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Experiment of development and industrial  
location in Soviet Armenia  
(Summary)

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Submitted to the Secretary-General  
Soviet Council on World Affairs

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Armenia before the Revolution was a backward and agrarian country.

The colonial policy of tzarist government was to slacken the industrial development of industry.

There were only two leading branches of industry: copper industry and industry producing wines and cognac.

The industry of Soviet Armenia has made gigantic progress during the Soviet Power.

Many new branches of industry have appeared ; the leading amongst them are: machinery, chemical industry, metallurgy of non-ferrous metals and some branches of light industry and the industry producing food-stuffs.

The industrial output in 1966 increased 119 times as compared with that of 1913.

The output of electric power - 711 times, the output of light industry 66 times, food-stuffs - 32 times.

The average industrial output on a soul in Armenia has achieved the All-Union one. Now the economic relations of Soviet Armenia with other Soviet Republics are wider than it was before.

Armenia exports molybdcic, zinc and lead concentrates, copper, aluminium, tyres, synthetic rubber. mineral fertilizers, building materials, clocks, many types of machines, consumer goods, etc.

Armenia imports ferrous metals, coal, oil products, natural gas, timber, machines and consumer goods from the other Soviet Republics.

Goods of 150 denominations are exported to 69 foreign countries.

Radical changes have taken place in locating the industry.

Many new industrial regions and centres have appeared.

The average density of suburban population in 1967 was 55,50/o. There are 23 towns now instead of 5 in 1913.

The largest city in the Republic is Yerevan with population of 700000.

The further growth of Yerevan is now reduced, so that smaller towns may develop rapidly.

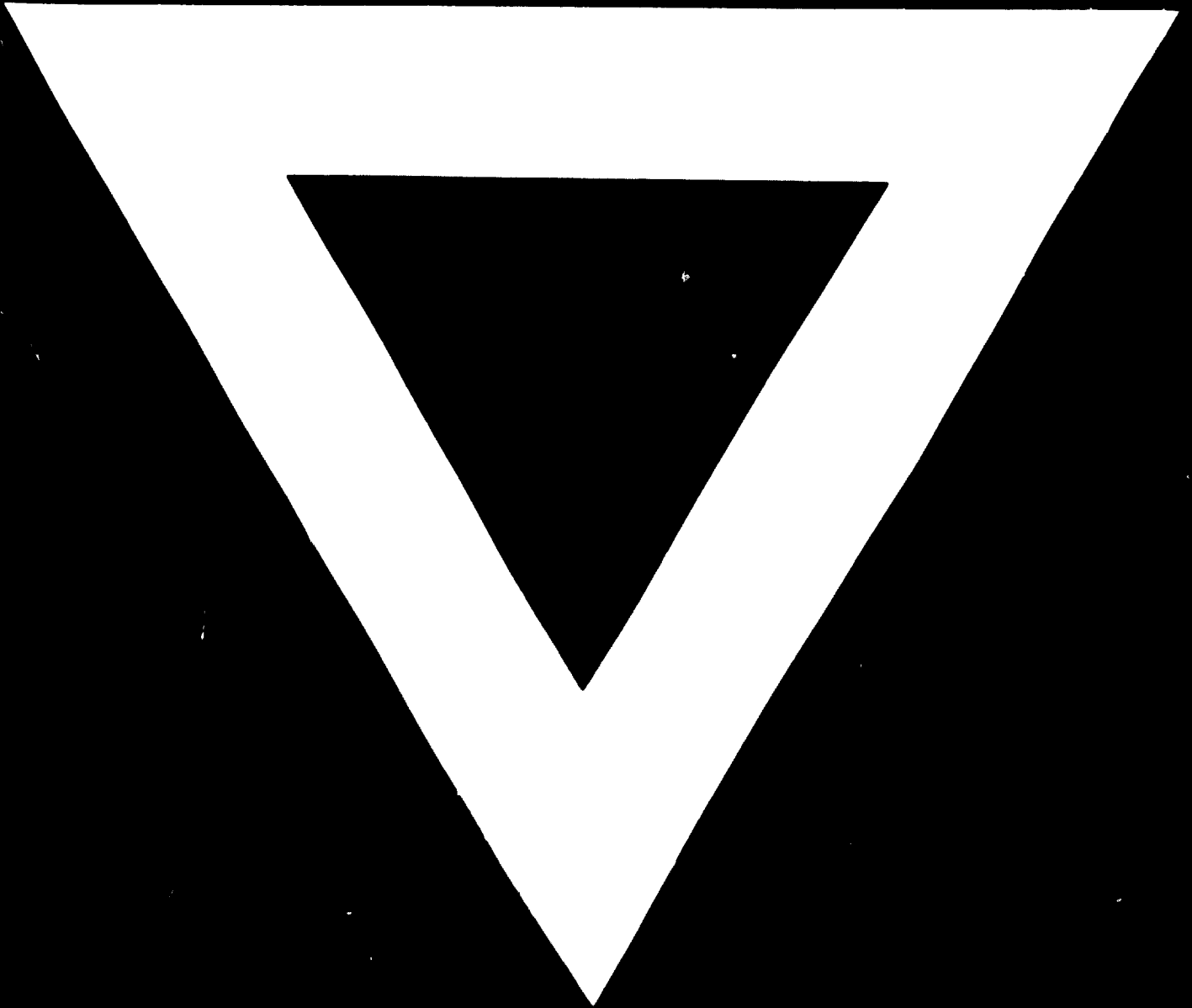
In the Republic of Armenia there are 9 large industrial complexes.

Industry is equally developing in all the regions of the country; there are no pure agricultural or pure industrial regions.

The industrial output increases twice as much every 6-7 years.

In the regions of backward industry the productive forces will be rapidly developed.





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