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Armenia

Topic 1: Governance and Its Effects on Education

After the Armenian government received their independence, they tried to establish a system that would provide social services. Education holds an esteem in the Armenian culture. In Armenia, primary and secondary education is free and completion secondary school is compulsory. At the Yerevan State University, there is a 1,300 teacher to 10,000 student ratio. In the classrooms in Armenia, they primarily teach in Armenian. This results in a giant population of Armenian speaking students in the school systems. Many of the Armenian students have gone on to attend medical school to receive their doctor degree. Nowadays, the universities in Armenia are ranked among some of the famous higher medical institutions.

The school systems are improving every day in Armenia. The Armenian government has put in place many systems to help the students. The students of Armenian have been achieving many great achievements. On main problem in the Armenian systems is the lack of teachers in Armenia. This has impacted the number of students that have access to adult figures. But recently, many Armenian students have been training to become teachers and this will result in an increase in the number of teachers in the near future. The number of teachers in Armenia could increase if the United Nations provides training for student teachers.

## Topic 2: Preservation of World Heritage Sites

There are three world heritage sites in Armenia: the Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin, the Cathedral Churches of Echmiadzin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots, and the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley. The Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin are very important to the Armenian culture. These two Byzantine monasteries in the Tumanian region from the period of prosperity during the Kiurikian dynasty (10th to 13th century) were important centres of learning. The Cathedral

Churches of Echmiadzin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots are an Armenian central-domed cross-hall type of church. Monastery of Geghard and the upper Azat Valley contains many tombs and churches. Most of them are composed of rock. These world heritage sites have a strong impact on the Armenian culture and they need to be restored and protected.

Many travelers came from all of the world to see the world heritage sites in Armenia. This supports the need for them to be restored and protected. Due to the populations that visit the site, the sites have been impacted. Some of the sites need help restoring paths and fallen parts of the buildings. Armenia can find funding through the UNESCO. The UNESCO has about 3 million US dollars to help with the upkeep of the world heritage sites. They could use a fraction of this money to help protect the sites in Armenian.

Topic 3: Supporting and Accomplishing Education 2030

Armenian education programs have been impacting their students greatly. Many programs have been put in place to help students both today and in the future. The Armenians have increased the number of students that have graduated from high school. An increased number of students have graduated from high school and have gone on to attend college. The Armenian Government has paid to restore many of the classrooms and paid for teachers to receive additional training. This will impact many of future students, because many of the students will receive better trained teachers and a safer and more equipped classroom.

One main impact on learning for Armenian students is the lack of funding the schools receive. The Armenian government does help by giving many grants. But the schools still need more money to pay for a better learning environment for the future. The Armenian government should increase their tax on exported goods abroad. The money they receive from this and provide better technology for their students. This would help the Armenian students of today and the future