

RA KOTAYK MARZ

Marz centre –Hrazdan town



Territory	2089 square km
Agricultural land	99779 ha
<i>including arable land</i>	39608 ha
Urban communities	7
Rural communities	60
Rural settlements	62
Population as of January 1, 2003	272.4 ths. persons
<i>Including</i>	
urban	153.6 ths. persons
rural	118.8 ths. persons

RA Kotayk marz occupies 7% of RA territory. The population of the marz comprised 8.5% of RA total population in 2002, including 56.4% of urban.

RA Kotayk marz (centre is Hrazdan town) includes Hrazdan, Kotayk, Nairi regions. The Marz includes 7 towns - Hrazdan, Abovyan, Charentsavan, Byureghavan, Tsaghkadzor, Yeghvard, Nor-Hachn and 62 rural settlements.

The territory of the marz was included into Mets Hayk Ayrarat State occupying mainly Kotayk and Nig provinces. Yerevan-Hrazdan-Sevan motor-road and Yerevan-Hrazdan-Ijevan railway that are of great importance for the country pass through the central part of the marz territory.

Hrasdan and Azat rivers run on Kotayk marz territory. Hrazdan River (Zangu) is one of left tributaries (the length is 141 km) of Araks River. It originates from the Sevan Lake and runs from north-east to south-west. The river comes out to Ararat valley and flows in Araks. There are 340 tributaries in the river system, 25 of which have length more than 10 km. The river tributaries are Marmarik, Tsaghkadzor, Aray River, Getar.

Asat River is also one of left tributaries of *Araks* (the length is 55 km). It originates from the Geghama mountain range (mainly lives on underground waters, the overflow in April-June).

The river waters are mainly used with the irrigation purpose. Marz is also rich with mineral waters - “Bjni” and “Arzni”.

Geghama mountain laps, Tsaghkunyats mountain range, Hatis and Aray Mountains are situated in the marz territory. *Aray Mountain* is an extinct volcanic mass and situated in the east from Aragats Mountain between Kasakh and Hrazdan rivers. The height of mountain is 2577m. According to the tradition the mountain’s name is Ara Geghetsik, because of when fighting against Shamiram, Ara waged war at the mountain foot.

Hatis Mountain (Shamiram mountain) is a con-shaped volcanic mass (the height is 2528 m). Mountain is covered by meadow-steppe vegetation. Hatis name originated from the Greek Attis god name.

The marz plains are Eghvard plain (the height above sea level is 1200 – 1300 m) and Hrazdan plateau (the height above sea level is 1700 – 1800 m).

The marz territory is rich with historical, cultural and religious structures of different ages.

Abovyan (Elar) gigantic castle, Garni Mihr god castle and temple (I century), Garni St. Mashtots chapel, Voghjaberd domelike church (V century), Arzni church (VI century), Geghard monastery (XII-XIII centuries), Karenis monastery (VII century), Bjni St. Astvatsatsin monastery (XI century), Makravank (XIII century), Kecharis monastery complex (XI-XIII centuries) are situated in the marz, where now are locating the residence of Kotayk diocese, Eghvard St. Astvatsatsin church (V century), St. Astvatsatsin church (XIII century) of Arzakan strait, Bujakan Teghenyats monastery, etc.

RA Kotayk marz comparatively developed and has multi-branch economy. Marz has an exclusive role, particularly, in the energy field. Here are two large organizations of electricity production.

Other main trend of marz industry is manufacturing industry, in which the following branches are more developed:

- a) food and beverages production (meat and meat products processing and canning, fruits and vegetables processing and canning, milk products, flour, beverages production),
- b) non-metal mineral other production (glass and glass products production, cement production),
- c) metallurgy and metal products production (steel and iron casting),
- d) furniture industry, production of finished articles not included in other categories (jewellery and adjacent products (diamond) production).

The share of marz in total volume of republican industrial production comprised 14.4% in 2002, in volume of gross agricultural produce - 8.9%, in retail turnover - 4.9% and in total volume of services rendered to population - 3.5%:

137 industrial, 8 agricultural, hunting and forestry, 14 construction, 19 transport, 179 rendering services and 1444 retail trade units functioned in the marz in 2002, of which 265

stores, 1141 kiosks, 24 public catering units, 4 agricultural produce markets and 10 consumer goods markets.

122 schools of general education (of which 2 non-state), 19 music and art schools, 11 sport schools, 3 gymnasiums, 1 children's and youthful creative centre, 49 pre-school establishments, 6 secondary specialized (of which 1 non-state) and 1 non-state higher education establishments, 5 museums, 83 libraries, 1 hotel, 42 out-patient polyclinics and 7 hospitals functioned in the marz in 2002 as well.

Hrazdan region

Agricultural land	42323 ha
including arable land	12998 ha
Urban communities	3
Rural communities	14
Rural settlements	16
Population as of January 1, 2003	103.7 ths. persons
<i>Including</i>	
urban	79.1 ths. persons
rural	24.6 ths. persons

The share of Hrazdan region in total volume of industrial production of Kotayk marz comprised 63.6% in 2002, in agriculture – 42.2%, in retail turnover – 5.5% and in volume of services – 44.8%:

37 industrial, 5 construction, 5 transport, 72 rendering services, 216 retail trade units, of which 99 stores, 110 kiosks, 3 public catering units, 3 consumer goods markets and 4 agricultural produce markets functioned in the region in 2002.

44 schools of general education, 7 music and art schools, 6 sport schools, 2 gymnasiums, 1 children's and youthful creative centre, 24 pre-school and 3 secondary specialized (of which 1 non-state) and 1 non state higher education establishments, 3 museums, 25 libraries, 6 out-patient polyclinics and 2 hospitals, 1 hotel functioned in the region as well.

Hrazdan town (until 1959 Nerkin Akhta) has 52.7 ths inhabitants. The town distance from Yerevan is 50 km and is situated on the left bank of upper flow of Hrazdan River. The old inhabitants of Hrazdan migrated from Maku, Salmast, Sasun, Kars. The Hrazdan heating and electric station is located here that is the most powerful in the republic. It is famous as an industrial centre. The other trend of town industry is manufacturing, in which the production of non metal mineral and other produce (in particular, cement production) takes prevailing place.

24 industrial, 5 construction, 4 transport, 55 rendering services and 67 retail trade units, of which 64 stores, 4 public catering units, 1 consumer goods and 1 agricultural products markets functioned in the town in 2002. 16 schools of general education, 2 sport schools, 2 gymnasiums, 17 pre-school establishments, 2 secondary specialized (of which 1 non- state) and

1 non state higher education establishments and 1 museum functioned in the town in 2002 as well.

Charentsavan town (until 1967 Lusavan) has 24.8 ths. inhabitants. The town is situated in 38 km distance from Yerevan on the left bank of Hrazdan River. The town was founded in 1948 as a worker's settlement of Gyumush hydro-electric station (now Sevan-Hrazdan cascade). The name Charentsavan was given in honour of Armenian great poet E. Charents. In 1953 after the accomplishing of hydro-electric station construction several large industrial enterprises have been established and Charentsavan became a one of most important industrial centre of the republic.

The main trend of town industry is manufacturing, in which metallurgy and finished metal products production (steel and iron casting) comprise its prevailing part.

13 industrial, 1 transport, 14 rendering services and 9 retail trade organizations, of which 5 stores functioned in the town in 2002. 10 schools of general education and 1 sport school, 4 pre-school establishments, 1 secondary specialized school and 1 children's and youthful creative centre, 6 out-patient polyclinics and 2 hospitals functioned in the town as well.

Tsaghkadzor town (before Kecharis, until 1947 Darachichak) has 1.6 ths. inhabitants. Climate is soft and healthy. Tsaghkadzor in the past had name Tsaghkotsadzor (later Tsaghkunyats dzor) and was included in Mets Hayk Varajnunik province. It belonged to Varajnuni ministry. It was summer residence of Armenian Arshakuni kings. After IX century it belonged to Pahlavuni family. Kecharis monastery system is situated here that was built by Syunyants beautiful Ms. Sofi. Levon Orbeli was born in Tsaghkadzor, there is museum of Levon and Orbeli brothers.

1 hotel, 2 schools of general education and 1 sport school functioned in the town. As in the past, nowadays Tsaghkadzor is one of most important holiday zones of the republic.

Kotayk region

Agricultural land	47850 ha
including arable land	14608 ha
Urban communities	2
Rural communities	30
Rural settlements	30
Population as of January 1, 2003	110.1 ths. persons
Including	
urban	52.7 ths. persons
rural	57.4 ths. persons

The share of Kotayk region in total volume of industrial production of Kotayk marz comprised 10.8% in 2002, in agriculture – 29.9%, in retail turnover – 82.8% and in volume of services – 14.5%:

70 industrial, 5 construction, 2 agricultural, 12 transport, 70 rendering services, 1009 retail trade units, of which 68 stores, 917 kiosks, 17 public catering units, 6 consumer goods and 1 agricultural produce markets functioned in the region in 2002. 49 schools of general education and 3 sport schools, 7 music and art schools, 11 pre-school establishments, 2 secondary specialized and 1 higher education establishments, 1 museum and 38 libraries, 17 out-patient polyclinics and 3 hospitals functioned in the region as well.

Abovyan town (until 1961 Elar village, in 1961-1963 village Abovyan, since 1963 town) has 44.5 ths. inhabitants. The distance from Yerevan is 16 km. It is Yerevan north gate. It is one of fast growing towns and big industrial centres of the republic. The town was founded as a Yerevan's satellite town. The main trend of town industry is manufacturing, in which beer production takes prevailing place.

39 industrial, 3 construction, 4 transport, 65 rendering services and 37 retail trade units, of which 26 stores, 3 public catering units, 2 consumer goods and 1 agricultural **produce** markets functioned in the town in 2002. 12 schools of general education, 2 sport, 9 pre-school establishments, and 2 secondary specialized and 1 higher education establishments functioned in the town as well.

Byureghavan town as a settlement was founded in 1945 has 8.2 ths. inhabitants. The main trend of town industry is manufacturing, in which the production of non metal mineral and other produce (glass packing, porcelain and glazed earthenware industries) takes predominate place.

8 industrial, 2 rendering services and 5 retail trade units, of which 1 store, 1 public catering unit functioned in the town in 2002. 4 schools of general education and 1 sport school, 2 pre-school establishments functioned in the town as well.

Nairi region

Agricultural land	16927 ha
including arable land	10564 ha
Urban communities	2
Rural communities	16
Rural settlements	16
Population as of January 1, 2003, of which	58.6 ths. persons
urban	21.8 ths. persons
rural	36.8 ths. persons

The share of Nairi region in total volume of industrial production of Kotayk marz comprised 25.6% in 2002, in agriculture – 27.9%, in retail turnover – 11.7% and in volume of services – 40.7%:

30 industrial, 4 construction, 6 agricultural, 1 transport, 37 rendering services, 219 retail trade units, of which 98 stores, 114 kiosks, 4 public catering units, 1 consumer goods and 2 agricultural produce markets functioned in the region in 2002.

29 schools of general education and 2 sport schools, 7 music and art schools, 14 pre-school establishments, 2 secondary specialized establishments, 1 museum and 20 libraries, 13 out-patient polyclinics and 2 hospitals functioned in the region as well.

Eghvard town is situated at the south foot of Aray mountain, distance from Yerevan is 18 km, has 11.7 ths. inhabitants. Eghvard is old settlement. The first written information is related to the Armenian-Persian war in 603. The main trend of town industry is manufacturing, in which the production of food and beverages (distilled alcoholic beverages (cognac), milk products, flour production) and production of leather articles and shoes are particularly separated.

Agriculture plays a key role in the economic life of the town as well, in which grain farming is the main trend.

12 industrial, 2 construction, 1 transport, 20 rendering services and 32 retail trade units, of which 32 stores, 3 public catering units, 1 consumer goods and 1 agricultural products markets functioned in the town in 2002. 4 schools of general education, 1 sport school, 3 pre-school establishments and 2 secondary specialized education establishments functioned in the town as well.

Nor-Hachn town has 10.1 ths. inhabitants. The main trend of town industry is manufacturing, in which the production of furniture and other articles not included in other groups (jewelry (diamond) production) takes prevailing place.

8 industrial, 3 rendering services and 20 retail trade organizations, of which 17 stores, 1 public catering unit, 2 consumer goods and 1 agricultural produce markets functioned in the town in 2002. 4 schools of general education and 1 sport school, 2 pre-school establishments, 1 museum functioned in the town as well.



Kecharis monastery in Tsaghkadzor



Arzni health centres



Garni pagan temple

URBAN COMMUNITIES

Community Name	Settlement Name
Hrazdan	Hrazdan town
Abovyan	Avovyan town
Byureghavan	Byureghavan town
Eghvard	Eghvard town
Tsaghkadzor	Tsaghkadzor town
Nor-Hachn	Nor- Hachn town
Charentsavan	Charentsavan town

RURAL COMMUNITIES

Community Name	Settlement Name
Alapars	Alapars
Akunk	Akunk
Aghavnadzor	Aghavnadzor
Arinj	Arinj
Aragyugh	Aragyugh
Aramus	Aramus
Argel	Argel
Arzakan	Arzakan
Arzni	Arzni
Artavaz	Artavaz
	Pyunik
Balahovit	Balahovit
Bjni	Bjni
Bujakan	Bujakan
Garni	Garni
Geghadir	Geghadir
Geghashen	Geghashen
Geghard	Geghard
Getamej	Getamej
Goght	Goght
Zar	Zar
Zovashen	Zovashen
Zovuni	Zovuni
Zovk	Zovk
Zoravan	Zoravan
Teghenik	Teghenik
Lernanist	Lernanist
Katnaghbyur	Katnaghbyur
Kamaris	Kamaris
Kaputan	Kaputan
Karenis	Karenis
Kotayk	Kotayk
Hanqavan	Hanqavan
Hatis	Hatis
Hatsavan	Hatsavan

Community Name	Settlement Name
Dzoraghbyur	Joraghbyur
Mayakovski	Mayakovski
Marmarik	Marmarik
Meghradzor	Meghradzor
Korchlu	Korchlu
Mrgashen	Mrgashen
Nor Artamet	Nor Artamet
Nor Geghi	Nor Geghi
Nor gyugh	Nor gyugh
Nor Erznka	Nor Erznka
Notnus	Notnus
Voghjaberd	Voghjaberd
Proshyan	Proshyan
Ptghni	Ptghni
Jraber	Jraber
Jrarat	Jrarat
Jevej	Jrvej
Radiokayanin kits gyugh	Radiokayanin kits gyugh
Saralanj	Saralanj
Solak	Solak
Sevaberd	Sevaberd
Verin Ptghni	Verin Ptghni
Qaghsi	Qaghsi
Qanaqeravan	Qanaqeravan
Qasakh	Qasakh
Qarashamb	Qarashamb
Fantan	Fantan