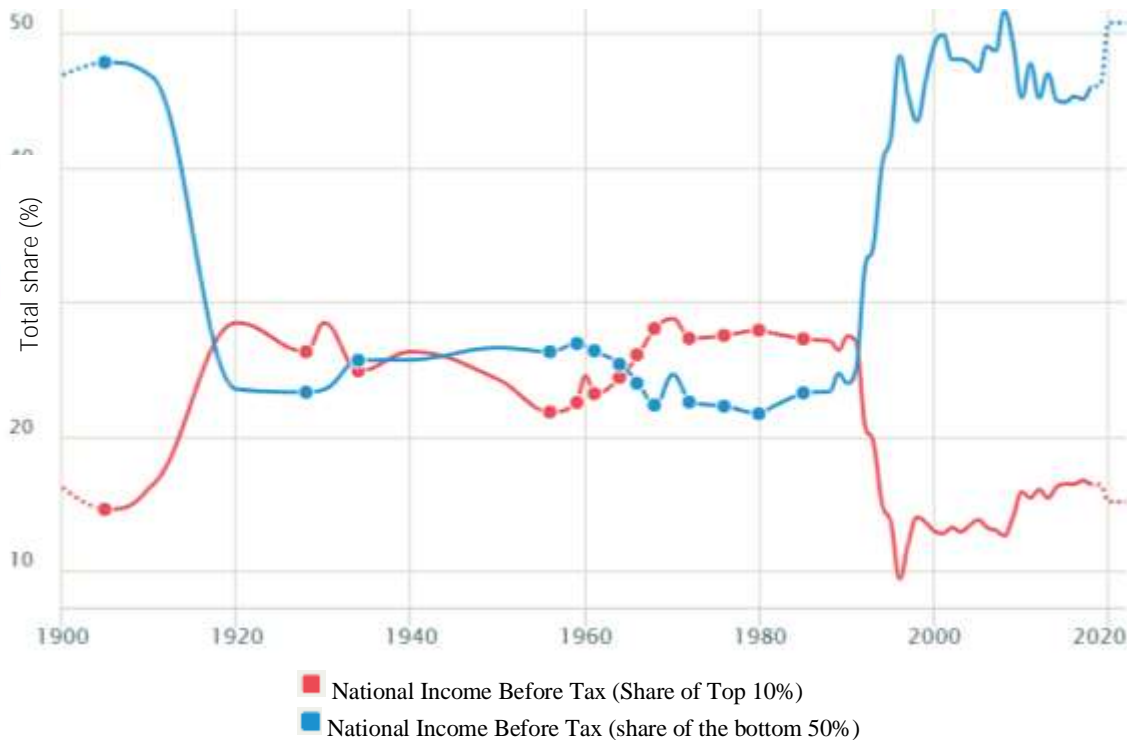


Fig. 6 Income inequality in Russia 1900-2022 [9]

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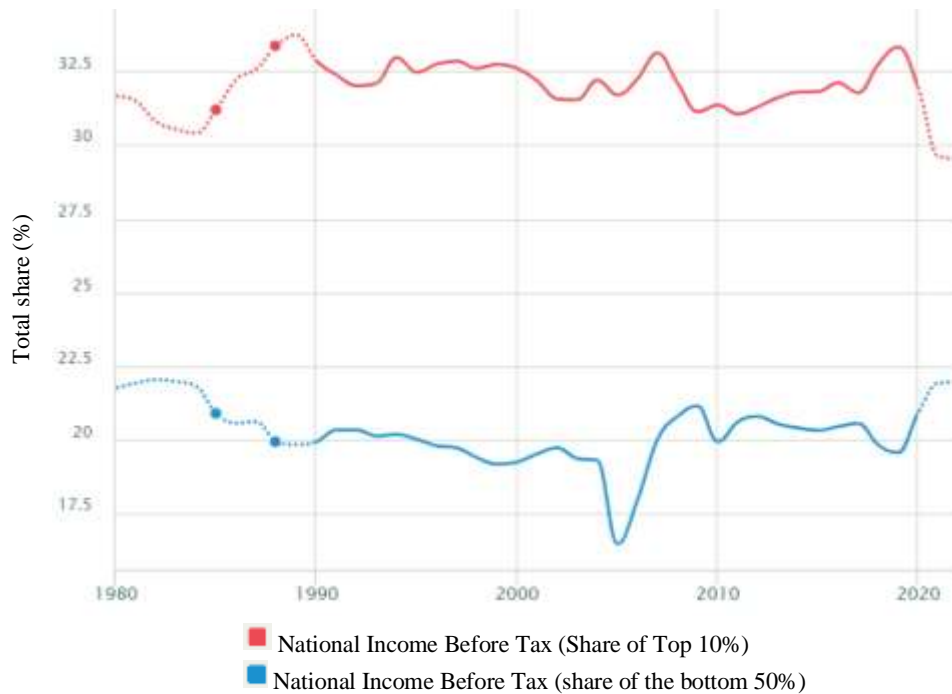


Fig. 7 Income inequality in Belgium 1981-2022 [10]

And since human history has the characteristic of spiral development, that is, it can repeat itself, it was not at all a historical coincidence that the socialist centralized planned or administrative economy, represented by that system as a citadel, left the scene of the history of the former Soviet Union from the beginning of the 1990s. Many books, articles, research, and studies have been written and continue to be written about it, in which the deep internal and external causes of this complex and controversial socio-political phenomenon are discussed [11].

Many authors consider such a course of things and events to be inevitable because it was based on artificial values and productive forces and production relations, which did not follow the interests and goals of individuals (citizens), as well as the majority of their groups and the entire society. Others attribute the disintegration of the former socialist system to the ineffective management of that system and, in particular, the insufficient and weak human resources of the leaders of the socialist states and the low professional knowledge and skills of the heads of state and governments. In other words, the main shortcoming of these people was that they not only did not understand, but also did not understand the basic requirements and desires of the socialist society and its driving forces, which led to the first appearance of cracks in the superstructure of the state and production relations, and then to their deepening, which was the basis for the collapse of the Soviet empire and then also the socialist system.

To have a more objective idea of what kind of large-scale and global phenomenon we are talking about, let's try to describe the socialist world system very briefly. According to the data of 1980, this system occupied 26.2% of the world's territory (35.6 million km²) and 33.1% of the population (1463 million people). According to this, during its existence, it was a dynamically

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developing system, as evidenced by the socio-economic indicators characterizing the development of that system. Thus, the share of socialist countries in the world industrial output, in 1917 was less than 3%, in 1937 - 38%, then in 1980 - more than 40%.

The increase in the role and weight of the socialist system in the world economy is explained by the possibilities of dynamic development of that system, which was demonstrated by the higher socio-economic development indicators of the countries entering the socialist system compared to the global development indicators. If we were to compare the rate of growth of industrial production (as the most advanced sector of the economy) of socialist countries and the rest of the world, the picture was as follows (1950=100). In 1960, the rate of the index for the whole world was 206, for the socialist countries - 354, for the rest of the countries - 167, including the developed countries - 161, and for the developing countries - 235. In 1971-1980: 628, 14 times, 420, 389, 726, and the average annual growth rate of industrial output in 1971-1980 was 4.8, 7.2, 3.5, 3.2, and 4.7 percent, respectively [12].

The given indicators prove that the socialist system and the former Soviet Union, which is its stronghold, as a socio-economic system, was a more dynamically developing system, whose driving forces and development opportunities provided higher socio-economic rates than the rest of the world, including the developed capitalist countries. For this reason, not only from the point of view of solving economic but also practical problems, the analysis of socio-economic development indicators of both the former Soviet Union and Soviet Armenia and the retrospective analysis of socio-economic policy development and economic management tools and instruments and their effectiveness is of scientific and practical interest, the study, as well as the possibility of their "localization", to apply the historical-economic method of learning lessons from the past. The point is that in the course of mankind and civilization there are many cases when "the baby was thrown out with the soapbox", which also means that by relying on apparitional forces and believing in their magical powers and impotence, it was assumed that they would organize themselves and will lead both the society and the management of the economy. In the past more than three decades, especially in the post-socialist and post-Soviet areas, the newly independent and free market relations (capitalism) countries formed and implemented have not only failed to satisfy the "invisible hand of the market" (according to the formulation of the founder of classical economics, Adam Smith), but also led to a decline in the scale of production and population to the significant reduction of the standard of living, the significant reduction of income and consumption levels, the deepening of inequality and the impoverishment of the population, the emergence of social tension between separate layers of the population within the society and other negative phenomena. The "twin pains" of the transition from the totalitarian system to free market relations (capitalism) continue in many post-Soviet countries, including the Republic of Armenia.

Conclusion

More than three decades ago, without even firing a single shot, the world socialist system collapsed. Many newly independent states were formed in the territories of that system, which

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took the capitalist path of development. During that period, many political, socio-economic, and other transformations were carried out in those countries with different speeds and results. The core of those reforms was the reform of the economic system of transition economies, as a result of which the popular (state) ownership was replaced by the right of private ownership. The transition from totalitarianism to free market relations brought with it many difficulties and, especially, the need for social and moral-psychological, as well as behavioral changes, which did not go unnoticed by a significant mass of the population and which continues to this day. The nostalgia for the former socialist system is especially strong in this group of the population, which, by the way, is not at all unreasonable. We are talking about the guarantees given to the population under socialism (free education, health care, rest, full employment, etc.).

Based on these considerations, the study of the experience of countries with a transition economy and the need to learn from it, especially with the example of Russia, which is a mediator of totalitarianism, acquires significant both economic and practical importance, especially since 14 republics were part of the former Soviet Union. And, since Russia passed from capitalism to socialism and later to capitalism again, an attempt was made to find out the level of change and efficiency of economic systems societies by researching and analyzing the rates of economic growth of that country for about 140 years. Such an approach is determined by the fact that the economic growth and its rates determine the possibilities of raising the country's economy and, therefore, the living standards of its population. The conducted analyses prove that the change in the economic system in Russia did not have a significant impact on the rates of economic growth (increased growth), from which the conclusion follows that the management skills of the governing administration, experience, and the ability of the governing elite and professional the ability to bring the country out of the existing situation.

And that the transition from one economic system to another (and, especially, from capitalism to socialism) is accompanied by the loss of huge resources (human, material, financial, etc.) if during socialism there is a relative equality of incomes of the population, then under capitalism the inequality of incomes of the population increases tens of times, thereby intensifying the social cooperation of the public order and therefore increasing the share of the poor population, which is fraught with new socio-economic upheavals and moral-psychological changes in the vulnerable sections of society with serious losses of activity of values.

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ՏՆՏԵՍԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԿԱՐԳԵՐ. ԱՃ ԵՎ ԲԱՇԽՈՒՄ

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Ցանկացած երկրի տնտեսակարգը հիմնականում բնորոշում և կանխորոշում է այդ հասարակարգի էությունը և այն շարժող ուժերը, հասարակարգի ներսում ձևավորվող արտադրատնտեսական հարաբերությունները և, ամենակարևորը, ազգային հաստության ու եկամուտների բաշխման և վերաբաշխման հոսքերը: Վերջիններս կանխորոշվում են ելնելով արտադրության միջոցների նկատմամբ մարդկանց, նրանց տարբեր խմբերի սեփականության իրավունքի իրացումից: Վերջին ժամանակահատվածում խորանում է հասարակությունների ներսում հարստության և եկամուտների բաշխման անհավասարությունը:

Այդուհանդերձ, տնտեսական աճը և նրա տեմպերը վճռական նշանակություն ունեն սոցիալ-տնտեսական զարգացման արագությունն ապահովելու և բազմաթիվ հիմնախնդիրների լուծման համար: Եվ, թեև կայուն զարգացման և սոցիալական համագործակցության գործում մեծ է տնտեսակարգի դերը, ապա Ռուսաստանի շուրջ 140 տարվա տնտեսական պատմությունը և իրականացված տնտեսական քաղաքականությունը վկայում է, որ կարևոր նշանակություն ունեն տնտեսական քաղաքականություն իրականացնողների մասնագիտական հմտությունները և փորձը, բարդ իրավիճակներում ճիշտ կողմնորոշվելու և համապատասխան լուծումներ գտնելու կարողությունները:

Բանալի բառեր. տնտեսություն, պետության, տնտեսական քաղաքականություն, ՀՆԱ-ի հավելված, պետական կարգավորում, արտադրական հարաբերություններ, տնտեսակարգ:

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ: РОСТ И РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ

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Экономическая система любой страны во многом определяет и предопределяет сущность общественной системы и ее движущие силы, а также производственно-экономические отношения, формирующиеся внутри общественной системы и, главное, потоки распределения и перераспределения национального богатства и доходов. Последние зависят от реализации прав собственности на средства производства людей и различных их групп. В последнее время неравенство в распределении богатства и доходов внутри общества углубляется. Тем не менее, экономический рост и его темпы имеют решающее значение для ускорения социально-экономического развития и решения многих проблем. И хотя роль экономической системы в устойчивом развитии и социальном сотрудничестве велика, почти 140-летняя экономическая история России и реализуемая экономическая политика доказывают, что профессиональные навыки и опыт тех, кто реализует экономическую политику, имеют большое значение, чтобы правильно ориентироваться в трудных условиях и различных ситуациях, а также для умения находить правильные решения.

Ключевые слова. экономика, государство, экономическая политика, рост ВВП, государственное регулирование, производственные отношения, экономическая система.

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