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PRESERVATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE STATE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

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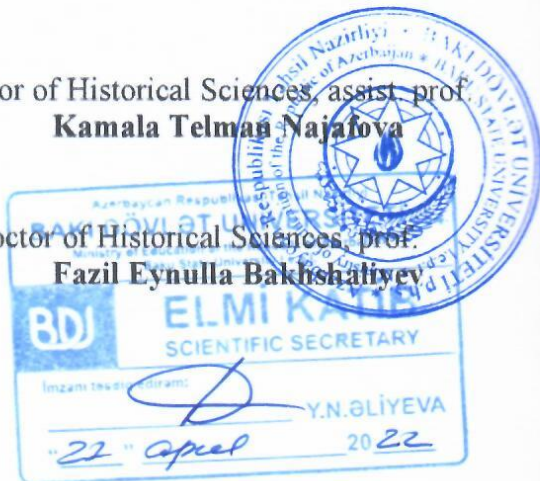
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I.GENERAL SPECIFICITY OF THESIS

Urgency of the thesis and level of progress. During the period of the history of statehood of the Republic of Azerbaijan coinciding with the end of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century our people, which was full of heavy analogues, began dramatic events and processes, our statehood, independence and sovereignty, which withstood the tests of time with dignity, were preserved, our statehood, rising above the monolithic unity of our people, was strengthened by withstanding the insidious plans of the evil forces, the tragedies committed and the ongoing information blockade, thus beginning a new era in the historical destiny of our people. By this, the study of the events and processes of the history of Azerbaijan in 1993-2003 is significant in the history of the Azerbaijani people of the twentieth century, which will remain relevant from time to time at the beginning of the century. This is a time when as a result of the collapse of the USSR, socio-political and economic stability was disrupted, more than one million people were expelled from the occupied territories of 20 percent of their historical lands by the combined military forces of Armenia and Russia, which wanted to strengthen our independent statehood and Azerbaijan was saved in June 1993 by the return of the eldest son of our people, national leader Heydar Aliyev, to power. So, the period of 1993-2003 in the history of our state independence can be proudly called the “tenth anniversary of Heydar Aliyev”.

As we know, the people of Azerbaijan have twice declared their independence in the twentieth century. The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the first independent republic of Azerbaijan and at the same time the first republic in the East, unfortunately managed to survive only under the conditions of that period from May 28, 1918 to April 27, 1920. Then - from April 28, 1920 to October 18, 1991, the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic existed within the USSR. The period of the beginning of our history of statehood on October 18, 1991 is the beginning of a special stage in the history of our statehood. The complex and objective study of the events and processes of this period in a cause-and-effect manner is one of the problems on the agenda of the history of the country. As noted by the National Leader

of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.Aliyev, *“we should reflect each period of our history as it is, completely free from subjectivity and pass it on to future generations. Distortion always harms the people, and never makes benefit”*.¹

The 1990s were marked by significant changes in the political map of the world, the collapse of the remnants of the colonial regime, a moral and political tragedy of mankind, the emergence and strengthening of new independent states. Today, there are more than 4,000 ethnic groups and peoples in the world, but only about 200 of them have their own statehood. This means that the achievements in the field of statehood should never be lost. With the collapse of the Soviet empire, which had ruled 1/6 of the world for more than 70 years, its allied republics gained independence. Many peoples, including the people of Azerbaijan, who have been subjected to colonial oppression for years, were able to escape the Soviet regime and restore their independent state.

The activities of geniuses, leaders, who played a decisive role in the destiny of every nation in the history of mankind, realized their ideas to develop their people by taking responsibility for the most complex events and processes. conditions. On the basis of such special personalities, they are able to form the most appropriate state model and governance traditions for the people, based on the national and moral values, traditions of statehood, political and administrative culture of their people. In our time, many of the great powers that have taken their rightful place in the world are developing in the way determined by such leaders, and do not imagine sustainable progress beyond this direction.

In this regard, it should be noted that the existence of an independent and strong nation-state in Azerbaijan is closely linked not only with Azerbaijan, but also with the world-renowned political figure, National Leader Heydar Aliyev and his policies and successful activities. The most important reason for this is that Heydar Aliyev led

¹ Əliyev, H.Ə. Azərbaycan XXI əsrin və üçüncü minilliyin astanasında / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Yeni nəşrlər evi, – 2001. – 56 s., s.31.

Azerbaijan both during the USSR and during the years of independence.

Being a reliable guarantor of Azerbaijan's national interests in both periods of his presidency, Heydar Aliyev laid a solid foundation for sustainable independence, laid the foundation of the traditions of political succession in the system of public administration, and ensured the continuity of his ideas with political foresight. The ideas of Heydar Aliyev, reflecting the historically established national interests of the Azerbaijani people, laid a solid foundation for the future development of Azerbaijan. Today, the vast majority unequivocally acknowledges that independent Azerbaijan as a source of successful socio-economic results in the several years since Heydar Aliyev returned to power in 1993, the industry and production established under his leadership in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century. potential acts. The complex measures taken in 1969-1982 under his leadership to awaken the national consciousness not only covered the literary and cultural spheres, but also the successful results of targeted measures in science, education, health, personnel training, socio-economic spheres. has laid a solid foundation for its existence as an independent state.

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of its independence, our republic is indebted to Heydar Aliyev for the current level of development and its position in the region and the world. During the years of his leadership in Azerbaijan, the dreams of the Azerbaijani people for centuries came true, and the traditions of national statehood were formed and completed. This stage of Azerbaijan's history has been marked by historical events and processes such as strengthening the foundations of its independent state, achieving sustainable development in all areas, establishing the rights and freedoms of the country's citizens at the constitutional level, and national and spiritual revival.

Thus, as a result of the far-sighted policy pursued by Heydar Aliyev, we have witnessed for the first time in our history as a free state entering a new century, including a new millennium, and this will be an eternal process. It was Heydar Aliyev who was the architect of the modern free Republic of Azerbaijan and the founder of our idea of

national statehood. As the great leader said, “*the more difficult it is to gain independence, the more difficult it is to maintain and strengthen it*”.² The essence of this idea is that there have been cases in the history of the world when certain states have gained independence depending on external conditions and factors, but subsequent processes have shown that these states are not able to maintain their independence. This idea of the great leader will always be relevant in this regard.

Generally, research in the field of history should not only aim to remember the past, to look at the past, but also to identify important tasks for today and tomorrow and to successfully implement them. It is difficult to predict tomorrow's events without in-depth study of historical processes and events. It is impossible to determine the ways of society's development in Azerbaijan without understanding the essence of the problems that arise in the process of building a society characterized by Western values. From this point of view, we must thoroughly study the period from the early 90s of XX to the early XXI century, which is part of our historical past, and draw the right conclusions from the positive and negative events and processes that took place during that period.

At present, the socio-economic and political situation in Azerbaijan, its integration into the world, its transformation into a leading state in the region, a source of energy, the importance of oil and gas pipelines, etc. scientific and political assessment of such issues, the role of these factors in maintaining and strengthening the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan should be clarified. From this point of view, the topic of the dissertation in modern times requires a comprehensive approach as a very important and topical issue for the history of Azerbaijan and its science and statehood.

Archival documents, published scientific literature and periodicals were widely used to fulfill the goals and objectives set during the research. In order to substantiate the analysis of the historical stage with more facts, 8953 from the list No. 19 of the Scientific Archive of the Institute of History of ANAS (SAIH ANAS)

² Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqillik yolu. Seçilmiş fikirlər / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan. – 1997. – 136 s., s.5.

No. 1, 264 from the list No. 1 and 1a of the Fund No. 2941 of the Archive of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan (AMMRA) 317, 26, 295, 313, 254, 233, 246, 147, 148, 152, 258, 235, from lists 83 and 84 of the Fund of Political Documents Archive of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (FPDAOPRA) No. 1, 16, 46, Documents and materials from cases 112, 54, 104 and several reports from the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan were widely used, and these documents and materials were of great importance for the study of the problem.

In addition, the periodical press was widely used in the research in order to reflect the spirit of the period and to analyze the socio-political events and processes in more depth. In order to obtain these newspapers, the newspaper fund of the Scientific-Information Library of the National Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan was used.

It should be noted that cases No. 26, 235, 147, 148, 204, 215 of the Archives of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, cases No. 46, 54, 104, 112 of the Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan were studied for the first time within this dissertation. was involved.

In general, the collapse of the political system of the USSR in the early 90s of the XX century and the first period of Azerbaijan's independence in the republic to the national-democratic movement, the restoration and strengthening of Azerbaijan's independence and the special role of National Leader Heydar Aliyev in this process. devoted to research work.

Volume VII of the multi-volume "History of Azerbaijan", "Recent History of Azerbaijan", "Republic of Azerbaijan (1991-2001)" written on the basis of a new way of thinking during the years of independence are also important in the study of Heydar Aliyev's rich management and state activity.³ Certainly, the first thing a researcher needs to study a certain issue, a historical period, is to have

³ Azərbaycan Respublikası (1991-2001) / redaktor R.Ə.Mehdiyev. – Bakı: XXI–Yeni Nəşrlər Evi, – 2001. – 280 s.; Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cildə] / red. T.Qaffarov. Bakı: Elm, – c.7 (iyun 1941-2002-ci il). – 2008. – 688 s.; Qaffarov, T. Azərbaycanın ən yeni tarixi / T.Qaffarov. – Bakı: GİSO Enterprise KRİNБ, – 2005. – 275 s.

books that contain those historical facts in chronological order. In this regard, the mentioned books play an important role for an in-depth analysis of the topic of the current dissertation.

Among the works widely used during the research, the books written by the national leader Heydar Aliyev, which collected his speeches and speeches, have an important place and acted as a very important source for studying the period under study. In particular, “Our independence is eternal. Speeches, statements, letters, interviews”, “Azerbaijan on the threshold of the XXI century and the third millennium”, “On the way to independence”, “Return 1990-1993”, “The way to independence. Selected Thoughts” and “Wise Thoughts” books are important in terms of studying the history of Azerbaijan's statehood.⁴

At the same time, the books of H.Aliyev's successor, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan I.Aliyev “Azerbaijani oil in world politics”, “Azerbaijan's way of development”, “Development is our goal” and others play an important source for studying the problem.⁵ These books are rich in nuances and facts about the period they cover. At the same time, the fact that the policy initiated by the Great Leader in every field is continued by Ilham Aliyev allows us to see a general, complete picture.

⁴ Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir. Çıxışlar, nitqlər, bəyanatlar, məktublar, müsahibələr: [46 cildə] / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. – 1997. – 597 s.; Əliyev, H.Ə. Azərbaycan XXI əsrin və üçüncü minilliyin astanasında / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Yeni nəşrlər evi, – 2001. – 56 s.; Əliyev, H.Ə. Qayıdış: 1990– 1993. Təkmilləşdirilmiş və yenidən işlənmiş ikinci nəşr / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 2008. – 840 s.; Əliyev, H.Ə. Müdrik fikirlər: [2 cildə] / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Çəşoğlu, – c.1. – 2008. – 399 s.; Müstəqillik yollarında: oktyabr 1993-avqust 1994: [4 cildə] / H.Ə.Əliyev; bur. məsul F.Abdullazadə.– Bakı: Azərbaycan, – c.1. – 1997. – 558 s.; Müstəqillik yollarında: sentyabr 1994 - dekabr 1994: [4 cildə] / H.Ə.Əliyev; bur. məsul F.Abdullazadə. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – c.2. – 1997. – 446 s.; Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqillik yolu. Seçilmiş fikirlər / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 1997. – 136 s.

⁵ Əliyev, İ.H. Azərbaycan nefti dünya siyasətində / İ.H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 1997. – 263 s.; Əliyev, İ.H. İnkişafın Azərbaycan yolu: [2 cildə] / İ.H.Əliyev – Bakı: Azərənşr, c.2, – 2007. – 384 s.; Əliyev, İ.H. İnkişaf–məqsədimizdir: çıxışlar, nitqlər, bəyanatlar, müsahibələr, məktublar, məruzələr, müraciətlər / Əliyev İ.H. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – 2014. – 391 s.

"The role of Heydar Aliyev in the establishment and strengthening of the independent Azerbaijani state" by historian I.Hüseynova among the researchers of the studied period; "For the sake of statehood"; "Guarantor of our independence"; "Founder of the independent Azerbaijani state"; "H.Aliyev and the peace process in the Caucasus"; "Heydar Aliyev's legacy in the history of Azerbaijani statehood"; Scientific works such as "Nakhchivan period of Heydar Aliyev's political activity" and others study the meaningful life and multifaceted activity of the founder of the independent Azerbaijani state, national leader H.Aliyev.⁶ The specific feature of the author's research is related to the complex approach to the historical activity of President Heydar Aliyev. His works allow to study the history of socio-economic and national-spiritual progress of the republic in connection with the political and state activity of H.A.Aliyev.

I.K.Zeynalov's work "Socio-economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the second half of the XX century" has a special place in the study of the situation in the field of socio-economic and social development of the republic since the second half of the XX century.⁷ The study summarizes the socio-economic progress of Azerbaijan in the post-war period - 1946-2004, based on scientific and statistical data, divided into historical periods. His works include "Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2003-2011)", "Poverty

⁶Hüseynova, İ. Müstəqil Azərbaycan dövlətinin yaranması və möhkəmlənməsində Heydər Əliyevin rolu / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: – 2003. – 426 s.; Hüseynova İ. Dövlətçilik naminə / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2001. – 294 s.; Hüseynova, İ. Müstəqilliyimizin təminatçısı / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2003, – 485 s.; Hüseynova, İ. Müstəqil Azərbaycan dövlətinin qurucusu / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2004, – 472 s.; Hüseynova, İ. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan dövlətinin inkişafı // BDU-nun elmi konfransının materialları. – Bakı, – 1999. – s.263-264; Hüseynova, İ. Heydər Əliyev və Qafqazda sülh prosesi. / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2008. – 670 s.; Hüseynova, İ. Azərbaycan dövlətçiliyi tarixində Heydər Əliyev irsi // – Bakı: Dirçəliş – XXI əsr jurn., – 2005. № 88-89, – s.425-438; Hüseynova, İ. Heydər Əliyevin siyasi fəaliyyətinin Naxçıvan dövrü // Bakı: Dirçəliş – XXI əsr jurn., – 1999. №16, – s.117-132.

⁷ Zeynalov, İ.X. Azərbaycanın sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı – XX əsrin ikinci yarısında. Dərs vəsaiti / İ.X. Zeynalov. – Bakı:Azərənəşr, – 2004. – 286 s.

reduction in the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the main directions of the state economic policy”, “Economic development of Azerbaijan during independence”, “State program on socio-economic development of Azerbaijan”, “Heydar Aliyev's leadership Socio-economic development of Azerbaijan in the period of independence”, “Heydar Aliyev and the youth of Azerbaijan”, “Oil factor and economic development in independent Azerbaijan”, “Implementation of agrarian reforms during independence”, “Great personality of the time (90th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev)” and others are important in terms of assessing and analyzing the political, economic and social situation of the period in the chronological framework of the problem.⁸ From this point of view, in the study of socio-economic aspects of the dissertation topic, the mentioned research works of I.K.Zeynalov, information on economic, social policy, work in the field of agriculture, agrarian and land reforms during the rule of Heydar Aliyev were widely used.

One of the first biographers of H.Aliyev, E. Akhundova's “Heydar Aliyev. The multi-volume novel-research “Personality and

⁸ Zeynalov, İ.X. Azərbaycanın sosial-iqtisadi inkişafında dövlət proqramı // BDU xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2005. №4, – s.150-156; Zeynalov, İ.X. Azərbaycan Respublikasının inkişafı (2003-2011-ci illərdə) // BDU xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2012. №2, – s.47-55; Zeynalov, İ.X. Azərbaycan Respublikasında yoxsulluğun azaldılması dövlətin iqtisadi siyasətinin əsas istiqamətlərindən biridir // Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri. – 2008. №1-2, – s.230-236; Zeynalov, İ.X., Əkbərova, F.B. Azərbaycanın iqtisadi inkişafı müstəqillik dövründə. BDU xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2004. №1, s.166-170; Zeynalov, İ.X. Heydər Əliyevin rəhbərliyi dövründə Azərbaycanın sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı // Heydər Əliyevin 75 illik yubileyi münasibəti ilə təşkil edilmiş elmi-praktik konfransın materialları. – Bakı: 2008, – s.70-83; Zeynalov, İ.X. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan gəncləri // BDU xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2008. №2, – s.116-120; Zeynalov, İ.X. Müstəqil Azərbaycanda neft amili və iqtisadi inkişaf // BDU xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası. – 2007. №1, s.56-62; Zeynalov, İ.X., İslamova, X.A. Müstəqillik dövründə aqrar islahatların həyata keçirilməsi // BDU xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2006. №1, – s.68-73; Zeynalov, İ.X. Zəmanənin böyük şəxsiyyəti (Ulu öndər Heydər Əliyevin 90 illiyinə) // – Bakı: Azərbaycan xalçaları, – 2013. №7, – s.16-24.

Time” was also widely used in the study of the subject.⁹ In these studies, H. Aliyev's life and activity were analyzed in stages, on the basis of concrete facts and documents, divided into stages - 1923-1969, 1969-1982, 1982-1990, 1993-2003. The author himself defined the purpose of his books as to develop a political biography of Heydar Aliyev against the background of the processes of the twentieth century and to reflect on his human destiny. In this sense, in her book, E.Akhundova introduced to readers two heroes with the same rights - Heydar Aliyev and his time.¹⁰ For this reason, it is possible to follow the life of H.Aliyev as a child, youth, a senior official and employee of the state security bodies, one of the heads of state of the USSR, the head of state of the free Republic of Azerbaijan in the mentioned works.

Researchers A.Mammadov's "Struggle for the restoration and strengthening of the independent Azerbaijani state (late 80s-1997)" can also be considered important in terms of studying the problem under study.¹¹ Thus, these works reveal the features of the political situation in the process of the collapse of the USSR, consider the events and processes of the new stage of the Armenian aggression against our republic, analyze the causes and course of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. gained independence, but in the first years of independence the policy of incompetent government in the country was studied, various aspects such as

⁹Axundova, E.H. Heydər Əliyev. Şəxsiyyət və zaman. 1923-1969: [4 hissədə] / E.H. Axundova. – Bakı: Ozan, – 1-ci hissə. – 2007. – 352 s.; Axundova, E.H. Heydər Əliyev. Şəxsiyyət və zaman. 1969-1982: [4 hissədə] / E.H. Axundova. – Bakı: Ozan, – 2-ci hissə. – 2007. – 784 s.; Axundova, E.H. Heydər Əliyev. Şəxsiyyət və zaman. Kreml beşilliyi: 1982-1990: [4 hissədə] / E.H. Axundova. – Bakı: Ozan, 3-cü hissə. – 2009. – 803 s.; Axundova, E.H. Heydər Əliyev. Şəxsiyyət və zaman. Həyat fəaliyyətinin xronikası: 1969-1989: [4 hissədə] / E.H. Axundova. – Bakı: Ozan, 4-cü hissə. – 2008. – 327 s.; Axundova, E.H. Heydər Əliyev. Şəxsiyyət və zaman. Qayıdış: 1993-2003 / E.H.Axundova. – Bakı: Ozan, – 2013. – 495 s.

¹⁰ Axundova, E.H. Heydər Əliyev. Şəxsiyyət və zaman. 1923-1969: [4 hissədə] / E.H.Axundova. – Bakı: Ozan, 1-ci hissə. – 2007. – 352 s., s.11.

¹¹ Məmmədov, Ə. Müstəqil Azərbaycan dövlətinin bərpası və möhkəmləndirilməsi uğrunda mübarizə / Ə.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – 360 s.

bringing Azerbaijan to the brink of civil war, return of National Leader Heydar Aliyev to political power in such a crisis were highlighted.

O.Sultanov, the author of the monograph "Political Struggle in Azerbaijan in the Late 80s and Early 90s", examines in detail the deepening of the struggle for national independence during the political struggle in the republic until May, 1992.¹² However, in terms of research, the work covers a more concise period, from the late 1980s to May 15, 1992, ie before the ADR came to power. The multifaceted, complex and contradictory struggle of the Azerbaijani people for the restoration and strengthening of their independent state is reflected in separate chapters and paragraphs of the study.

Socio-economic topic of the dissertation prepared by professors of the Azerbaijan State University of Economics, dedicated to the 50th and 96th birth anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev and the scientific editor A.Muradov "Heydar Aliyev strategy of economic development of Azerbaijan" used in the study of aspects.¹³ The monograph includes Heydar Aliyev's services in the development of the country's economy both during the USSR and during his rule in independent Azerbaijan, socio-economic progress of Azerbaijan in modern times, establishment of financial institutions, implementation of economic reforms in various sectors, organization of social protection, formation of optimal tax policy. Articles reflecting its economic development strategy in the areas of maintaining economic ties with In addition, the monograph systematically analyzes the content, main features and priorities of the economic development strategy formed by Heydar Aliyev in Azerbaijan.

Published by the general scientific edition of Sh. Hajiyev "Heydar Aliyev model of sustainable development. The next III edition of the Heydar Aliyev School of Management "is one of the

¹² Sultanov, O. XX əsrin 80-ci illərinin sonu 90-cı illərinin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanı siyasi mübarizə / O.Sultanov – Bakı: Maarif, – 1995. – 232 s.

¹³ Azərbaycanın iqtisadi inkişafının Heydər Əliyev strategiyası: Monoqrafiya / Elmi redaktor Ə.Muradov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2019. – 328 s.

literature used in the development of the thesis.¹⁴ As a result of research carried out within the framework of the "Heydar Aliyev School of Management" in the book published on the occasion of the 86th anniversary of Heydar Aliyev articles on the main aspects of the implementation of Heydar Aliyev's ideas, specifics, achievements in strengthening the statehood of Azerbaijan, the creation of socio-cultural unity in society, the implementation of H. Aliyev's strategic thinking in modern times and the resulting achievements of Azerbaijan and others were collected.

While working on the dissertation in terms of the topics covered by the research, Z.Samadzadeh's "Nagorno-Karabakh: unknown realities", Z.Sultanov's Karabakh diary, M.S. Shabanov's "Heydar Aliyev's activity against the territorial claims of Armenians", A. Nasimli's "Economic consequences of the occupation of Karabakh. Karabakh: yesterday, today, tomorrow", K. Rzayev's "Truth and lie about the Karabakh war", "Republic of Armenia: Terrorism as an integral part of state policy; Facts and Figures", "Nagorno-Karabakh; Monographs, collections and articles such as "Intelligence will win, documents and materials" were also used.¹⁵ Because in the first years of Azerbaijan's independence, as well as in the following years, the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh became the greatest threat to the statehood, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. Therefore, the above-mentioned

¹⁴ Dayanıqlı inkişafın Heydər Əliyev modeli. Heydər Əliyev idarəetmə məktəbinin növbəti III buraxılışı / red. Ş.Hacıyev. – Bakı: İqtisad Universitetinin nəşriyyatı, – 2009. – 184 s.

¹⁵ Dağlıq Qarabağ. Zəka qalib gələcək: sənədlər və materiallar. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1997. – 464 s.; Ermənistan Respublikası: Terrorizm dövlət siyasətinin tərkib hissəsi kimi. Faktlar və rəqəmlər. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 2002. – 368 s.; Nəsimli, Ə. Qarabağın işğalının iqtisadi nəticələri. Qarabağ: dünən, bu gün, sabah / Ə.Nəsimli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – 163 s.; Səmədzadə, Z. Dağlıq Qarabağ: naməlum həqiqətlər / Səmədzadə Z. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1995. – 147 s.; Sultanov, Z.K. Qarabağ gündəliyi / Z.Sultanov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1991. – 120 s.; Şabanov, M.S. Ermənilərin ərazi iddialarına qarşı Heydər Əliyevin fəaliyyəti // "Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri" III Beynəlxalq Elmi konfransın materialları, AMEA Humanitar və ictimai elmlər bölməsi, – Bakı: – 2-5 may, – 2012, – s.620-623; Правда и ложь о Карабахской войне / Рзаев, К. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1997. – 136 с.

works are important for the study of the origin and causes of this conflict, the territorial claims of Armenia, the causes and history of the occupation of Azerbaijani lands.

As can be seen, numerous researches in the historiography of the independent republic have been dedicated to the multifaceted and rich activity of the national leader Heydar Aliyev. However, it is an undeniable fact that Heydar Aliyev's state activity was extremely rich and multifaceted. Therefore, various aspects and aspects of H. Aliyev's activity in the field of restoration and strengthening of our statehood will be the subject of many researches. In this regard, the thesis is characterized by a comprehensive study of the problem of maintaining and strengthening the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1993-2003.

Aim and tasks of the thesis. Socio-political events and processes that took place in the Republic of Azerbaijan from the early 90s of the XX to the beginning of the XXI century are the object of research. The main features of the struggle for the restoration of state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the early 90s of the XX century, the factors hindering Azerbaijan's independence, the impact of Armenian aggression on Azerbaijan on the process of strengthening state independence, the main features of the return of national leader Heydar Aliyev to political power in Azerbaijan. its role in preserving and strengthening the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Aim and tasks of the thesis. The **aim** of the thesis is a comprehensive study of the problem of maintaining and strengthening the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1993-2003.

For this purpose, the thesis proposes to solve the following tasks:

- To reveal the essence of the socio-political situation in the republic in the first years of independence and the struggle for power;
- To analyze the socio-political situation in the Republic in the early 90s of the XX century;
- To study the events that took place at the beginning and course of the Armenian-Azerbaijani war and the deepening of the military-political crisis in this connection;

- To study and summarize the obstacles and challenges that exist at home and abroad to strengthening independence during the period under review

- To determine the features of the struggle for political stability and preservation of national statehood;

- To analyze the national liberation movement as an important factor in maintaining the state independence of Azerbaijan;

- To study the activities of the national leader Heydar Aliyev after his return to power in order to achieve internal political stability;

- To determine the role of army building in the prevention of aggression and the importance of achieving a ceasefire in maintaining state independence.

- To study measures taken in the field of political, economic and legislative measures to strengthen the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan

- To characterize the struggle for strengthening socio-political stability and building civil society;

Methods of the thesis. While working on the problem, a general picture of the restoration and strengthening of independent statehood was created on the basis of scientific-methodological systematization of materials on the basis of concrete-historical analysis, generalization of the application of facts and static data. The theoretical and methodological basis of the thesis is a method of objective historical research, which is conditioned by a comparative study of sources and factual materials in a comprehensive manner and on the basis of a system of critical analysis. In addition, the following generally accepted research methods of history and political sciences were used in the research process: document study, systematic, comparative approach, analysis-synthesis, historical-logical methods.

The main provisions of the thesis are as follows:

1. To evaluate from the practical point of view the factual documents and materials that form the scientific basis of the researched problem and on the basis of which scientific researches are carried out;

2. To summarize and show the scientific and theoretical significance of the political course pursued in the field of gaining, maintaining and strengthening the state independence of Azerbaijan;

3. To determine the place and role of the political leader in neutralizing and eliminating subjective internal and external factors;

4. To take the "Heydar Aliyev Decade" as a basis for the modern rise of Azerbaijan and generalize.

The scientific novelty of the thesis. Preservation and strengthening of the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan within the mentioned chronological framework has not been a separate research topic in Azerbaijani historiography so far. This aspect is the main scientific novelty of the dissertation. In addition, the dissertation deeply analyzes the processes on the eve of the collapse of the USSR and the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence, the socio-political processes and events that took place in Azerbaijan in 1993-2003, their causes and consequences are comprehensively studied və belə bir ümumiləşdirilmiş nəticəyə gəlinmişdir ki, bütün bunlar müasir dövrdə Azərbaycanın sürətli inkişafının əsasında duran amillərdir. In this regard, an in-depth analysis and generalization of these events and processes, which are part of our glorious history, serves to strengthen historical experience and memory.

The main provisions reflecting the scientific novelty of the research are as follows:

- The problem mentioned in the history of independent Azerbaijan was studied for the first time in the chronological framework of 1993-2003: as the relevant materials collected during 30 years of independence of the scientific archive of the Institute of History of ANAS were involved in the study for the first time;

- New archival materials and official documents have been brought to the scientific circulation: such documents include a number of decisions of the Azerbaijani Communist Party on the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh in 1989 and 1990 in the Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. transcripts of many meetings held during the period, laws and decisions adopted at these meetings can be shown;

- The main features of the work done and the measures taken to expand the nationwide struggle for the restoration of the independent state of Azerbaijan, to gain and strengthen independence have been identified;

- The reasons for the Armenian aggression that began at the same time as Azerbaijan's independence, the biggest obstacle to maintaining and strengthening Azerbaijan's independence, the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and therefore the development of all spheres of socio-economic life after the ceasefire. The return of the victorious lands of Azerbaijan under the rule of Ilham Aliyev, President and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Second Karabakh War, was interpreted as a logical consequence of the development strategy founded by Heydar Aliyev;

- Analyzing the nature of socio-political and socio-economic processes that took place in Azerbaijan from 1993 to 2003, the role and importance of individual events and processes in maintaining and strengthening the independence of Azerbaijan was clarified. The role of the adoption of the Treaty of the Century, which marked the beginning of the development phase, and the subsequent oil and gas projects in creating socio-economic and socio-political stability in the country was emphasized;

- The conditions were created for the return of national leader Heydar Aliyev, who played a decisive role in the history of Azerbaijan's independence, to political power in Azerbaijan for the second time. -different provisions of decrees, orders, programs adopted as part of the political strategy were analyzed in terms of the research topic.

Theoretical and practical relevance of the thesis. Dedication of the thesis to the study of one of the most important periods in the history of modern Azerbaijan is of special scientific, political and theoretical significance. Thus, the facts and documents contained in the thesis have an important practical significance in the deeper study of this stage of our history. On the other hand, it is expedient to use separate parts of the thesis when teaching history in universities.

From the provisions of the thesis, research results and collected materials in writing textbooks and generalizations on the history of Azerbaijan, reading special courses in relevant faculties of universities, teaching as a specialty in master's degree, special thematic collections, further study of the history of this period, universities, especially humanitarian can be used in lectures at faculties, practical domestic and foreign policy activities, propaganda work and propaganda of national-moral values, military patriotism, political education and other fields.

Proof of concept of the thesis and its use. While working on the research, the author published 9 articles on the research topic, 3 of which were abroad. In addition, the author has presented at 3 scientific conferences, including 1 abroad. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the above-mentioned scientific works of the author, thus proofed.

Title of the facility the thesis to be defended. The thesis was held at the department of “History of Azerbaijan”, History faculty in Baku State University.

Scope of the thesis. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, 10 half-chapters, conclusion and references. Introduction consists of 27625 characters, Chapter I - 84406 characters, Chapter II - 92866 characters, hapter III - 57270 characters, conclusion - 9153 characters, references - 21962 characters. The thesis total volume is 155 pages, 273681 characters.

II.MAIN CONTENT OF THESIS

In the section “**Introduction**” of the thesis the relevance of the topic is settled, the degree of development of the problem is developed, the objectives of the thesis methods, main provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and application are determined, and the title of the facility studied and thesis scope is reflected.

The Chapter I “**The internal situation in Azerbaijan in the first years of independence and the struggle for power**” consists of 4 half-chapters, of which the I half-chapter “**Socio-political situation**

in the Republic in the early 90s of the XX century”. The chapter analyzes the changes that took place in Azerbaijan in the early 1990s with the collapse of the socialist system and the collapse of the USSR. The events leading to the declaration of Azerbaijan's independence have been identified. In addition, it is noted that with the adoption of the Constitutional Act "On State Independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan" on October 18, 1991, the state of Azerbaijan, which gained independence for the second time in the twentieth century, strengthened this independence at a new stage of historical development. , Very important tasks were set, such as resolving the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in accordance with national interests, ensuring the protection and well-being of the population.

As a result, the semi-chapter shows that despite Azerbaijan's independence, Armenia's military aggression against it continued, on the one hand, its internal socio-political stability was disrupted, and the intensifying struggle for power in the country led to the occupation of new enemy territories.

In the II half-chapter **“Armenian-Azerbaijani war and the deepening of the military-political crisis in the country”** the causes of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict were investigated, many important issues related to the escalation of the war, the beginning of the war and the occupation of Azerbaijani lands, the military-political crisis in Azerbaijan and its deepening, Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh were studied. The conflict was assessed as the biggest threat to the security environment in Azerbaijan, as well as in the region.

The author shows that, the so-called "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" created in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan is essentially a separatist-terrorist occupation regime. This regime, as in other similar regimes, relies on military forces armed with the support of other states that support Armenia. While this regime called itself the "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic", it actually occupied not only a large part of the territory of the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, but also 7 Azerbaijani districts not included in Nagorno-Karabakh. During the occupation, Azerbaijanis were subjected to bloody massacres, genocides were committed, the local population

was forcibly turned into refugees and displaced persons, and thus ethnic cleansing was carried out in these lands. As a result, the mono-ethnic rule of the Armenians was established in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan at that time.

The next half-chapter of Chapter I is devoted to the study of **“Obstacles and Challenges to Strengthening Independence”**. The Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the Armenians' propaganda policy against Azerbaijan all over the world are especially analyzed here as the first obstacle to strengthening Azerbaijan's independence. In addition, the nature of the attempts to prevent the return of Heydar Aliyev from Moscow to Azerbaijan after the events of January 20, which were accepted by the people as a leader, was investigated in the first half of the chapter.

The author shows that, Serious mistakes made in 1992-1993 The inability of the Azerbaijani government to objectively determine the nature of regional and international relations, the regional policy of the major powers, the failure of individual countries to properly assess the spheres of influence and influence in Azerbaijan and, as a result, inadequate policy was among them. As a result, the then government of Azerbaijan, which lost control of the government, including the armed forces, in the summer of 1993, threatened the country with civil war.

The last half-chapter of Chapter I **“Socio-economic situation in the first years of independence”** shows that the development and implementation of a development strategy, which includes the intensive economic growth of independent Azerbaijan, became possible only after the return to power of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, which gained independence in 1991, the implementation of state-building and complex institutional reforms, the creation of a national economy based on free market relations became an objective necessity. However, in 1991-1993, the existing economic and moral potential of the republic, plants and factories, means of communication, and highly qualified specialists were not used effectively. The collapse of the socialist mode of production, the reluctance to establish new economic relations and the implementation of fundamental economic reforms were also among

the main causes of the economic crisis. The process of privatization and transition to a multi-sectoral economy, which is important for the emergence of economic democracy, has been very slow.

Generally, due to weak reforms and measures implemented in the first stage, all economic indicators were negative. In other words, the unsystematic economic reforms carried out in the early days, called the period of economic collapse, led to a number of negative trends. The situation in the country's political and socio-economic life, the moral depression and the intensification of foreign military aggression soon led to a national crisis in Azerbaijan.

Chapter II of the thesis **“Political stability and preservation of national statehood”** includes 4 half-chapters. The half-chapter of Chapter II **“National Salvation Movement”** shows that the events up to June 1993, the causes of the political crisis, and examines the coming to power of the Great Leader as a result of the national liberation movement.

It is noted that the socio-political processes in Azerbaijan in the first years of independence led the country to a crisis and the loss of independence. In 1992, the leadership of the ADR, which was losing ground in the country and internationally, was facing the loss of statehood and had to ask Heydar Aliyev for help to save the country from disaster. The planes sent to Nakhchivan on the instructions of Abulfaz Elchibey to get out of the situation were returned on June 7 and 8. Heydar Aliyev refused to come to Baku. However, H. Aliyev saw that the situation in Baku was very tense. Surat Huseynov's troops were already stationed near Baku. Therefore, on June 9, H. Aliyev arrived in Baku by A. Elchibey's plane.¹⁶ The prominent son of Azerbaijan, the great patriot Heydar Aliyev proved by his actions that he was with the people in this difficult day. Returning to Baku, Heydar Aliyev had only one objective: not to repeat the events happened to the Republic of Azerbaijan, established at the beginning of the century, in the history of the newly independent Azerbaijan and to achieve civil solidarity.

¹⁶ Əliyev, H.Ə. Qayıdış: 1990-1993 / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı:Azərbaycan, – 1996. – 817 s., s.777.

Heydar Aliyev accepts the proposal of the Milli Majlis to end the civil war, and on June 15, at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, he was elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet by a large majority. June 15 is written in the history of Azerbaijan as "National Salvation Day". Against the background of the chaos in the country, National Leader Heydar Aliyev is coming to political power in Azerbaijan for the second time and is working hard in all areas to save Azerbaijan from the deep crisis.

The II half-chapter of II Chapter **“Obtaining of internal political stability”** shows that the people of Azerbaijan faced many obstacles after gaining state independence. The foreign aggression that began before the restoration of independence was intensifying. However, the people of Azerbaijan had to fight not only against foreign aggressors, but also against internal enemies who threatened the statehood.

The return of national leader Heydar Aliyev to power in mid-June 1993, above all, led to an end to the civil war and confrontation in the republic. However, despite the progress made in 1993-1994 to strengthen the statehood of Azerbaijan, forces emerged that sought to re-establish the path of armed political struggle. An undemocratic and violent way was chosen to come to power. Attempts to strike at the Azerbaijani statehood from behind occurred three times in 1993-1995.¹⁷ In each of these attempts, the socio-political situation in Azerbaijan, the destabilization, provocations against the state were on the verge of leading to civil war.

The author shows that, although former servicemen attempted to stage new coups in October 1994 and March 1995, these attempts were thwarted and further internal political stability was ensured in Azerbaijan, timely elimination of coup attempts increased the population's confidence in defending the national statehood in times of need.

The III half-chapter of II chapter **“Army building in Azerbaijan, prevention of Armenian aggression and the importance of achieving a temporary ceasefire in maintaining**

¹⁷ Azərbaycan dövlətçiliyinə qəsd cəhdləri // Azərbaycan, – 1995, 20 may. – s.4

state independence” shows that in the first years of independence, there was no army building in Azerbaijan, and the small military units were under the influence of various political groups. There was a shortage of weapons, ammunition, clothing and food, and corruption was rampant. Between 1991 and 1992, 30,000 soldiers left the army.¹⁸ As a result, part of the ancient lands of Azerbaijan was occupied. After the national leader returned to power and was elected president, many problems related to army building were soon resolved, the Azerbaijani army began to repel Armenian attacks on the front and succeed.

President Heydar Aliyev, who was able to objectively assess the current situation and aim to bring his people out of the crisis, shifted the focus of the conflict to diplomacy. The success of Heydar Aliyev's diplomacy, the change in the situation in the frontline in favor of Azerbaijan, showed the futility of attempts to resolve the conflict by force. The ceasefire agreement made between Azerbaijan and Armenia on May 12, 1994 paved the way for the cessation of military operations lasting more than 5 years, the implementation of national development programs in all areas and the transformation of Azerbaijan into an attractive country for foreign investment.

For almost 30 years, negotiations have been underway within the OSCE Minsk Group to resolve this conflict. However, with the coming to power of N. Pashniya in Armenia on May 8, 2018, the unconstructive position of the Armenian government intensified and his ineffective negotiation process lost its meaning and ended with his statement that "Karabakh is Armenia and the point". In response to his words, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev said at a conference in Valday, "Karabakh is Azerbaijan and an exclamation mark!" He turned these words into the slogan of Azerbaijan's struggle for justice.

In response to the next provocations of Armenia, by order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, counter-offensive operations began on September 27, 2020, and Azerbaijan returned its lands with a historic victory in the Second Karabakh War. The 44-day

¹⁸ Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqillik yollarında. / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 1997. – 131 s.

war ended with the signing of a tripartite Declaration by the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Russia on November 10, 2020, and Azerbaijan restored its internationally recognized borders.

The last half-chapter of Chapter II **“Policy for the formation of economic stability in 1993-1995”** shows that since the national leader Heydar Aliyev returned to power, independent Azerbaijan inevitably survived the collapse, and serious changes took place in the direction of laying the national foundation of statehood. The recession in the economy was halted after the second half of 1993, which ensured socio-political stability through a sustainable and purposeful policy, prevented processing delays and other measures, and laid the foundation for a fundamentally new stage in Azerbaijan's economic development.

The implementation of the development strategy, authored by the great leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev, began with the "Contract of the Century" signed on September 20, 1994¹⁹. The mutually successful partnership between Azerbaijan and foreign companies, which began with the Contract of the Century, has led to the emergence of new conceptual ideas, including the Shah Deniz-2, TANAP and TAP projects with great potential.

The results of the socio-economic policy pursued in Azerbaijan since the mid-1990s show that the measures taken for macroeconomic stability, both in terms of scale and time, are bearing fruit. The stabilization of the country's economy since the middle of 1995 and the upward trend since 1996 have been expanding to cover various spheres of the country's life.

The last chapter of the **“Strengthening the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1995-2003)”** consists of 2 half-chapters. In the I half-chapter of this chapter **“Successes in Socio-Political Life and Civil Society Building”** is about that the preservation and rise of Azerbaijan's state independence required the development and implementation of an appropriate national statehood strategy. This factor, which is a fateful issue of the existence of any

¹⁹ Əliyev, İ.H. Azərbaycan nefti dünya siyasətində / İ.H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 1997. – 263 s., s.84.

state, was primarily related to the establishment of socio-political stability in the country. Socio-political stability was an important condition both for strengthening the independence of the state and ensuring the free life of every citizen.

National leader Heydar Aliyev believed that the national development strategy could not be realized without socio-political stability. Therefore, after the establishment of socio-political stability in Azerbaijan, the first Constitution of our independent republic was adopted in 1995 by Heydar Aliyev.²⁰

Thus, with the return of national leader Heydar Aliyev to power in 1993, the construction of civil society in Azerbaijan began, the necessary conditions were created for the formation and development of all civil society institutions and the regulatory framework was developed. Today, as in all areas, his worthy successor, President İlham Aliyev, successfully continues his work in this area.

In the last chapter of thesis Chapter III **“Social and economic strengthening of state independence”** the author shows that one of the main tasks to be solved in strengthening the state independence in Azerbaijan, and perhaps the most important, was the socio-economic factor. It is impossible to fully strengthen the country's independence without ensuring its socio-economic security. After returning to power, the great leader, along with ensuring political stability in the country, began to take vital measures to revive and develop its economy. It was possible to get the country out of the severe economic crisis only by implementing a fundamental reform program. The socio-economic policy developed under the direct leadership of the national leader began to bear positive results since 1995.

On the basis of radical reforms carried out by Heydar Aliyev, the Azerbaijani economy was reorganized, the country was transformed into a new economic system, the geopolitical and geoeconomic position was strengthened, positive features were selected from the existing models of economic management in the

²⁰ Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası // 12 noyabr 1995-ci ildə qəbul edilmişdir (2016-cı il sentyabrın 26-sı tarixdə olan dəyişiklik və əlavələr). – Bakı: Qanun, – 2016, – 48 s.

world and based on them, the development of all sectors of the economy was achieved. As a result, a sustainable national economic development model was formed under Heydar Aliyev.

In the “**Conclusions**” section the thesis is summed up, the main conclusions are summarized, the author's recommendations are given.

Based on the research and analysis conducted during the thesis, it was concluded that the following measures and reforms taken during 1993-2003 played a special role in the restoration and sustainability of the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan:

1. Measures have been taken to achieve internal stability;
2. Restoration of economic security: the crisis was ended in 1993-1995, economic stability was achieved, progress was observed in all directions since 1995, agrarian reforms were implemented, the process of integration of the AR economy into the world economy began with the implementation of the oil strategy. was given, and etc.;
3. Breaking the information blockade created around Azerbaijan and conveying the truth about our country to the world community;
4. Measures were taken to achieve a ceasefire, army building was carried out, a single, new Azerbaijani army was organized;
5. Measures were taken to restore energy security;
6. The establishment of a democratic, secular, legal state, civil society began, the Constitution was adopted, the first independent parliament for free and equal elections was established, etc.;
7. Interstate economic, cultural and political relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the countries of the world were established;
8. Measures were taken to optimize the social and material situation of the people;
9. The market economy mechanism was established in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan was represented in the world market;
10. Interstate oil and gas pipelines have been operated;
11. Special measures have been taken to convey the truth of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the world community and create a positive image of the Republic of Azerbaijan, concrete work has been done to

convince the world that the Armenians have seized our native lands by aggression;

12. In accordance with the principle of social justice, the unity of the Azerbaijani people with the state, the people have confidence in the state and the policy pursued by its leader;

13. Reforms have been implemented in the political, administrative, economic and management sectors based on national characteristics, benefiting from the experience of DDCs;

14. Thanks to the foresight and diplomatic skills of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, the "oil strategy" was realized through oil contracts signed with foreign oil companies for the joint exploitation of oil fields in the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan;

15. AR-in istehsal imkanları üzrə təbii resurslardan dolğun şəkildə, səmərəli istifadə olunması metodu ilə iqtisadi və sosial tərəqqi baş tutdu;

16. In the process of establishing socio-political stability in the country, reforms in the field of political, socio-economic and state building have been successfully implemented;

17. New forms of ownership were established;

18. Special measures were taken to develop domestic culture, taking advantage of the rich cultural heritage of mankind;

19. It was possible to reorganize the history, literature, language, art, education that serve the progress of our national culture;

20. Establishment of civil society, on the basis of the ideology of "Azerbaijanism", our people united around the state and the head of state, and etc.

In general, the multifaceted measures and reforms implemented during the rule of national leader Heydar Aliyev in 1993-2003 prove once again that Azerbaijan's independence is eternal. The successful implementation of the ideas of the great leader Heydar Aliyev ensured the creation of an effective social protection system based on modern technologies and innovative management, the modernization of the socio-economic life of a free Azerbaijan in all directions. This system, which serves the social welfare of our people and guarantees reliable social protection of the population in the context of the global financial

and economic crisis, is a bright manifestation of the timely and detailed implementation of its broad development policy.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following works published by the author:

1. 1988-1991-ci illərdə Azərbaycanca ictimai-siyasi vəziyyət // Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2015. № 4, – s.196-203.
2. Ermənistanın təcavüzkarlıq siyasəti davam edir // -Gəncə: Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2016. №1, – s.251-256.
3. Müstəqillik dövründə ordu quruculuğu // -Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, – 2016. №4, – s.233-238.
4. Milli Qurtuluş hərəkatı // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı, –2016, – s.122-125.
5. Ümummili lider Heydər Əliyevin müstəqilliyin qorunub saxlanılması və möhkəmləndirilməsində rolu // Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı, – 2016, – s.1699-1701.
6. Dövlət müstəqilliyinin sosial-iqtisadi cəhətdən möhkəmləndirilməsində Ulu Öndər Heydər Əliyevin töhfəsi // – Bakı: Geostrategiya, – 2018. №6, – s.32-37.
7. Ulu Öndər Heydər Əliyevin milli dövlətçiliyin qorunub saxlanılması uğrunda mübarizə tədbirləri // – Lənkəran: Elmi xəbərlər, – 2018. №2, – s.127-132.
8. Вопрос территориальной целостности во внешней политике Азербайджанской Республики // – Киев: Гилея, –2018. №8, – s.131-134.
9. Создание армии в период независимости // -Тбилиси: Антология, – 2018. №7, – s.397-402.
10. Azərbaycan Respublikasında Vətəndaş Cəmiyyəti quruculuğu // – Bakı: Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin elmi və pedaqoji xəbərləri, – 2019. № 51, – s.244-251.
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