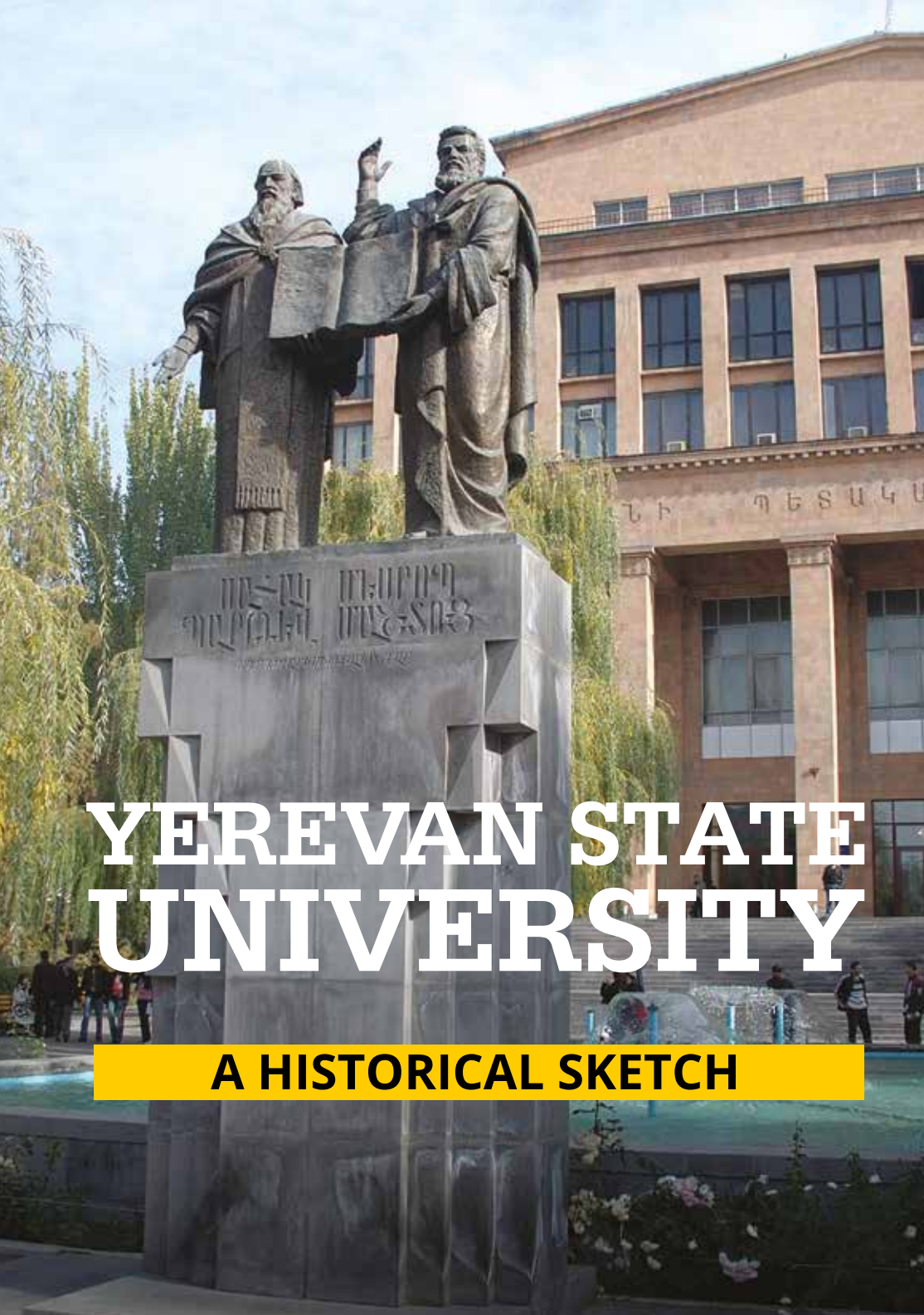

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

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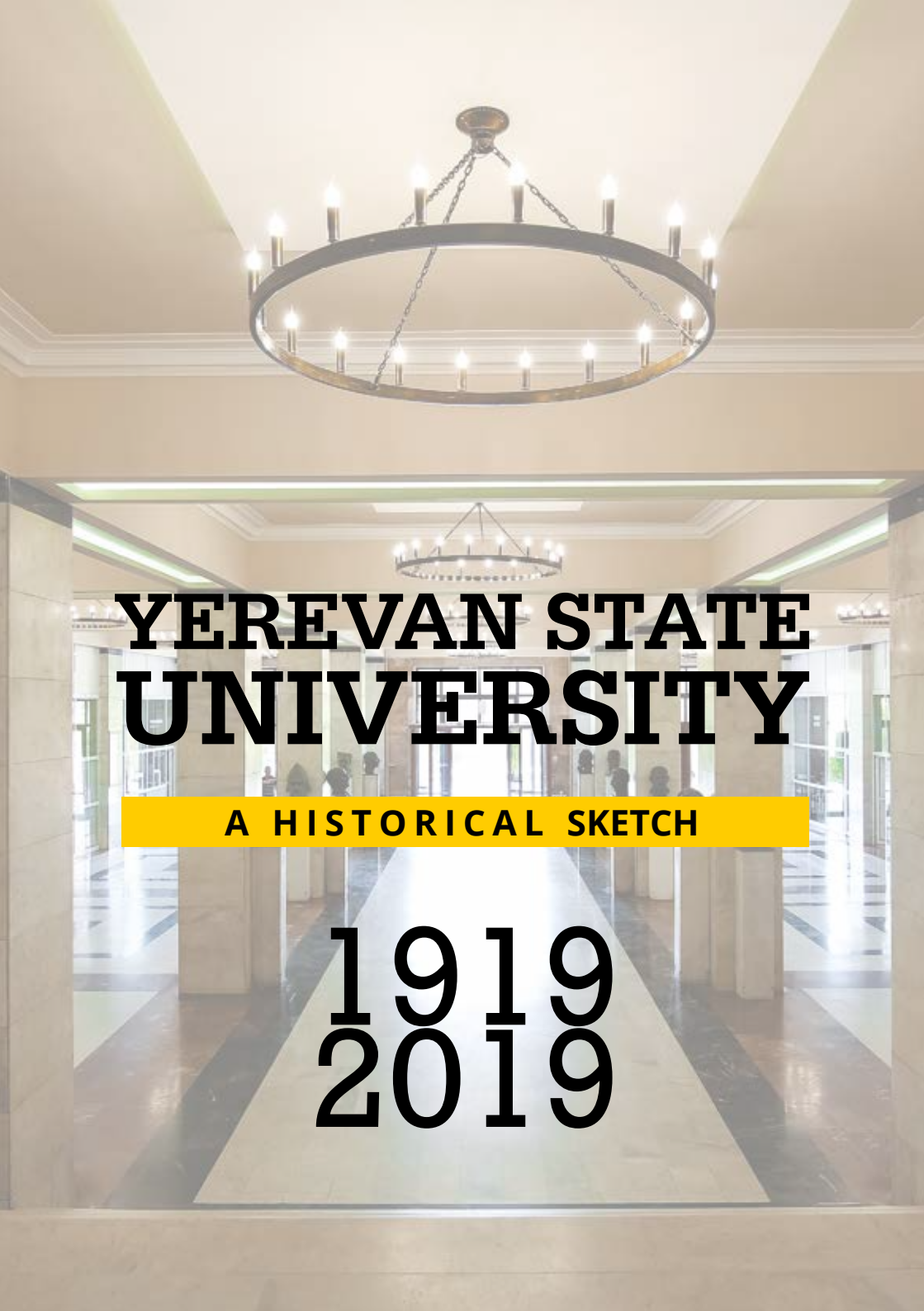

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

1919
2019

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
A HISTORICAL SKETCH

UDC 378(091)

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The book was compiled based on various Armenian publications about YSU and its archive records.

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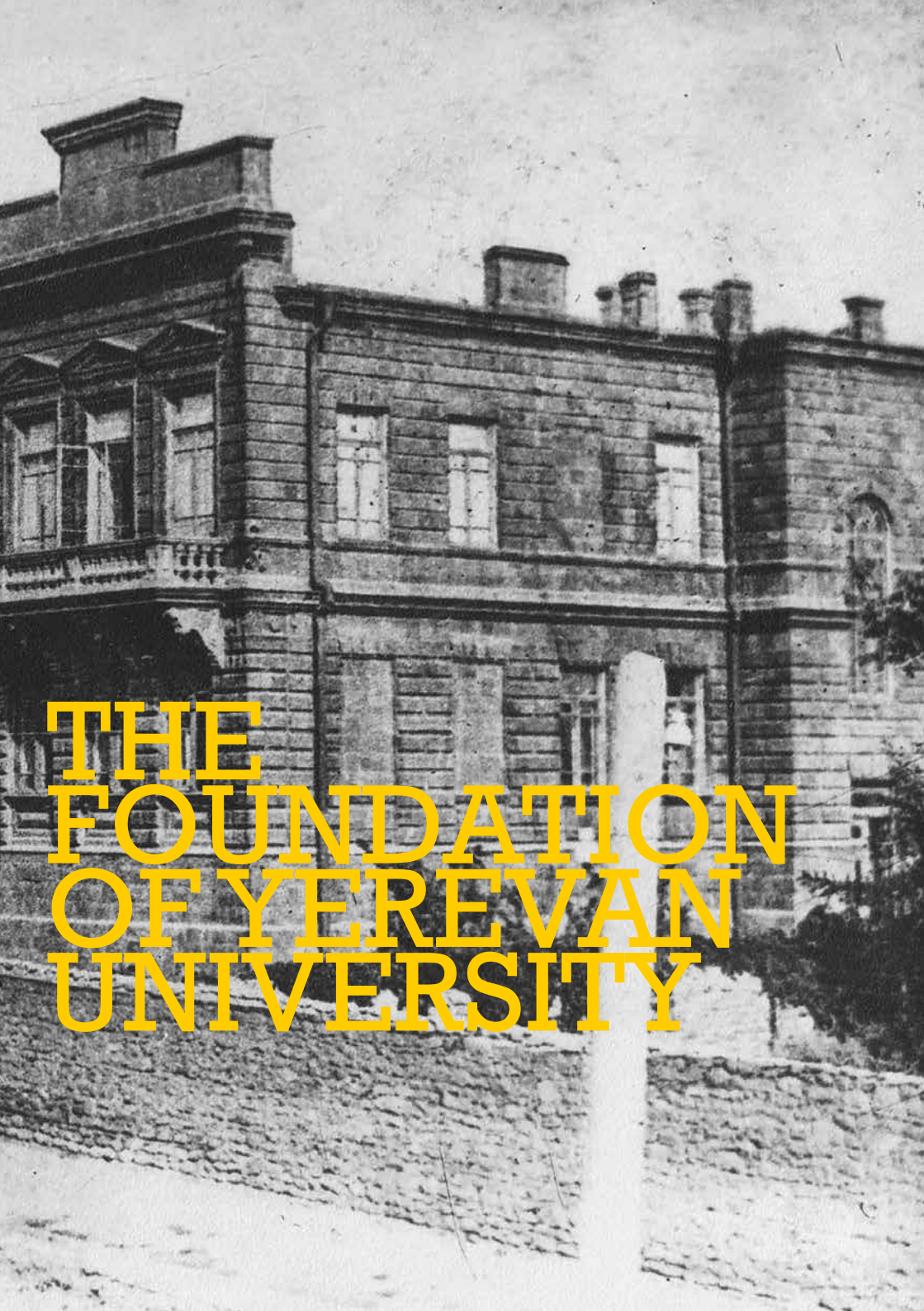
1919
2019



THE FOUNDATION OF YEREVAN UNIVERSITY

| The academic staff of the university in 1923 |

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE FOUNDATION OF YEREVAN UNIVERSITY

The foundation of Yerevan University was one of the most important events in the modern history of the Armenian people, the realization of one of its centuries-old dreams.

For many centuries, the creative mind and the desire for creation of the Armenian people have been the guarantees of its existence and survival through numerous trials and tribulations. They have served as guarantees of many

permanent values and cultural heritage, in the formation of which educational institutions played an indisputable role.

The V century, when many nations of the world were in the protohistoric period of their development, marked the golden age of culture in the history of the Armenian people.

> At the beginning of the V century, the Armenian people, who had adopted Christianity already at the beginning of the IV century, confirmed its place in world civilization with another achievement – the invention of the Armenian alphabet.

Soon after the creation of the alphabet, the foundations of the history of the Armenian school were laid. In 405-407 the first schools were established in Vagharshapat and Amaras. Later on, schools were established in different provinces of Armenia, and their number increased.

The Armenian golden age marked the birth of the art of translation. The first sentence translated in the Armenian newly-created letters was "To know wisdom and instruction; to perceive the words of understanding" (Solomon's famous saying from the Book of Proverbs), which became prophetic for the coming centuries. The creator of the **Armenian alphabet Mesrop Mashtots** and his disciples translated the Bible – **the Book of Books,** so perfectly that a century later French scientist La Croze called it **"the Queen of**

Translations". Later, such literary and cultural treasures as the works of ancient philosophers Plato, Aristotle and others were translated into Armenian.

In the last decades of the IX century the Bagratid dynasty of Armenia restored the Armenian statehood, and in the XII century the Armenian kingdom was established in Cilicia. This was a time when Armenian culture had a strong rise till the beginning of the XV century. In the mentioned period, educational work reached such heights that prominent scientific-educational centers, namely "seminaries", were established in a number of places. Well-known **Armenian cultural** and **educational institutions** were opened in **Haghpat, Sanahin,** Ani, Getik, Kars, Kecharis, **Gladzor, Tatev,** and in Cilician Armenia, namely in **Sis,** Tarson, Skewra, Lampron and other places. Prominent representatives of the medieval Armenian science, literature, art and theology taught in those schools. Apart from theological disciplines they taught grammar, rhetoric, logic, history, bibliography, philosophy, mythology, mathematics, geometry, chronology, geography, natural sciences, astronomy, cosmology, medicine, music, art of writing and, of course, foreign languages. Most of the schools had manuscript-libraries and monasteries, where a great number of handwritten books were copied. The graduates of Gladzor, Tatev Universities and Metsopa Monastery High School wrote theses and received academic titles.

In subsequent centuries, as a result of the Tatar-Mongol and

| Tatev Monastry |

Turkish-Persian destructive raids and cruel yoke, scientific and cultural life in Armenia declined and faced the threat of extinction. However, the severe blows of fate were not able to eradicate the development of education and science in the country.

Moreover, in 1512, the first Armenian printer Hakob Meghapart founded the first Armenian printing house in Venice, where in 1512-1513 five books were printed, preserving the look and style of the manuscripts.

| Armenian manuscripts from Gladzor University |

| San Lazzaro degli Armeni: The Armenian Island of Venice |

In the XVI-XVII centuries **Armenian books** were also **published in Rome, Paris,** Lviv, New Jugha, **Amsterdam,** Marseilles, Smyrna (Izmir), **Leipzig,** later in India, England, St. Petersburg, Astrakhan, **Moscow, Vienna** and elsewhere. The fact that Armenian typography flourished in the absence of statehood was an exceptional phenomenon. The first printing press in Armenia was founded in 1771, in Vagharshapat, under the direct leadership of Catholicos of All Armenians Simeon I of Yerevan.

In the XIX century many educational centers were created in Eastern and Western Armenia, as well as in various Armenian-populated places, most notable among which were the Lazarev Institute of Oriental languages in Moscow (1815), Armenian College and Philanthropic Academy in Calcutta (1821), Gevorgyan Seminary in Etchmiadzin (1874),

Armash Seminary (1889), Mesropyan College in Smyrna (1799), Galoustian National School in Cairo (1828), Samvel Muradian seminary in Paris (1832), Rafaelian College in Venice (1836), Murad-Rafaelian College (1870), Kedronakan College in Constantinople (1886), National Central School in Moush (1878), Kedronakan School in Van (1881), Aghababyan School in Astrakhan (1810), Nersisian School in Tiflis (1824), Hripsime School for Girls in Yerevan (1850), Gayanyan School in Tiflis (1869) and others. Throughout the centuries, the Armenian people have created a rich educational heritage.

However, as a result of unfavorable conditions in Armenia, which had been deprived of statehood for hundreds of years, Armenian students had to study in educational institutions of foreign countries and in educational centers established by Armenians themselves in various cities of the world (Venice, Vienna, Tiflis, Moscow, Constantinople, etc.). Armenian intellectuals who had been educated in foreign countries dreamed of having their own university in Armenia, which would not only help the Armenian youth to overcome the obstacles of getting higher education, but would also greatly contribute to the socio-economic and scientific-cultural development of the country.

The traditions and practices of the V century and the example of medieval universities were important prerequisites for the organization of scientific and educational work at home.

| Yuri Ghambaryan |

| Nikol Aghbalyan |

The idea of creating an Armenian university in the homeland became especially important in the second half of the XIX century. Many intellectuals and public figures took serious steps to bring the idea to life.

In 1918, when Armenia gained independence and regained its statehood the development of spiritual life became a subject of concern for the state. Despite the difficult political and economic conditions, famine and epidemic, as well as many problems requiring urgent solutions, the authorities took up the difficult and challenging task of establishing a university. Every possible means was taken to make the people's dream come true. The Government of the Republic of Armenia submitted a draft law on establishing a university in Yerevan.

> On May 16, 1919 the RA Council of Ministers made a decision to found a university in Yerevan, which would have four faculties, namely the faculty of History and Linguistics, the faculty of Law and Economics, Medical faculty and the faculty of Physics and Mathematics.

The mentioned law envisaged opening the university in the 1919-20 academic year, during which the university had only one faculty, that of History and Linguistics.

For the establishment of the university a steering committee was set up, which was co-chaired by **Yuri Ghambaryan** and **David Zavryan.** According to the RA Council of Ministers decision Professor Yuri Ghambaryan was appointed inspector of the university (rector). Taking into account the lack of the necessary conditions for the university in Yerevan (especially the building), the RA Council of Ministers made a decision to temporarily open the university in **Alexandrapol** (now Gyumri). **On January 31, 1920** the grand opening ceremony of the University of Armenia was held in Alexandropol's trade school, with the participation of the Minister of the Republic of Armenia (Prime Minister), the Speaker of the Parliament, the Minister of Public Education and other high-ranking officials and foreign diplomats. The rector of the University Professor Yuri Ghambaryan and the Minister of Public Education **Nikol Aghbalyan** made opening speeches.

The one-day newspaper "University of Armenia" was published on the opening day of the university with the epigraph "Science is power".

The lessons in the university, which was temporarily housed in Alexandropol, started on February 1, 1920. The first lecture was held by outstanding scientist, Armenologist Stepan Malkhasyants. The rector of the University Professor Yuri Ghambaryan, the Minister of Public Education Nikol Aghbalyan, other lecturers and intellectuals were also present at the lecture.

At the initial stage of the university's operation, the most serious challenge was to provide the university with a highly qualified teaching staff. In order to maintain the sustainability of University's activities, the organizers hired a highly qualified teaching staff.

Professors Manuk Abeghian (Armenian Literature), Stepan Malkhasyants (Historical Linguistics), Archbishop Mesrop Ter-Movsisyan (Armenian History), Bishop Garegin Hovsepian (Armenian Church History and Art of Writing), Sirakan Tigranyan (History of Armenian Law and Psychology), Hakob Manandyan (Armenian History), Grigor Ghapantsyan (Comparative Linguistics), Savich-Zablotsky from Kharkov (Geology) and Ashkharbek Kalantar (Archaeology) were appointed to teach at the newly-established university.

During the first academic year the university had only one faculty, that of History and Linguistics (262 students and 32 lecturers). Meanwhile, there was an urge to replenish the teaching staff. With the efforts of Yuri Ghambaryan renowned specialists having great pedagogical and scientific experience, who were educated in Russia and Europe and would bring honor to any of the world's top universities, were invited to teach at Yerevan University.

> In Alexandrapol the lessons at the university lasted one semester – from February to May, 1920.

However, for a number of objective reasons it was necessary that the university, as a research center, operated in Yerevan.

On June 21, 1920 by the decision of the RA Council of Ministers the university was relocated to Yerevan and housed within the former Yerevan teachers' seminary building. The faculties of Law and Natural Sciences were to be opened and the lectures were to be resumed on October 16. However, the Turkish-Armenian war began in September, 1920, and because of the tense political situation in the country the decision was impossible to implement.

|The building of the Teacher's Seminary on Abovyan (former Astafyan) street, where the first classes were held on January 23, 1921 |

REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY

After the Sovietization of Armenia on November 29, 1920, it was necessary to immediately begin the economic and cultural development of the destroyed country, and there was an urgent need for qualified specialists. Despite the extremely difficult conditions in the republic, one of the priority issues was the re-establishment of the university. On December 17, 1920 the first national commissioner of education of the ASSR, Ashot Hovhannisyan issued his first order on "reforming the university".

> It was decided to allocate the first floor of the two-storey black tuff building of the teacher's seminary on Astafyan (now Abovyan) Street to the reopened university.

For the development of the university charter a commission of 3 people was formed.

On December 28, 1920 national commission of education approved the academic staff of the university (57 staff members). However, due to the lack of specialists, 23 were appointed:

> in the Faculty of Social Sciences – Manuk Abeghyan, Nikol Aghbalyan, Arsen Terteryan, Grigor Ghapantsyan, Ruben Abrahamyan, Levon Lisitsyan, Hakob Manandyan, Grigor Melik-Alaverdyan, Gurgen Pitchikyan, Sirakan Tigranyan, Gurgen Edilyan, Toros Toramanyan, Grigor Chubaryan, Arsham Khondkaryan, while in the Faculty of Physical Sciences – Alexander Hakobyan, Tigran Nalbandyan, Aram Vardapetyan, Avetik Ter-Poghosyan, David Zavryan, Gurgen Gurgenyan, Stepan Ghambaryan, Konstantin Savich-Zablotsky and Yervand Koghbetlyants.

After the preparatory work, the solemn reopening ceremony of the university took place on Sunday, January 23, 1921. The first lecture on the topic "Soviet Law and the People's University of Armenia" was delivered by well-known lawyer Grigor Chubaryan. Classes were resumed on January 24. The re-opened university came to be known as the **People's University of Yerevan.** Two faculties were opened instead of the former one: the Faculty of Natural Sciences and the

| Yuri Ghambaryan |

| Nikol Aghbalyan |

| Manuk Abeghyan |

| Garegin Hovsepian |

| Mesrop Ter-Movsisyan |

| Hakob Manandyan |

| Stepan Malkhasyants |

| David Zavryan |

| Yervand Ter-Minasyan |

| Sirakan Tigranyan |

| Ashkharbek Kalantar |

| Alexander Hakobyan |

| Stepan Ghambaryan |

| Grigor Ghapantsyan |

| Arsen Terteryan |

| Avetik Ter-Poghosyan |

| Grigor Chubaryan |

| Gurgen Edilyan |

| YSU Rector Hakob Hovhannisyan in his office, 1922 |

Faculty of Social Sciences. The outstanding historian **Hakob Manandyan** was elected rector of the university.

In difficult and harsh conditions for the country, the first Armenian higher education institution resumed its activities with a serious mission of training specialists for the recovery and development of the national economy. From the very first days of its foundation, the university paid special attention to the effective organization of the educational process. In 1920, the main form of teaching at the Faculty of History and Linguistics was lecture, the material of which was chosen by professors, while in Yerevan People's University, which already had faculties of physical sciences, practical classes, laboratory work and seminars were organized together with lectures to strengthen and deepen the theoretical knowledge of students obtained in the classroom.

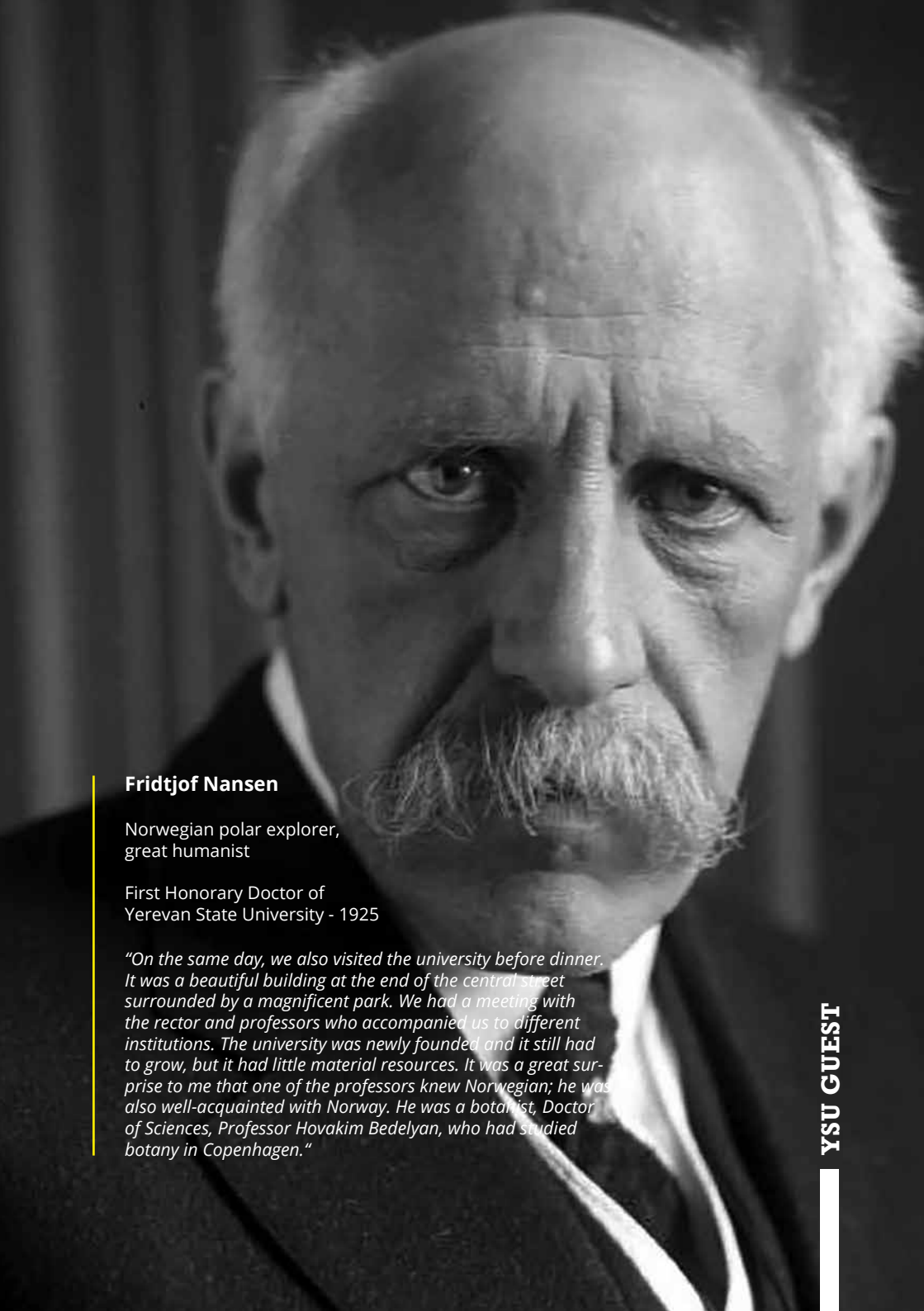
The university, which was **reopened in December, 1920,** had poor logistics: there were no laboratories, libraries, offices, workshops, equipment needed for practical work, and there were not enough classrooms. Moreover, in 1921, as a result of civil war battles that had started in mid-February, classes at the Yerevan People's University were interrupted. **Civil war battles ended in April, but the university classes were only resumed on October 10 of the same year.**

In the 1922-1923 academic year, the university, which already had its approved budget, as well as various extrabudgetary funds from different organizations and even individual donations, started to expand. New faculties, departments, specializations, laboratories, offices and workshops were opened to train specialists for various branches of Armenian national economy, science and culture. Expensive necessary equipments were imported for the laboratories from different republics and countries.

| YSU Rector's Carriage and coachman Ghukas, 1926 |

| The first graduates of the Faculty of Law and Economics with their lecturers, 1926 |

| The first graduates of the Faculty of Pedagogy, Physics and Mathematics with their lecturers, 1929|



Fridtjof Nansen

Norwegian polar explorer,
great humanist

First Honorary Doctor of
Yerevan State University - 1925

"On the same day, we also visited the university before dinner. It was a beautiful building at the end of the central street surrounded by a magnificent park. We had a meeting with the rector and professors who accompanied us to different institutions. The university was newly founded and it still had to grow, but it had little material resources. It was a great surprise to me that one of the professors knew Norwegian; he was also well-acquainted with Norway. He was a botanist, Doctor of Sciences, Professor Hovakim Bedelyan, who had studied botany in Copenhagen."

By the government decree of October 23, 1923, Yerevan People's University was renamed into ASSR State University.

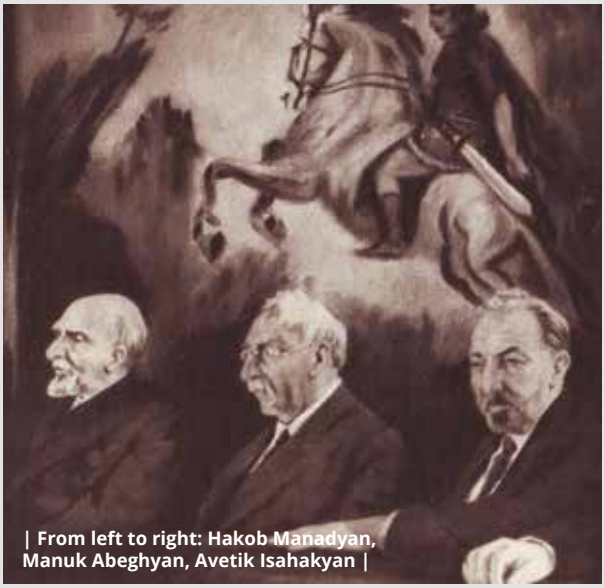
> In 1924, architect Al. Tamanian developed the master plan for the ASSR State University, which was part of the master plan for Yerevan and was designed for 2,000 university students.

According to the plan, the complex of theoretical departments of the Medical Faculty with its clinical buildings, the Observatory, the buildings of Agricultural and Polytechnic institutes were built to the south of the main building of the university.

Construction works allowed the university to expand the network of educational institutions, thanks to which the university became an educational center.

Starting from 1923-1924 academic year, the university initiated the important task of training lecturers. The best students were enrolled as laboratory assistants, and then became university lecturers. And in 1928, post-graduate studies were launched at the University.

In 1925-1930, the number of university graduates reached 931, some of whom started to work at the university, others went to the rural regions of the republic, and many engaged in research activities in various fields of science and became famous scientists.



| From left to right: Hakob Manadyan, Manuk Abeghyan, Avetik Isahakyan |

| Academician Hrachia Acharian |

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The university periodically faced changes in accordance with the requirements of the economy. **In 1930,** general transformations in higher education were carried out in the USSR. By the decision of the Council of the People's Commissars of Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) of March 7, 1930 Yerevan Agricultural Institute was founded on the basis of the agricultural faculty of the University, and by the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of **June 14, 1930** the ASSR State University was reorganized. Independent institutes were established on the basis of several faculties. Thus, Armenian Construction Institute was established

| Academician Victor Ambartsumyan and Lyudwig Mirzoyan |

| Academician Sergey Mergelyan |

on the basis of the faculty of technical studies, Trade and Cooperative Institute was established on the basis of the faculty of economics, Yerevan State Medical Institute was established on the basis of the faculty of medicine, Armenian State Pedagogical Institute was established on the basis of the faculty of pedagogy. The latter, in the years 1930-1933, was located in the university building and was called the Pedagogical Institute.

Thus, the Armenian higher education system was formed on the basis of the university.

In 1936-1937 academic year, the university was home to the following faculties: history, linguistics, law, geology, geography, chemistry, physics-mathematics and economics.

UNIVERSITY DURING STALINIZATION PERIOD

In 1930s, Stalin's repressions were raging throughout the Soviet Union.

Our republic also suffered serious losses. The Stalin dictatorial policy did not bypass Yerevan State University. Only in the years 1935-1938, 6 rectors changed at the university. Many lecturers and students, who were dismissed from the university, were subjected to false accusations and cruel

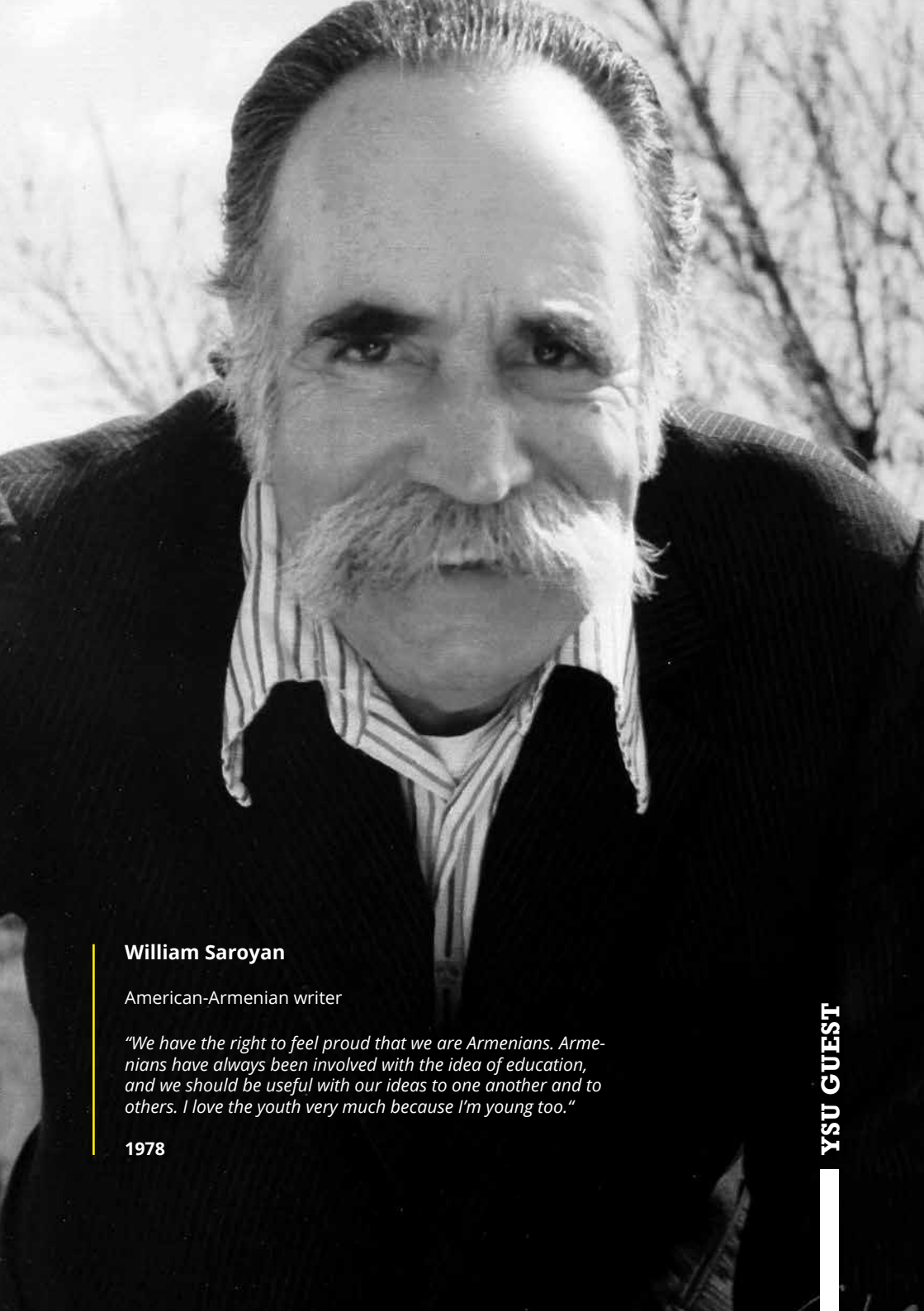
persecution, inhuman torture and humiliation. Many of them found their deaths in prisons and exiles. Few managed to avoid this unjustified and terrible judgment.

Nevertheless, the university, as the cradle of Armenian scientific and educational thought, strived for progress trying to develop its potential, as well as material and technical basis. The number of students and teachers grew from year to year, and many eminent scholars and lecturers were invited to work at the university.

UNIVERSITY DURING WORLD WAR II AND POST-WAR YEARS

Before the advent of World War II, Yerevan State University had 1461 undergraduate and 68 post-graduate students, 19 professors, 53 associate professors, 94 senior lecturers and 54 assistant professors.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), the university faced new challenges: educational programs were revised, military training courses were introduced, military defense measures were organized, military-patriotic, ideological-educational work was strengthened to instill in students the will and determination to win the enemy. They also organized trainings for nurses, who were taught how to provide first aid, while practical classes were held in hospitals. Part of the first graduates of those courses went



William Saroyan

American-Armenian writer

"We have the right to feel proud that we are Armenians. Armenians have always been involved with the idea of education, and we should be useful with our ideas to one another and to others. I love the youth very much because I'm young too."

1978

to work in hospitals, while others went to the battlefield. In the first year of the war, 360 universitates personarum went to the battlefield.

In 1942, by the order of the State Committee for Defense, Armenia had to launch a new range of military products, for which it was necessary to reconstruct production processes and develop new technologies. Various research institutes, HEIs, and, of course, Yerevan State University rendered great assistance to the production team. A number of innovations were developed and introduced in the departments and laboratories of the university.

Almost 90% of **850 university lecturers, post-graduate students, students and administrative staff, who were recruited to defend their homeland, went to the battlefield.** About 300 of them died in the battles, and many of the survivors were injured and handicapped. Many of them were awarded with military orders, medals and titles of the Soviet Union. **Major General Andranik Ghazaryan** and student Suren Sargsyan were awarded with the title of **Hero of the**

| University students in military training courses |

| People celebrating their glorious victory |

Soviet Union.

During the war years, the work load of the university dropped, but it did not stop. During this period, in 1943, the Academy of Sciences of Armenia was founded, among the founders of which were 12 university professors.

After the war, the university began to work with new impetus. New faculties, departments, research laboratories, scientific and educational institutions were established, cultural life flourished and the number of students increased. In 1946 the university had 1244 students, whereas in 1951 their number reached 2548.

In 1955, the laboratory of cosmic rays and nuclear physics was established. In 1957, an observatory station was set near YSU observatory for observing and taking pictures of

artificial and natural satellites of the Earth, where united and international joint observations were made. In 1959, problem research laboratory of polymerization kinetics and physicochemical properties of polymers and the laboratory of electronic calculators were established. In the same year physics problem solving laboratory of semiconductor and electrotechnical materials was established. **In 1960, the first unique university museum in Armenia was established at YSU.**

In 1953, the construction of the **new headquarters of YSU** began, which was one of the most important achievements of the university. In 1954, the foundations of the two social sciences faculties were laid, and in 1960-1965 the main building, as well as the buildings of the faculty of chemistry and the faculty of physics and mathematics were constructed. The construction of the headquarters lasted more than 17 years.

In the 1960-1970s, YSU had an unprecedented thriving. Scientific work was progressing, new departments and laboratories were opened, and the number of students and lecturers increased. On the threshold of its 50th anniversary, the university had 12 faculties and 80 departments. There were over 50 specialties, about 100 qualifications and 12,000 students. There were 900 lecturers at the university, including 30 Full Members (Academicians) and Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the

USSR and ASSR, 88 doctors of science and professors, 320 candidates of science and associate professors, more than 180 researchers and more than 1300 assistant staff.

Scientific work was progressing in giant steps. There were about one and a half dozens problem solving and branch laboratories in different faculties of YSU and a number of scientific and research centers.

By the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and Ministry of Higher Education of April 6, 1978 Yerevan State University was ranked in the list of 70 leading universities of the Soviet Union.

The university continued its triumph in the field of education and science in the next decade. Year after year, the number of students increased, new educational institutions were established, new specialities were opened, valuable research papers and textbooks were published.

| University employees and students organizing help for earthquake victims |

However, the university led not only scientific and educational activites. It has always accompanied the Armenian people on the path of its glory, as well as in times of trial. That was the case after the devastating earthquake of **December 7, 1988 in Spitak.** Hearing the news of the disaster university employees and students came together to organize rescue activities and help the victims in the earthquake zone.

YSU AND NATIONAL LIBERATION ISSUES

In the 1950s and 1960s, especially during the years of **"Khrushchev Thaw",** university students were the leaders of the dissident movement in the country promoting national awakening, self-identification and self-determination.

| Rallies in YSU Courtyard |

The XX Congress of the CPSU, held in February 1956, condemned the personality cult and made an unprecedented breakthrough in the history of the USSR. It was a period when the mentality of people was changing, and a dissident atmosphere was gradually forming. In Armenia, a number of scholars and cultural figures created underground organizations and parties that periodically printed and disseminated illegal leaflets and brochures.

The 50th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide was approaching.

An important cultural event marked this occasion. In the autumn of 1964, **Franz Werfel's** novel **"The Forty Days of Musa Dagh"** was published in Armenia for the first time, which became a subject of broad public discussions.

Discussions on the Armenian Genocide and the lost homeland were held not only in families, among students and intellectuals, but also among the elite. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the **Communist Party of Armenia, Hagop Zarubyan** managed with great difficulty to get permission from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of USSR to organize the solemn celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide and hold a scientific session on this occasion on **April 24, 1965** in the building of the Opera and Ballet National Academic Theater.

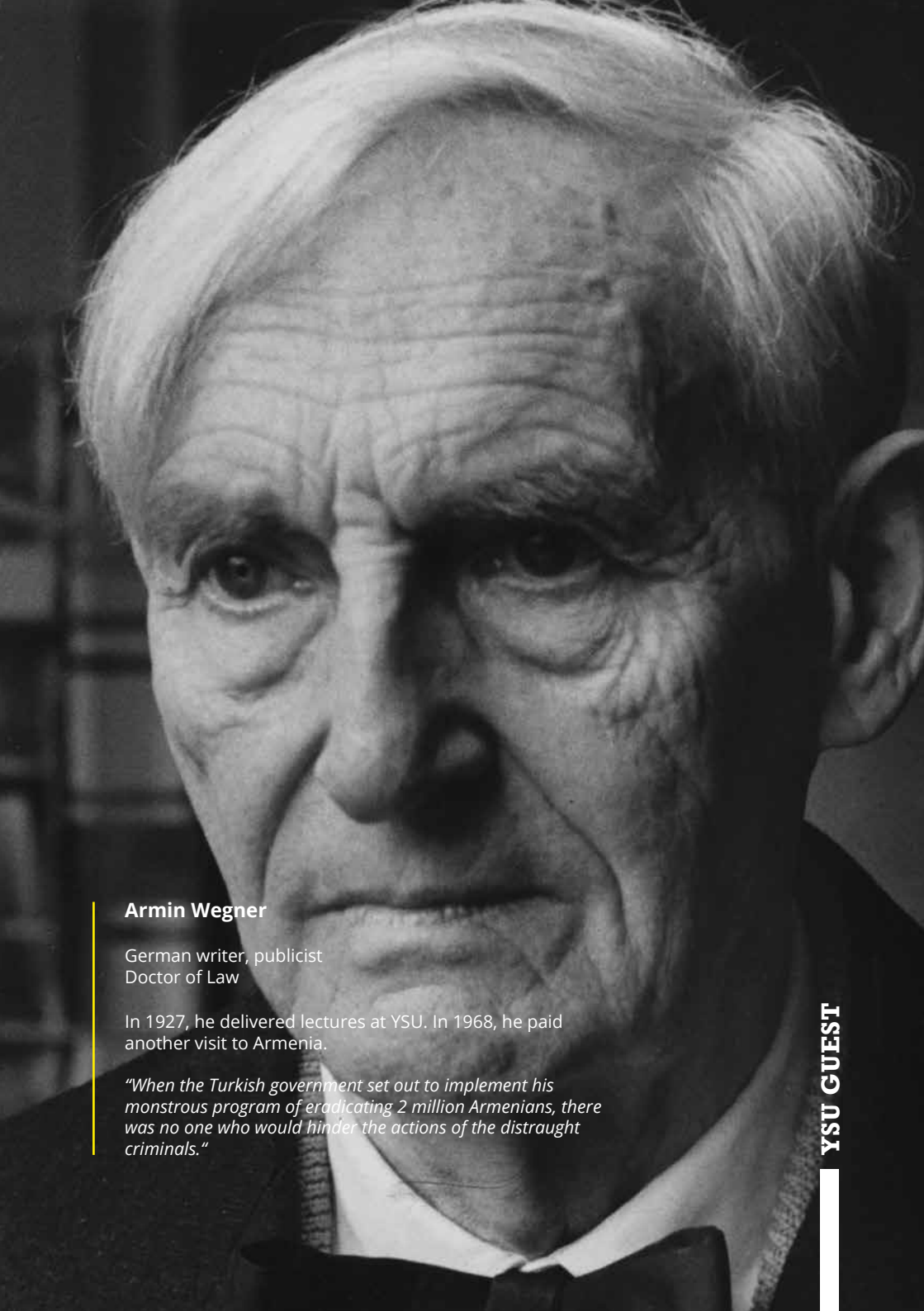
Early in the morning of April 24, a group of students from the Faculty of Geology gathered in the courtyard of the

university. Soon, many students and lecturers from other faculties joined them. They walked down the streets of Yerevan and shouted, "We demand to get back our lands." The rows of young people were becoming denser. Students from other institutions also joined them. Soon, the student group turned into a huge mass of people, which was imbued by the decisive demand to regain their occupied homeland – Western Armenia, Nakhchivan and Artsakh.

These demonstrations were an unprecedented event in the history of the Soviet state expressing the will and determination of the people. And although many of the demonstrators were arrested, the spiritual awakening, which began on April 24, 1965, later grew into numerous protest rallies in various communities of the Diaspora and into the national-liberation movement of Artsakh in 1988.

April 24 became the day symbolizing the demand of the Armenian people, opening a new page in the history of the liberation of Armenia. Thanks to the internationalization of the Armenian Genocide and the demand to recognize the Armenian Genocide, many countries of the world accepted the fact of the Armenian Genocide.

> And it was not by chance that in April, 2015, on the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide – one of the greatest tragedies of the XX century, many states and the civilized mankind along with the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian Diaspora



Armin Wegner

German writer, publicist
Doctor of Law

In 1927, he delivered lectures at YSU. In 1968, he paid another visit to Armenia.

"When the Turkish government set out to implement his monstrous program of eradicating 2 million Armenians, there was no one who would hinder the actions of the distraught criminals."

condemned the terrible crime and paid their tribute to the memory of 1.5 million innocent victims.

On the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of the Armenian Genocide numerous events were organized at Yerevan State University, namely university and international conferences, lectures, memorable events to commemorate Armenian intellectuals who became victims of the Genocide, film screenings on Armenian Genocide, exhibitions of pictures, photos, books and textbooks about the Armenian Genocide, publications of textbooks, atlases, foreign language documents on the Armenian Genocide and so on. The Alley of Gratitude dedicated to the Centennial of the Armenian Genocide was opened in the yard of the university.

The busts of 12 outstanding figures are set here – Fridtjof Nansen (Norway), Johannes Lepsius (Germany), Karen Jeppe (Denmark), Henry Morgenthau (USA), Franz Werfel (Austria), Anatole France (France), Armin Wegner (Germany), Alma Johansson (Sweden), Raphael Lemkin (Poland), James Bryce (Great Britain), Pierre Quillard (France), Jakob Künzler (Switzerland).

The author of the busts is sculptor Vladimir Antashyan. The Alley is the modest expression of gratitude by Yerevan State University to all foreign organizations and individuals who unselfishly contributed to the recognition process of the Armenian Genocide, condemned the greatest tragedy of

| The Alley of Gratitude |

the beginning of the XX century – the Armenian Genocide, saved lives of many Armenians from Turkish sword, famine and diseases, provided the survived Armenians with living conditions, and raised the Armenian Question on the international level.

In the pursuit of historical justice, on February 20, 1988, the extraordinary session of the Council of People's Deputies of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast passed a decision to appeal to the Supreme Councils of the Azerbaijani SSR, Armenian SSR and the Supreme Council of the USSR on the issue of transferring NKAO from the Azerbaijani SSR to the

Armenian SSR.

When the Artsakh movement started many of its leaders were university employees and students, and Yerevan State University resolutely stood for the defense of the movement becoming the center for organizing many events. Meetings, rallies, day-to-day gatherings and sessions were held, decisions were made and sent to national newspapers, letters were sent to the CPSU Central Committee asking for a fair settlement of the Artsakh issue. The word "Artsakh" was on the lips of students and lecturers, everyone was inspired, and they believed that the problem would be settled through peaceful means.

While the people in **Armenia** and **Artsakh** expressed their will to restore historical justice through rallies and peaceful demonstrations, a group of Armenian deputies of the USSR Supreme Council, including YSU rector Sergey Hambardzumyan, struggled at the Supreme Council sessions held in Moscow for a fair settlement of the Artsakh issue.

Under these conditions, **YSU became one of the most important centers for preserving the spirit of the Artsakh movement.** People came to the university to get information about the events happening in Artsakh. They believed in the university, whose leadership and students spared no effort in terms of helping refugees from the Armenian populated places of Azerbaijan.

University employees and students were very determined

during the years of the Artsakh war. Many of them, inspired by the will and determination to defend their native land, were recruited to defend Artsakh. Unfortunately, **27** of them were martyred in the struggle for the Holy Land of Armenia. They were posthumously awarded with medals, budges and orders for exceptional services rendered to the motherland. Two of them were posthumously awarded with the highest titles. **Tatul Krpeyan** from the Faculty of History was awarded with the highest title of **"National Hero of Armenia",** and **Petros Ghevondyan (Peto)** from the Faculty of Radiophysics was awarded with the highest title of **"Hero of Artsakh".**

Classrooms named after the martyred university students have been opened at YSU.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN YSU

| Yerevan State University |

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN YSU

By the early 1990's, higher education in Armenia had achieved remarkable accomplishments. But there were serious problems ahead, namely the earthquake of Spitak of 1988, the Artsakh Movement, the economic deprivation and blockade by neighboring countries and many other difficulties. Having gained independence in difficult and complicated conditions in 1991, Armenia was now facing the issue of establishing a new statehood, highlighting the importance of establishing a civilized society.

For the solution of the vital problems of the republic and ensuring its further development radical reforms were needed in educational, scientific and cultural systems and institutions, and it was important to create necessary prerequisites for the use of intellectual, practical and moral abilities and

skills of people. Taking into account the **exceptional role** of **Yerevan State University** as a center of Armenian higher education, science and culture, wishing to create conditions for the effective use of its potential, with a view to giving it a university status and ensuring its material and moral security, the **President of the Republic of Armenia** issued a Decree on **August 31, 1992** according to which Yerevan State University is an autonomous state higher educational, scientific and cultural institution in the higher education system of the Republic of Armenia, entitled with the rights of a legal person, acting in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

This status set new challenges for YSU requiring not only to preserve the best traditions, but also to ensure a new quality of education, in line with the requirements of the globalized world and international educational standards. The university took an active part in the drafting of the RA Law "On education", adopted in April 1999, which confirmed the legal status of YSU.

Parallel to the provision of legal norms ensuring the development of YSU and expansion of its autonomy, a comprehensive and lasting process of renovations was initiated. It included all directions of YSU activity.

In 1994, the first university development program was elaborated, according to which from 1995-1996 academic year the university adopted the two-grade

system of education, providing Bachelor's (four-year) and Master's (two-year) degrees.

A number of structural changes were implemented as well. **In 1994,** by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia Ijevan Regional College was reorganized into **YSU Ijevan branch.** With the advent of the new time, in different years various faculties and chairs, centers and departments were opened and new specializations were introduced.

In 2005, the Republic of Armenia joined the Bologna process. In order to integrate into the European Higher Education Area and to adapt the learning process to the principles of Bologna process, a number of innovations took place at YSU.

Since 2007-2008 academic year the ECTS credit system has been introduced in all Master's programs, and since 2008-2009 in Bachelor's programs. Since 2010-2011 academic year, the ECTS credit system has been introduced in YSU post-graduate studies.

Recently YSU introduced a new credit-based programme for teaching staff development. It provides special training courses aimed at developing teachers' skills in applying new teaching, learning and assessment methods.

As a result of reforms, the university faced the challenges of developing new curricula, compiling and publishing text-books and manuals in the native language, improving the

Cardinal Gianfranco Ravasi

Cardinal of Vatican
In 2014, he delivered a lecture at YSU

"Gregory the Illuminator was a great figure who dominated over the Armenian people and its history. We are proud to be familiar with the Armenian people, its history and spiritual values. We consider you the first Christian nation, which in 301 adopted Christianity.
Since my young age I have been aware of the Armenian Genocide, the terrible tragedy of the Armenian people through Franz Werfel's "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh". It is important for young people to remember what has happened to prevent the loss of identity, because by killing the identity you are killing the nation."

learning process and replenishing it with modern technologies, adjusting strategic directions of scientific research and implementing it with the application of new methods, training specialists in line with the new stage of economic development, promoting foreign language teaching, ensureing high-quality education, etc.

At the first stage of the reforms the university had certain achievements in ensuring a regular educational process, enhancing international communication, and solving the social conditions of the lecturers.

Over the last decades, the reforms in the YSU education system have yielded considerable results, namely, improvement of the material and technical basis, introduction of ICTs in the educational process, creation of internal quality

assurance system in line with the requirements of European Standards and Guidelines, introduction of effective feedback from students and graduates (including online) to bring study programmes in compliance with the needs and requirements of labour market and the society, activity of student structures, etc.

YSU also provides professional trainings, continuous education courses and life-long learning possibilities (including distance learning) to various groups of the society through its extension programmes and courses.

An important way of improving the quality of education is the implementation of programs with dual diplomas at YSU. For this purpose, in 2010 the **joint Master's program** between YSU and the University of Rostock "Visual Computing" was

developed. Since 2010, YSU has been involved in the CIS **"Network University"** project. Within the framework of the project, joint Master's programs with dual diplomas are implemented in 6 specializations between Russian University of Peoples Friendship, Federal University of Ural and Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

YSU has about 2600 employees, out of which 1112 are the permanent academic staff (169 professors, 468 associate professors, 238 assistant professors and 278 lecturers). 12 Academicians and 18 Corresponding members of the RA National Academy of Sciences are involved in teaching and research activities of the university.

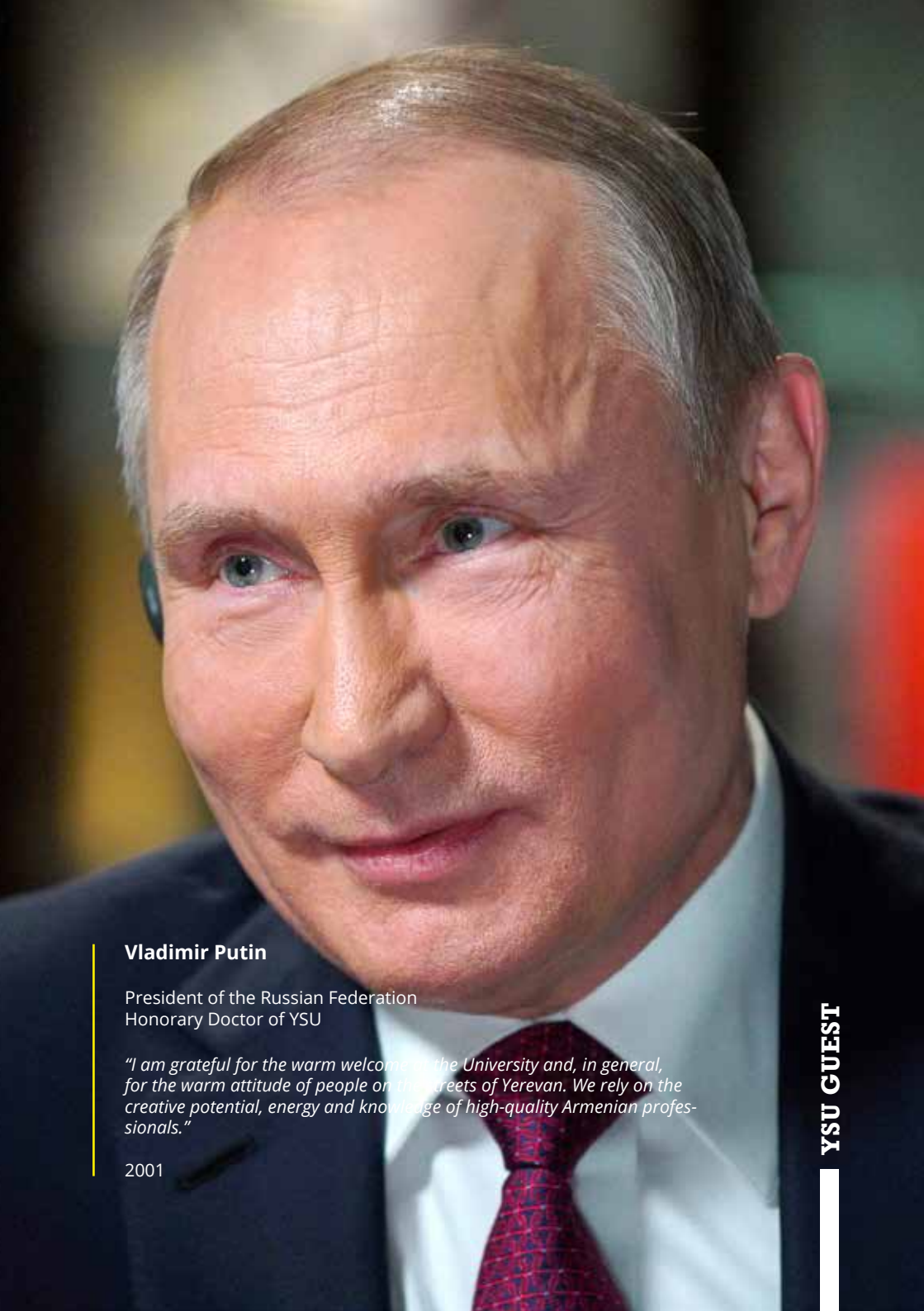
Currently, YSU runs more than **50 Bachelor's** and **120 Master's** programmes, as well as about 90 Doctoral programmes that involve nearly **16000** full-time and part-time students. In 1925-1930, the number of university graduates was only **931,** while in 2015-2019 it is **22062.**

The activities of Yerevan State University in all spheres are organized and implemented in line with the objectives and goals set forth in YSU Strategic Development Plan. Many events and programs have been undertaken and implemented to ensure the efficiency of the university's activities, to compete in the international scientific and educational fields.

Currently, the university has 19 faculties with more than 100 general and professional chairs, educational and scientific institutes and centers, one regional branch (campus) with 4 faculties in the town of Ijevan.

Significant work is being implemented especially in quality assurance processes. Particularly memorable was the state accreditation process of the university. Pilot institutional accreditation process was launched in Yerevan State University in March, 2012 and it was implemented in June, 2013. As a result of the meetings held during the visit to YSU and based on the observations of self-evaluation reports received from the university, expert groups consisting of international and local experts on the whole positively evaluated YSU activities. Thus, on **March 7, 2015,** YSU received Institutional **Accreditation Certificate** confirming that by the **Decision N 1** of Accreditation Commission of the "National Center for Education Quality Assurance" Foundation of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia of February 21, 2015 "Yerevan State University" Foundation received **6-year institutional accreditation.**

Yerevan State University has achieved considerable results in the development, introduction and implementation of modern information technologies. In this regard, the Information Technologies Educational and Research Center (IT ERC), which was established in 2007, has been extensively involved in the use and development of new educational technologies, in implementing Master's degree programs and separate courses in the IT sphere, conducting scientific research, in university education management and quality



Vladimir Putin

President of the Russian Federation
Honorary Doctor of YSU

"I am grateful for the warm welcome at the University and, in general, for the warm attitude of people on the streets of Yerevan. We rely on the creative potential, energy and knowledge of high-quality Armenian professionals."

2001

| Marshal Hovhannes Baghramyan in the University, 1981 |

| American-Armenian writer William Saroyan in the University, 1978 |

assurance, as well as developing and implementing information systems.

Implementation of the **"Super Vision YSU"** electronic program of educational process management also contributes to the maintenance and improvement of the university's educational process.

To promote the professional orientation of YSU applicants and raise their awareness, the Department of Pre-University Education organizes meeting-discussions and discussions with pupils, parents and teachers, lectures, and arranges targeted visits.

Using its own academic and material and technical potential, the university pays great attention to the improvement of the institutional system of high school, increasing the effectiveness of general education, thereby contributing to the development of high school. YSU has signed dozens of agreements on cooperation with high schools in Armenia, whereby experienced lecturers conduct special trainings through extension programmes and courses.

In YSU and in different regions of Armenia, Olympiads are organized and held on various subjects for students of high schools. The winners are awarded diplomas and certificates. Organization of Olympiads promotes students' professional orientation and strengthens university-school ties.

University students actively participate in various internatio-

nal Olympiads and always return to Alma Mater with awards.

YSU plays a unique historical role not only in the homeland, but also among the Diaspora Armenians. Thousands of Diaspora Armenians, getting their professional education or degrees in YSU, return to their homes and input their knowledge and patriotic spirit for the preservation of Armenian identity.

Yerevan State University has been and remains a temple of national education and science, where many generations have been educated and brought up. Many of its students have become prominent public-political and state figures, including presidents and prime ministers of independent Armenia. Many writers and publicists, such as **Hovhannes Shiraz, Paruyr Sevak, Silva Kaputikyan, Vahagn Davtyan, Khachik Dashtents** and others also graduated from the university, and the great poet **Yeghishe Charents** was one of the first to attend lectures at the newly opened Yerevan University.

Silva Kaputikyan

Poet, publicist, YSU graduate

"You were the first point in response to the fate that the Armenian people gave during its life, speaking out against the massacre, genocide and destruction with its constructive, thoughtful and creative spirit. From now on, let no calamities and wars hinder the sequence of your bells, live long, and let in 2919, one of your innumerable graduates greet your 1000th anniversary in the same language but more beautifully.

1961

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN YSU

| Yerevan State University |

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN YSU

Armenia is an ancient country of science and culture. Throughout its history, the Armenian people created and shaped many cultural and scientific values. In particular, the Armenian people passed a fruitful way in various fields of science. Not only Armenians but the whole mankind has benefited from the achievement of many Armenian scientists. But on their creative way of life, Armenians were often subjected to severe trials, were deprived of the right to live independently and carelessly, and had lost their own creations many times. Nevertheless, in the hardest episodes of history, the spirit of the Armenian people was inexorable. Armenians have never lost their spirit to create, to regain the lost, to assert their way of live, and the desire to do something anew.

Yerevan University played an important and decisive role in the revival of scientific thought and the creation of the future fate of Armenia, which overcame centuries-old trials and regained independence in the XX century. For 100 years, many generations of highly qualified teachers have been productive in various fields of science. Many of the university employees and students have been awarded high titles, recognition, respect and appreciation for their valuable research, discoveries and innovations.

The scientific and research activities of the great scholars of science, such as historians **Hakob Manandyan, Leo,** literary critic **Manuk Abeghyan,** linguist **Hrachya Acharyan,** architects **Alexander Tamanyan, Toros Toramanyan, Nikoghayos Buniatyan,** historian **Ashot Hovhannisyan,** linguists **Yervand Ter-Minasyan, Grigor Ghapantsyan,** archaeologist **Ashkharbek Kalantar,** literary critic **Arsen Terteryan,** lawyer-historian **Khachik Samuelyan,** philosophers **Hayk Azatyan, Gevorg Asatur,** historian **Vahan Rshtuni,** philosopher and literary critic **Hayk Gyulikekhvyan,** chemists **Stepan Ghambaryan, Levon Rotinyants** and others deserve special appreciation for the development of scientific thought in Armenia. Many of their works have played a fundamental role in the further advancement of historiography, philosophy, linguistics, literary criticism, architecture and other fields.

In 1942, Abraham and Artem Alikhanyans founded a

laboratory for cosmic ray research at the university and a scientific station in Aragats. In November, 1943, the laboratory became part of Physics Research Institute within the structure of the university, whose first director was Abraham Alikhanyan, but shortly after Artem Alikhanyan became director and headed the institute for many years. In 1944, it was transferred to the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR.

On October 22-26, 1953, among the 51 new Academicians elected during the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was **Victor Ambartsumyan,** President of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, Head of the Chair of Astrophysics of the university. His contributions in the field of theoretical astrophysics, physics of stars and nebulae, stellar dynamics, extragalactic astronomy, and the evolution of stars and galaxies opened a new page in the history of global science. A number of principles, including the invariance principle of solving inverse problems, were named after V. Ambartsumyan. He established the baseline of new, statistical mechanics of stellar systems, discovered the phenomenon of gradual decay of clusters, and proposed the principle of determining the age of clusters. Many of his ideas have come out of the framework of astrophysics, receiving a general methodological significance and promoting the development of other fields of science.

Sergey Mergelyan graduated from the Faculty of Physics

| Abraham and Artem Alikhanyans |

and Mathematics of YSU in 1947 and in 1949 he was a post-graduate student at the Steklov Mathematical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The academic council awarded Sergey Mergelyan the degree of Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences for his dissertation for the degree of candidate of sciences when he was only 21 years old.

In 1956, the Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Mathematical Machines of the Academy of Sciences of ASSR (later Institute for Informatics and Automation Problems) was founded by Academician **Sergey Mergelyan,** which promoted the development of information technologies in Armenia.

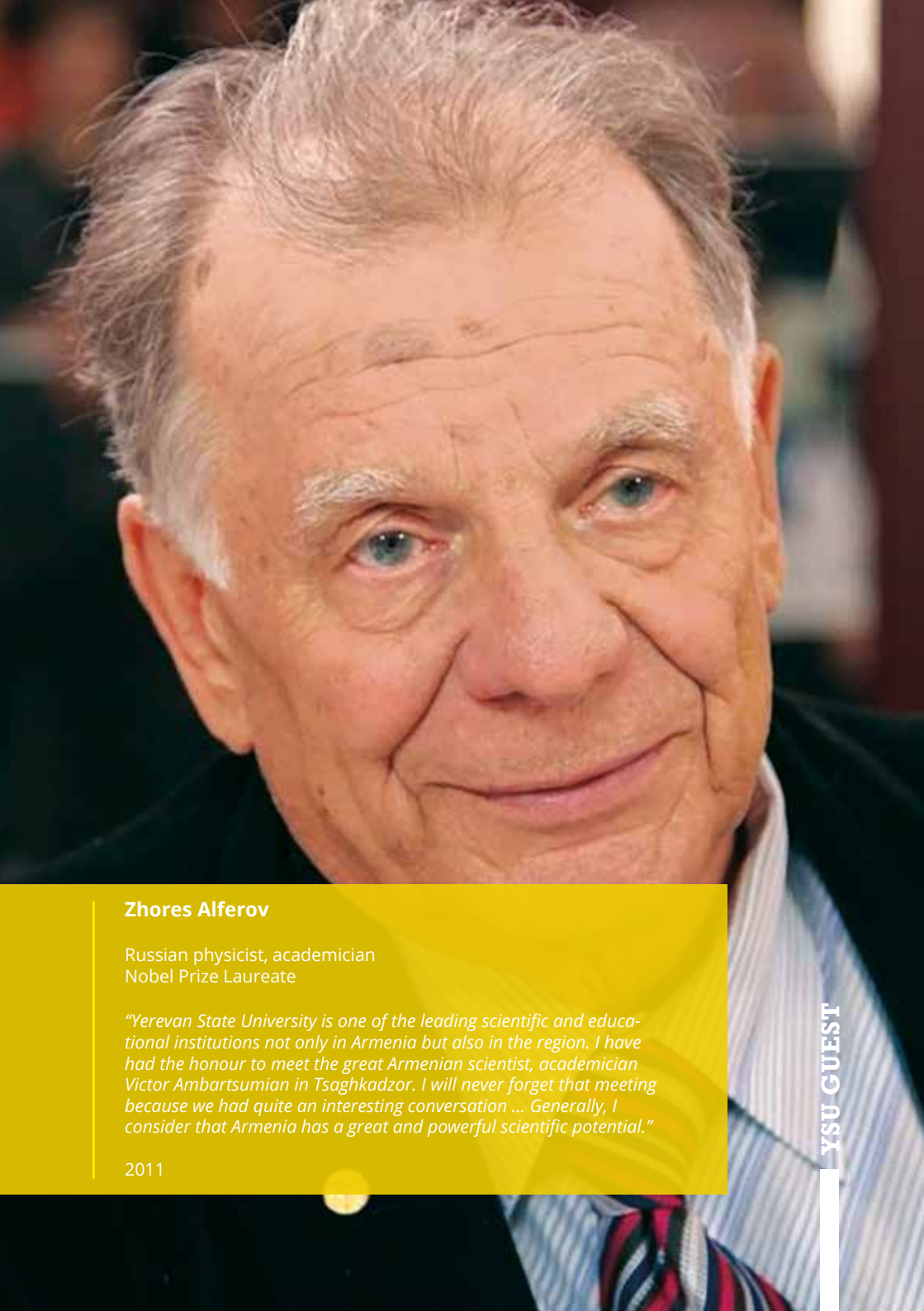
The millennia-old rich scientific heritage of Armenia was

enriched in the second half of the XX century with valuable achievements in the field of information technology. Scientists from Yerevan State University made valuable contributions to this process.

More than 140 academicians and corresponding members (9 of which were full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences), more than 150 honorary members of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, honorary lawyers, geologists, teachers and many others who have received honorary titles have been working in Yerevan State University since its foundation.

> When the Academy of Sciences of Armenia was founded in Yerevan on November 25, 1943 by Hovsep Orbeli and Victor Ambartsumyan, 12 out of 23 academicians of its founding staff were Yerevan State University professors: Manuk Abeghyan, Hrachya Acharyan, Arsen Terteryan, Grigor Ghapantsyan, Konstantin Pafenholc, Levon Hovhannisyan, Victor Ambartsumyan, Hrachya Buniatyan and others.

Among the graduates of the Alma Mater are famous scientists such as biologists Armen Takhtajian, Norayr Sisakyan, Ezras Hasratyan, Mikhail Chailakhyan, mathematicians Sergey Mergelyan, Artashes Shahinyan, Mkhitar Jrbashyan, Rafael Alexandryan, Alexander Talalyan, Norayr Arakelyan, physicists Radik Martirosyan, Gurgen Sahakyan, literary critics



Zhores Alferov

Russian physicist, academician
Nobel Prize Laureate

"Yerevan State University is one of the leading scientific and educational institutions not only in Armenia but also in the region. I have had the honour to meet the great Armenian scientist, academician Victor Ambartsumian in Tsaghkadzor. I will never forget that meeting because we had quite an interesting conversation ... Generally, I consider that Armenia has a great and powerful scientific potential."

2011

Statue symbolizing DNA in the courtyard of YSU Main Building

Mkrtich Mkryan, Edward Jrbashian, Hrant Tamrazyan, linguists Eduard Aghayan, Gevorg Jahukyan, historians Lendrush Khurshudyan, Hrachik Simonyan, Babken Harutyunyan and many others who have gained great recognition not only in our country, but also abroad.

Today, YSU scholars carry out valuable scientific research work, including jointly with foreign universities, the results of which are published in local and foreign prestigious periodicals and are presented at international conferences and seminars. University employees and students often initiate conferences and seminars in which highly qualified specialists from various foreign universities take an active participation. Such events greatly contribute to the international recognition of the scientific potential of the university, as well as to the promotion of scientific research activities and expansion of international relations.

YSU PUBLISHING HOUSE

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ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES:
INSIGHTS INTO DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND PROTOCOL
ԿՅԱՆՔԻ ԱՊԱՀՈՎԱԳՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԱԹԵՄԱՏԻԿԱ
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YSU PUBLISHING HOUSE

YSU has carried out publishing activity since the year of its foundation. Still in 1920, the first book of the university the methodological manual entitled “Psychology” by remarkable American philosopher William James was released, which was translated by one of the first professors of YSU, lawyer, psychologist, pedagogue Sirakan Tigranyan. The publication was followed by the printing of S. Tigranyan’s lecture devoted to the subject. Later on, Armenological studies of Hakob Manandyan, Leo, Manuk Abeghyan, Hrachya Acharyan, Arsen Terteryan and Ashkharbek Kalantar were published. On January 31, 1920, on the day of the grand opening ceremony, the University issued its first newspaper called “University of Armenia”.

During its activity, the YSU Publishing House has always singled out the publication of periodicals “Scientific Bulletin” and “Banber”-Bulletin of Yerevan University.

YSU scholars have made a great contribution to the development of patriotic science, which is also due to the significant activities of the publishing house. The YSU Publishing House has repeatedly participated in republican and international exhibitions with the best books published.

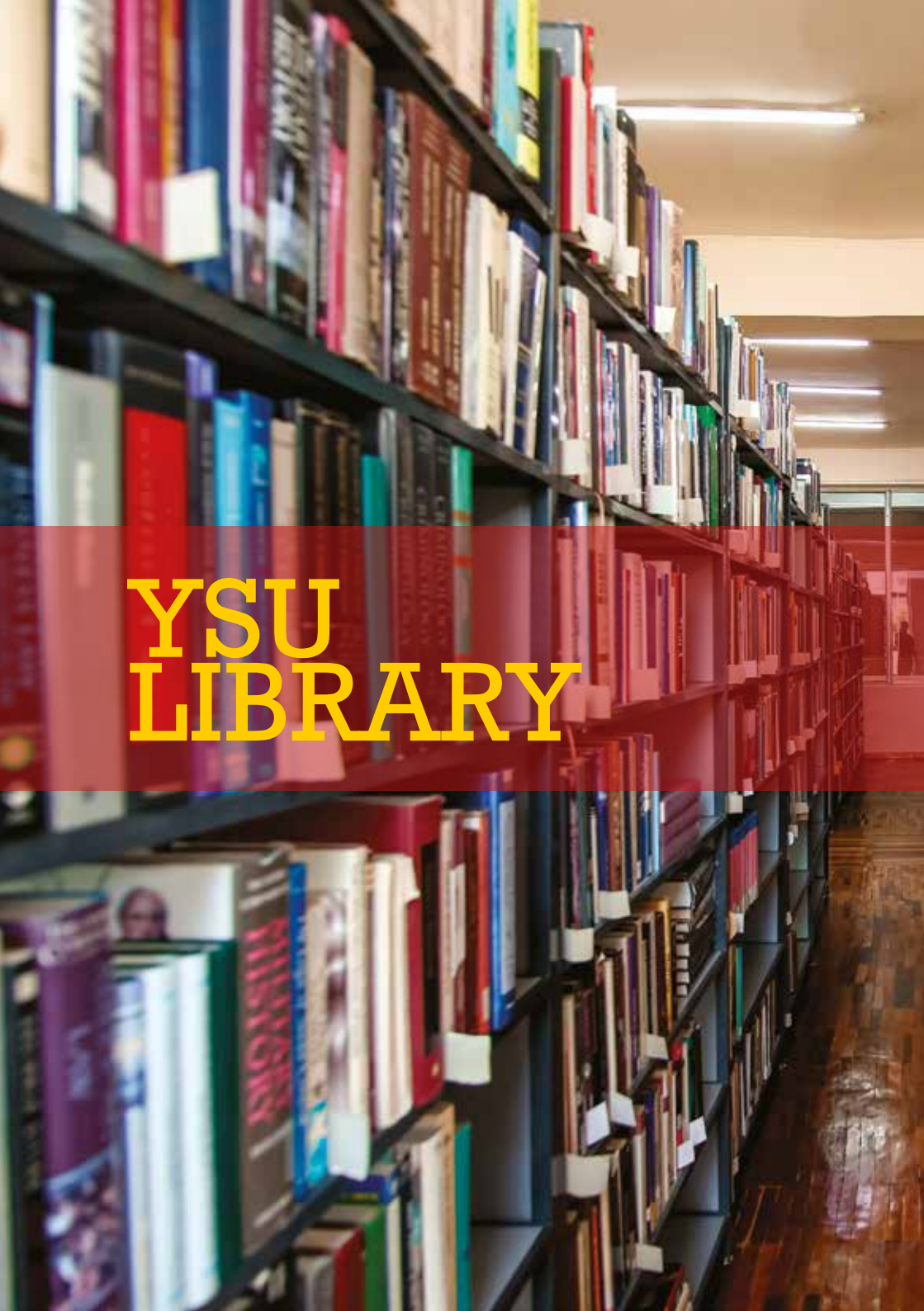
Gonzalo Guarch

Spanish writer, a great Armenophile,
Author of books on Armenian Genocide

"I feel myself more and more an Armenian than a Spanish. Believe it! I would like to be called not Gonzalo Guarch, but Guarchyan. For, I am one of you. I am Armenian":

2013

YSU GUEST


YSU
LIBRARY

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S
LINCOLN
MYSTERIE
OF MANKI

YSU LIBRARY

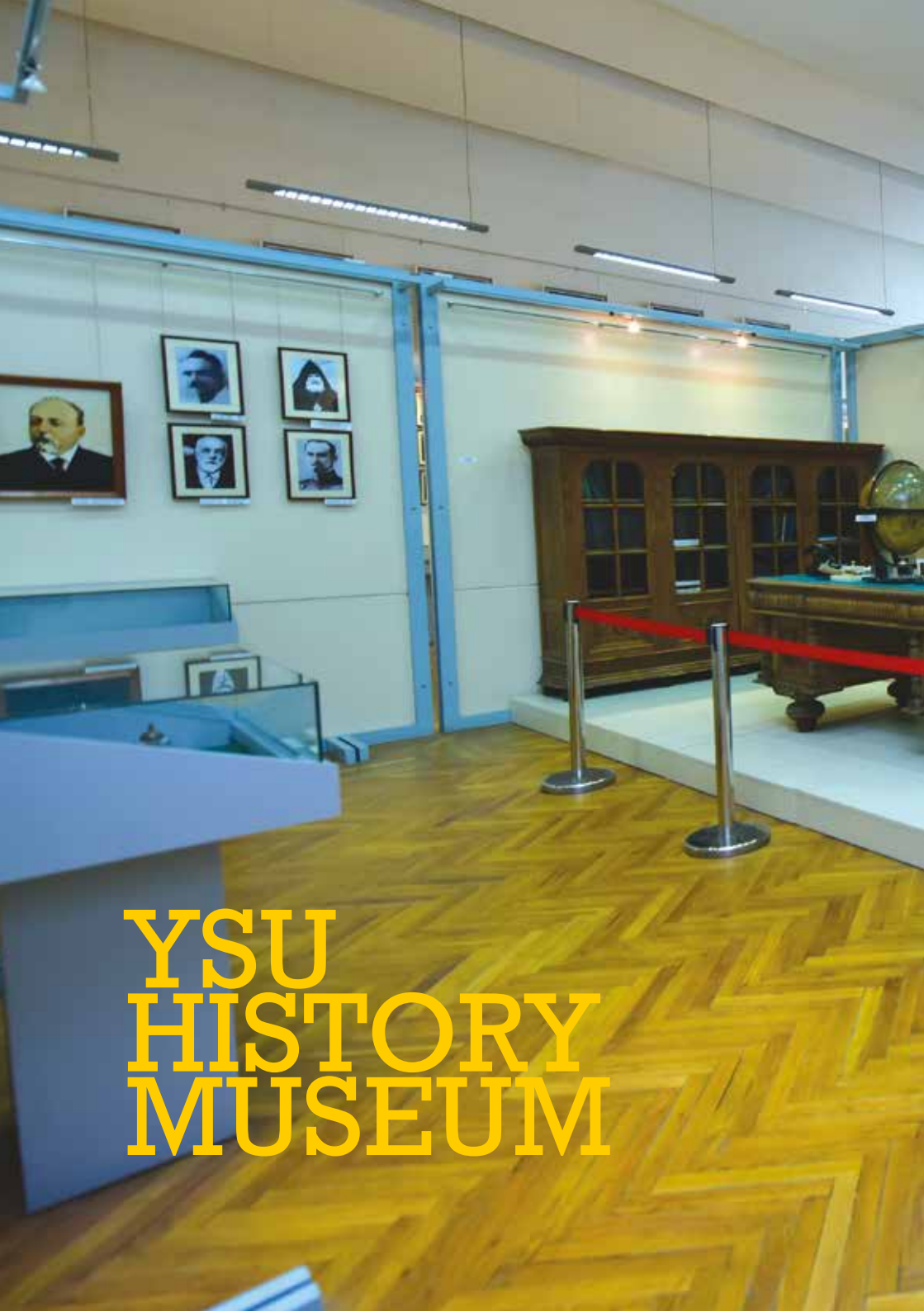
In 1920, the university library was founded on the basis of the Yerevan teachers' seminary library fund **(10,000 units).** In 1921, the books of the former Diocese School, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Gevorgyan Seminary of Etchmiadzin and other institutions were handed over to the university library. Due to the donations of various schools and individuals and purchases, in **1921,** the library's property was replenished with a total of **25,000 units.**

Today, the library's property of over **2 million units** contains multi-lingual and versatile books and magazines. Ancient and rare books of historical and cultural value (about 20,000 units) are kept in separate funds. The library has 6 departments, 5 reading-halls. The library also has a virtual reading room.

YSU Library is one of the oldest and largest libraries in Armenia. It has the largest electronic database in Armenia available for students and researchers (Springer, EBSCO, etc.).

Currently, the library is named after Swiss-Armenian philanthropists **Sarkis and Marie Izmirlians**, and the Izmirlian Foundation has been supporting the library for more than two decades.

A stele dedicated to Armenian scientists
(erected in the hall of YSU Library)



YSU HISTORY MUSEUM

YSU HISTORY MUSEUM

YSU History Museum is the largest university museum in the Republic of Armenia founded in 1960. Initially, it functioned as a cabinet, on the basis of which the Scientific-Research Laboratory of the History of Higher Education in Armenia was established in 1988, with an adjacent museum. In 1995, the museum became an independent structural unit and was named YSU History Museum. The museum contains unique exhibits, items, documents, and so on about the history of the university.

The Museum staff collects and studies documents on the history of the university, the life and activities of renowned lecturers, and the heroes fallen in Artsakh Liberation Struggle.

YSU museum exhibits unique samples such as documents covering the foundation of YSU in 1919, the YSU charter and handwritten lectures by the first guest lecturers.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the YSU the museum was replenished with numerous materials and donations, namely photos, personal belongings, valuable documents, souvenirs from foreign guests visiting Yerevan State University, etc.

YSU 100

A **postage stamp** dedicated to the theme «100th anniversary of the foundation of Yerevan State University» has been cancelled and put into circulation by «HayPost» CiSC in the premises of Yerevan State University.

The postage stamp depicts the central building of Yerevan State University as well as the monument of «Sahak Partev and Mesrop Mashtots» situated in front of it. The postage stamp is fully designed in the graphic style.

The logo dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Yerevan State University is at the bottom right corner of the postage stamp.

Date of issue: June 27, 2019 Artist and designer: Levan Lachikyan Printing house: Cartor, France Size: 40,0 x 30,0 mm Stamps per sheet: 10 pcs Print run: 30 000 pcs

A fragment from the sculptural group “Sahak Partev and MesropMashtots” (situated in front of YSU, sculptor - Ara Sargsyan, architect -Romeo Julhakyan) against the background of the images of YSU building and the coat of arms are on the **collector coin** dedicated to 100th anniversary of the YSU.

On the other side: a fragment of a stele dedicated to Armenian scientists (erected in the hall of YSU, sculptor – Vahan Ghazaryan, architect – Levon Balayan, engineer – Sos Manukyan) and inscription “SCIENTIA POTENTIA EST”.

Designed by Vardan Vardanyan, Haroutiun Samuelian.

Minted in the Lithuanian mint.

STUDENT LIFE IN YSU

Mastering Management
PERSONAL FINANCE
Marketing Today
ECONOMIC HISTORY
THE MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

STUDENT LIFE IN YSU

Student life has always been active and energetic at Yerevan State University. The rich and varied daily life of students is mainly organized by the university's student structures, which have had different names and working style at different times, but have always had an important role in the life of the students.

Today, the University has a **Student Council** (SC), which is an independent, self-organized body with its own structure within the university and is managed by the students. Each faculty has its own self-government body. The SC ensures

students' participation in the university management process. The body is responsible for a wide range of issues connected with the students; it deals with students' rights protection, advocacy and solving of different problems, as well as organizes students' leisure activities.

The **Student Scientific Society** (SSS) has been operating in the university since 1947. It is a university structure that unites students and post-graduate students whose goal is to contribute to the scientific, creative and spiritual development of the students. The Society periodically organizes conferences, sessions, seminars and scientific public lectures, and other scientific and educational events.

The clubs of **YSU Culture Center** organizes and carries out a lot of activities, events, festivals, exhibitions, meetings with

About 500 student scientific conferences, seminars, trainings, numerous cultural events are held annually at YSU.

renowned cultural figures, discussions and film screenings among students. The Center includes the theatre-studio **"Hamalsaranakan",** a dance ensemble, a choir, a chamber orchestra, a cinema club, the "Club of the Funny and Inventive People" (KVN), the literary studio of the young artists and the "NIKE" Squad.

Patriotic club of YSU **"Vardananq"** actively seeks to preserve the memory of the heroes who died for their homeland and to contribute to the effective realization of the collective potential of Armenian youth and students.

The university has other cultural clubs and artistic groups, and many student traditions are preserved.

The university has always paid great attention to the issue of physical education and training of students. Initially the

| YSU |

| YSU |

university did not have sufficient conditions for student' sports training. In 1962-1964, an outdoor sports ground was built in the new building of the university. In the 1970's, by the decision of the government, a new complex was built with the necessary conditions, which made it possible to organize the work of physical education in accordance with the requirements of time, to hold tournaments and international competitions.

Many university students and **university sports teams** have achieved significant success thanks to regular training. They have become champions and medallist. Among them are Olympic gold and silver prize winners **Eduard Azaryan** (gymnastics), **Sirvard Emirzyan** (diving), USSR multiple

champions **David Torosyan** (boxing), **Gagik Zohrabyan** (shooting) and many others.

The **sports complex** reconstructed **in 2016** played an important role in promoting sports preferences of university students.

| One of the halls of the newly renovated YSU Sports Complex |

YSU INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The international cooperation of the Yerevan State University started since the first years of its foundation, when renowned specialists from Russia, Europe and other countries were invited to teach at the Armenian University.

Today, the University has agreements with about **200 universities** and academic-educational institutions in **50 countries.** Exchange of students, lecturers, researchers is organized within the framework of cooperation. Currently, many foreign students, post-graduate students and interns from **33 countries** study at YSU.

YSU is widely involved in many international academic-educational programs, is member of the International Association of Universities, European and Eurasian University Associations, Black Sea Universities Network, Francophone University Association and a number of other associations.

Mutual visits of leaders and delegations from YSU and foreign universities, organization and implementation of joint conferences, seminars and various projects contribute to active cooperation and expansion of scientific and educational ties.

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

Former President of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Honorary Doctor of YSU

"God gives His grace to those who are engaged in science, as is stated in the Holy Book - the Quran; science is the light in the hands of those who spread it. They walk ahead of humanity. Universities are academies which deal with the issues of humanity."

2007

Welcome to Yerevan State University

Come and join hundreds of international students expanding their horizons, developing their skills, and enjoying the rich cultural heritage of Armenia.

Study with world-class lecturers, scientists and educational leaders.

We will help you to gain knowledge necessary to enter the job market or continue your education at even higher levels.

Our advantages are:

- High quality education
- Professional academic staff
- Internationally-oriented programs
- Accessible tuition cost
- Easy submission procedures
- We offer You three types of degrees:

1. **Bachelor's degree** (duration 4 years, by correspondence 5 years)
2. **Master's degree** (duration 2 years, by correspondence 2.5 years)
3. **Ph. D** (duration 3 years)
4. We also offer **Preparatory courses** for foreign students (duration - 1 academic year). The aim of the courses is to strengthen foreign applicants' knowledge and prepare them to study at YSU. After taking these courses foreign students can easily be integrated into academic life at Yerevan State University.

Who can apply?

If You

1. are a High School graduate,
2. would like to gain BA, MA or PhD degree

How to apply?

Step 1: pass the below mentioned documents to the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the Republic of Armenia. Address for presenting documents: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan, Vazgen Sargsyan street 3, Government building N 2, 3rd floor, room 315. Tel. +37410581391, e-mail: info@edu.am, secretariat@edu.am.

Step 2: After passing the documents to the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, information about admission would be provided by the Foreign Students' Department of Yerevan State University. Address: Yerevan, Alex Manoogian 1, YSU Central Building, 4th floor, room 408, Foreign Students' Department, tel.: +37410555244, e-mail: diaspora@ysu.am, foreignstudent@ysu.am.

Admission requirements and procedures for foreign citizens applying to Yerevan State University:

1. **Copy of previous education document: Transcript of Records / Diploma/ Appendix to Diploma** (confirmed by Armenian Embassy or Consulate representative)
2. **Copy of Passport** (confirmed by Armenian Embassy or Consulate representative), (2 copies if you want to apply for student residence card)
3. **CV** in Armenian, Russian or English
4. **General health certificate** (this certificate also can be provided by Armenian medical institutions) (2 copies if you want to apply for student residence card)
5. **Four photos** (3x4 cm) or 7 photos (if you want to apply for student residence card)

Address: 1 Alex Manoogan st., 0025 Yerevan,
International Cooperation Office,
Foreign Students' Department, room 408
Tel: +37410555244,
e-mail: diaspora@ysu.am | foreignstudent@ysu.am
http://www.ysu.am | http://www.ysu.am/international/en

YSU offers the following BA and MA programs in English language

Faculty, Institute, Center	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree
Institute of Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Pharmacy
Philosophy and Psychology	-	Applied Philosophy(Philosophy of Religion and Law)
		Applied Psychology
Economics and Management	Management	International economical relations
		Modeling in the Financial-Economy System
		Data Science in Business
Oriental studies	-	Arabic Studies
Geography and Geology	Service	Service
		Stable tourism
Mathematics and Mechanics	-	Financial Mathematics
		Applied Statistics and Data Science
IT Education and Research Center	-	Visual Computing
Biology	-	Bacteriology and Biotechnology
		Ecology and Management of Bioresources

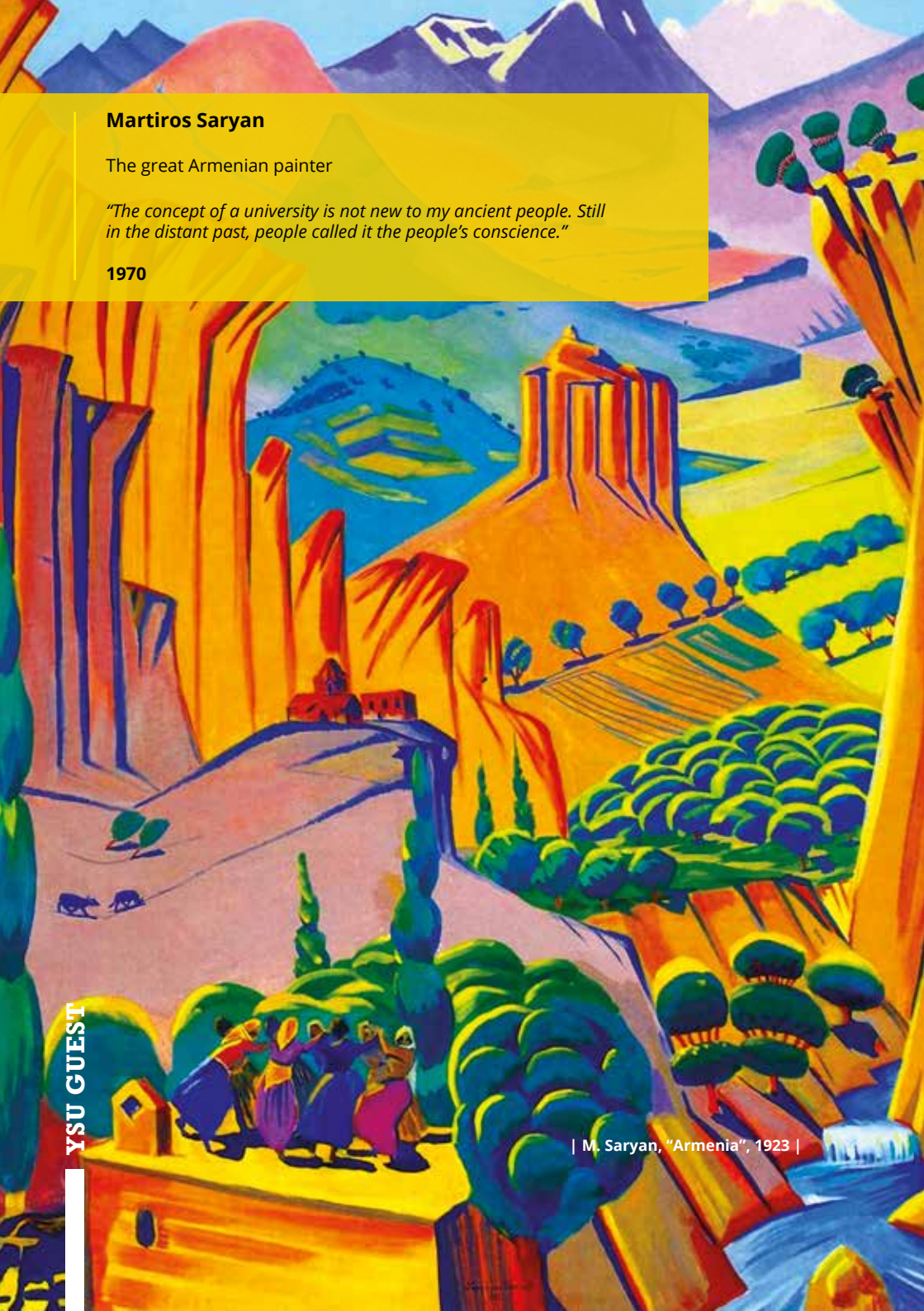
Faculty, Institute, Center	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree
Physics	Physics	Theoretical Physics
		Macromolecular Physics
		Optics
		Astrophysics
		Solid State Physics
		Nuclear Physics and Atomic Energy
Sociology	-	Social Security and Migration Policy
International relations	-	International Relations and Regional Politics
Chemsitry	Chemistry	Physical Chemistry
		Organic chemistry
		Inorganic and analytical chemistry
Informatics and applied mathematics	Informatics (Computer Science)	Mathematical and program support for computing machines, complexes, systems and networks
		Numerical analysis and mathematical modeling
		Discrete Mathematics and theoretical informatics
Centre for European studies	-	European studies
		Human rights and democratization

Martiros Saryan

The great Armenian painter

"The concept of a university is not new to my ancient people. Still in the distant past, people called it the people's conscience."

1970



| M. Saryan, "Armenia", 1923 |

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ЕРЕВАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
جامعة يريفان الحكومية
YEREVAN STATE
UNIVERSITY
埃里温 国立 大学
UNIVERSITÁ
STATALE DI EREVAN
STAATLICHE
UNIVERSITÄT
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