

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ISSUE OF AZERBAIJAN
IN THE NATIONAL POLICY OF THE USSR
(1941-1945)**

Speciality: 5503.02 – History of the homeland
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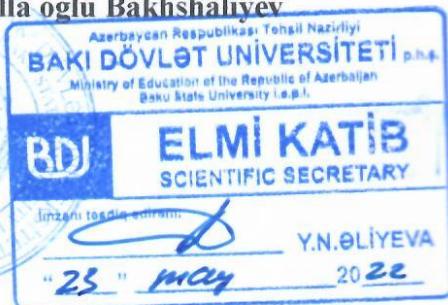
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I.GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and development of the topic. Attitudes towards historical events have always been and will always be different. Historians are also different because they are representatives of the period, class and group they represent. From this point of view, the chosen topic is multifaceted, controversial, and devoted to the issue that historians cautiously address, ie the anti-Azerbaijani national policy of the USSR.

The courage and self-sacrifice shown by the Azerbaijani people in the rear during the war years, the military-defense work carried out by the republican and regional military commissariats, difficulties in improving the military training of the population, the establishment of national military units and formations, especially the lack of professional national military personnel, the fact that our soldiers do not know Russian, the lack of a dictionary of military terms, etc. have not been widely studied. The above-mentioned research is relevant as it is the result of the dual attitude of the Soviet state to the national republics, especially the Turkic-speaking republics, including Azerbaijan, in national policy.

One of the issues that caused the urgency of the issue was Moscow's creation of conditions for the territorial claims of the South Caucasus republics to the Azerbaijani SSR during the war, the USSR's turning a blind eye to the participation of Armenians in the ruling party and Soviet bodies in suppressing the national liberation movement in South Azerbaijan. is the failure to investigate the dual attitude of the USSR in the national policy of it.

Since the end of the 20th century, Armenia's territorial claims to Azerbaijan, the continuation of undeclared wars against Azerbaijan, The failure of the world community and international organizations to react to the legitimate demands of Azerbaijan on the genocide committed in several settlements of Azerbaijan, especially in Khojaly, with the active participation of the 366th Regiment of the former USSR Armed Forces in Khankendi, the double standard approach of the Western circles to the settlement of the conflict, and finally the

launch of the Azerbaijani Army's counter-offensive in September 2020 as a result of the attack of the Armenian Armed Forces in 2015, 2016 and 2018, which did not yield results and failed to properly assess the strength of the Azerbaijani Army, Patriotic War - the end of the 44-day war with the complete victory of Azerbaijan and the compulsion of the Armenian military-political leadership to sign an act of capitulation on November 10, 2020 show that the topic under investigation has not lost its relevance. From this point of view, there is a need for the study of historical experience, research aimed at eliminating errors in Azerbaijani historiography. The war of 1941-1945 has left a deep mark on the history of the collapsed Soviet state. Thousands of works on the history of the war were written, monographs were published, dissertations were defended. Among them, generalizing works published in 10-15 years have a special place.¹ Although the above-mentioned works clarify the general issues of the war of 1941-1945, the place of the allied republics in the national policy of the USSR and their participation in the war were not given enough attention.

The historiography of Azerbaijan during the war of 1941-1945 can be divided into several chronological periods. The first period covers the war years. The history of the period began to be written in the course of the war. It is true that the books and articles published during this period did not have a deep scientific content, but were written in the spirit of patriotism, friendship of peoples, and internationalism, are based on the examples of the people's historical past, to raise the fighting spirit of the people of the front and rear, "Everything for the front, everything for victory!"² was subjected to the slogan. The

¹ Sultanov, Ch. Baku oil on the world chessboard. 1939-1945 (translated from Russian) / Ch. Sultanov. - Baku: TEAS Press Publishing House, -2016. - 564 p. ; Hasanli, J. The first achievement of the Cold War: Iran Azerbaijan / J. Hasanli. - Istanbul, -Baghlan, -2005. - 580 p. ; War and society 1941-1945: [in 2 books] / Ed. ed. G. N. Sevastyanov. Institute of Russian History. - Moscow: Science, - book 1. - 2004. - 480 p. ; War and society 1941-1945: [in 2 books] / Ed. ed. G.N. Sevastyanov. Institute of Russian History. - Moscow: Science, - book 2. - 2004. - 411 p. ; Orishev, A.B. Iranian knot. Intelligence fight. 1936-1945 /A.B. Orishev. - Moscow: Veche, - 2009. - 395 p.;

² Akhundov, A. Azerbaijanis in the battles for the native Caucasus / A.Akhundov. - Baku: Azerneshr, -1943. - 24 p. ; Heydarov, S. Victory of the Union of Peoples /

second period belongs to the period after the 50s of the last century. The works published during these years are dominated by the lives of individual heroes and battle scenes.³

The researches of 70-80s of the XX century have a special place in the historiography of Azerbaijan's participation in the war of 1941-1945. The researches of F.Bokov⁴, Q.Madatov⁵, M.Abasov⁶,

S. Heydarov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1966. - 157 p. ; Hüseyinov, İ. Unified state of Slavic peoples /I.Huseynov. - Baku: Publishing House of the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, - 1941. - 30 p. ; Ibrahimov, Z. From the history of the partisan movement of the peoples of the Soviet Union // - Baku: Propagandist, - 1942. № 5, - p.58-66. ; Ibrahimov, Z. The struggle of the Azerbaijani people against the Arab invaders / Z.Ibrahimov. - Baku: Azerbaijan State University Publishing House, - 1942. - 148 p. ; Ibrahimov, Z. Babek / Z. Ibrahimov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1944. - 56 p. ; Gasimov, A. Combat work and people of one division / A.Gasimov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1944. - 40 p. ; Gaziyeu, M. The Great Patriotic War and the people of Azerbaijan / M. Gaziyeu. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1943. - 26 p. ; Vakilov, M. Javanshir / C.M. Vakilov. - Baku: Ushaqganjnashr, 1945. - 37 p. ; Yagubov, A.A. Azerbaijani scientists in the years of the Great Patriotic War / A.A. Yaqubov. - Baku: Publication of the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, - 1942. - 34 p.; Kaziev, M. From the history of the struggle of the Azerbaijani people against foreign invaders /M. Kaziev. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1942. - 35 p.; Kaziev, M. The sons of Azerbaijan in the battles for their homeland / M. Kaziev. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1943. - 24 p.; Tokarzhevsky, E. Winged hero. Pilot Huseyn Aliyev: (Essay) / E. Tokarzhevsky. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1942. - 24 p.;

³ Heroes of the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan / - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, -1963. - 245 p.; Brave sons of Azerbaijan / compiled by A.Fataliyev. Editor Y.Agayev // Collection of articles, - Baku: Ushaqganjnashr, - 1959. - 129 p.; Heroes of the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan / compiled and edited by GA Madatov // Collection of articles, - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1963. - 247 p. ; The glorious sons of Azerbaijan / Responsible for the issue: S. Rahimov, S. Mammadov. Editors S.Rahimov., I.Huseynov // - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1942-1945: - I book, - 1942, - 100 p. ; - Book II, - 1944, - 156 p. ; - Book III, - 1945, - 160 p. ; Ismayilov, İ.Z. Participation of Azerbaijanis in the Second World War / IZ Ismayilov. - Baku: Golden East Publishing House, - 2000. - 192 p. ; Ismayilov, İ.Z. Azerbaijan-Iran relations in the XX century / IZ Ismayilov. - Baku: Publication of Azerbaijan DNA, - 2006. - 96 p.; 77th Simferopolskaya: A Brief History. (Compiled by Bagirov N.T., Javadov I.A., Zeynalov R.E. and others). - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1974. - 161 p.; Tyulenov, I. Battle for the Caucasus (In the book: In the battles for the Caucasus) / I. Tyulenov. - Baku, 1968. - p.9-23;

⁴ Bokov, F.E. Immortal courage of the children of Azerbaijan / F. Bokov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1971. - 217 p.

A.Bagirzade⁷, R.Zeynalov and Borodetski⁸, Z.Bunyadov⁹, T.Novruzov¹⁰, F.Pashayev¹¹, Q.Orujov¹², etc. and others in the mentioned period play an important role in revealing the essence of the mentioned problem. holds. A number of works have been written about the heroism of the Azerbaijani national rifle divisions in the Caucasus battles.¹³ Works and articles about H.Aslanov¹⁴,

⁵Madatov, Q.A. Azerbaijan during the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945 / GA Madatov. - Baku: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, 1965. - 504 p. ; Madatov, GA Azerbaijan in the Great Patriotic War / GA Madatov. - Baku: Elm, - 1975. - 406 p.

⁶Abbasov, M.H. The Communist Party of Azerbaijan in the struggle to strengthen aid to the front during the Great Patriotic War / M.H. Abbasov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1960. - 60 p. ; again his, Hero of the Soviet Union Ami Mammadov / M.H. Abbasov. - Baku: Youth, - 1975. - 54 p. ; again his, Baku in the years of the Great Patriotic War / M.Abbasov. - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, 1967. - 264 p. ; again his, Baku party organization in the years of the Great Patriotic War / M. Abbasov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1990. - 356 p.

⁷ Bagirzade, A. Azerbaijani intellectuals in the war years / A. Bagirzade. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1970. - 442 p. ; again his, Heroic youth / A. Bagirzade. - Baku: Youth, - 1970. - 150 p. ; again his, Patriotism of youth / A. Bagirzade. - Baku: Detyunizdat, - 1962. - 140.

⁸ Zeynalov, R.A. From the foothills of the Caucasus mountains to Berlin: a military-historical essay / R.A. Zeynalov, L.S. Bopodetski. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1965. - 205

⁹ Bunyadov, Z. Red terror / Z.Bunyadov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1993. - 331 p.

¹⁰Novruzov, T.A. Labor exploits of the collective farm peasantry of Azerbaijan during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / T.A. Novruzov. - Baku: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR, - 1963. - 102

¹¹Pashayev, F. Azerbaijani divisions on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War / F. Pashayev. - Baku: Elm, - 1975. - p.28.

¹² Orujov, G. Azerbaijan in the Caucasus battles / G. Orujov. - Baku: Azerneshr, 1980. - 160 p.

¹³ Bokov, F.E. Immortal courage of the children of Azerbaijan / F. Bokov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1971. - 217 p. ; Mammadov Ramin. Azerbaijanis fought for their homeland / R. Mammadov. - Baku: Shirvanneshr, - 2005. - 160 p.; 77th Simferopol: A Brief History. (Compiled by Bagirov N.T., Javadov I.A., Zeynalov R.E. and others). - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1974. - 161.

¹⁴ Golden Stars of Azerbaijan: (book-album) / compilers: GA Madatov, MH Abbasov, RE Zeynalov [et al.] / - Baku: Light, - 1975. - 318 p. ; Heroes of the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan / - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - 1963. - 245 p. ; Brave sons of Azerbaijan / ed. by A.Fataliyev. Red. Y.Agayev // Collection of articles, - Baku: Ushaqanjnashr, - 1959. - 129 p.

İ.Mammadov¹⁵, Q.Mammadov¹⁶, A.Quliyev¹⁷, M.Bagirov¹⁸, M.Maharramov¹⁹, M.Quliyev²⁰, B.Abbasov²¹, A.Jafarov²², A.Verdiyev²³, N.Rafiyev²⁴, I.Suleymanov²⁵, Kh.Mustafayev²⁶, military doctor I.Sultanov²⁷ and others who showed heroism in the war were published and researches were conducted.

Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, Prof. GA Madatov's monograph "Azerbaijan in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" comprehensively interprets the unparalleled role of Azerbaijani workers in the struggle against Nazi Germany. Although the author's monograph adequately covers the activities of our people in the rear, the achievements were noted as a victory of the Russian people.

The author's facts about the mobilization of Baku oil workers to the front, the weakening of the material and technical base of the oil industry, the dedication of Baku workers to overcome the difficulties in the field of oil production are noteworthy in MH Abbasov's five-

¹⁵ Heroes of the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan / - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - 1963. - 245 p., P.16-20;

¹⁶ Again there, pp.138-141;

¹⁷ Heroes of the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan / - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - 1963. - 245 p., P.76-78;

¹⁸ Amirov, H.T. Museyib Bagirov / HT Amirov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1985. - 32 p.

¹⁹ Qafarov, T.B. Mammad Maharramov / TB Gaffarov. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1985. - 16 p.

²⁰ Rafiyev, C.P. Mehdi Quliyev / C.P. Rafiyev. - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1985. - 21 p.

²¹ Tokarjevski, Y. Sniper Baloglan Abbasov / Glorious sons of Azerbaijan. /Y.Tokarjevski. - Baku: Azerneshr, 1944. - Book II, pp.13-16.

²² Yusif, Azimzade. He is our pride // Communist. - 1944, August 8, - p.2

²³ Asim, Q. Avaz Verdiyev // Communist. - 1944, November 22, - p.1.

²⁴ Asim, G. Hero of the Union Najafgulu Rajabali oglu Rafiyev // Communist. - 1944, November 18, - p.1.

²⁵ Gaziyeu, M. Hero of the Soviet Union, junior lieutenant Idris Suleymanov / Glorious sons of Azerbaijan: [3 books] / M. Gaziyeu. - Baku: Azerneshr, - Book II. - 1944. - p.10-16.

²⁶ Michael, Rafili. Hero of the Soviet Union Khidir Mustafayev // Communist. - 1944, January 2, - p.3.

²⁷ Gaziyeu, M. Military doctor Ibrahim Sultanov / Glorious sons of Azerbaijan: [3 books] / M.Gaziyeu. - Baku: Azerneshr, - Book II. - 1944. - p.89-100.

part work "Baku in the Great Patriotic War" (in Russian). However, even in this work, the Soviet ideology prevails.

In 1970, A. Bagirzadeh's book "Azerbaijani intellectuals in the war years" was published. The book opens with facts about the activities of intellectuals working in the technical years, especially in the technical field. Although the author wrote his work on the basis of rich archival materials, the work was labeled "helping to win". In the monograph of TA Novruzov "Labor bravery of the Azerbaijani collective farmer during the Great Patriotic War" the victory of the republic's rural workers was connected with the name of the party. VA Belyayeva's book "Labor Courage of Azerbaijani Workers during the Great Patriotic War"²⁸ did not properly analyze the facts, especially the causes and consequences of anti-Soviet sentiment among oil industry workers.

Researcher journalist Shamistan Nazirli's book "Azerbaijani Generals"²⁹ contains valuable materials about our repressed military leaders.

M.Amrahov's monographs "Azerbaijani culture in the years of the Second World War" and "The Second World War 1939-1945"³⁰ were used in the research process. The monograph covers Azerbaijan's participation in the war, its share in the victory on the basis of archival materials, periodicals, statistical collections and literature.

Many works on the labor heroism of the Azerbaijani working class during the war have been published.³¹ In the course of the research,

²⁸ Belyaeva, V.A. Labor heroism of Azerbaijan workers during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / V.A. Belyaeva. - Baku: Azneftizdat, -1957. – 186 s.

²⁹ Nazirli, Sh. Azerbaijani generals / Sh. Nazirli. - Baku: Gənclik, - 1991. - 208 p

³⁰ Amrahov, M.I. Azerbaijani culture in the years of the Second World War / M.I. Amrahov. - Baku: Elm, - 2004. - 336 p.; Amrahov, M.I. World War II 1939-1945 / M.I. Amrahov. - Baku: Mütərcim, 2010. - 552 p.

³¹ National economy of the Azerbaijan SSR in the years of the Great Patriotic War / - Baku: Elm, –1985. - 188 s .; Heydarov, S. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the inspiration and organizer of our victory during the Great Patriotic War // - Baku: Azerbaijan School, -1957. №7, - p.62-72 .; Heydarov, S. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the inspiration and organizer of the historical victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War // - Baku: Propagandist, - 1955. №5, - p.23-29; Heydarov, S. Victory of the unity of peoples / S. Heydarov. - Baku:

written works and defended dissertations on different fields of culture were applied.³²

Examining the history of Azerbaijan's participation in the war in the 50s and 80s of the twentieth century, it can be concluded that in the most difficult years of the war, people in the rear were high enough to build the national economy in accordance with the requirements of the war. showed selflessness, the intellectuals worked purposefully to ensure the victory over fascism with their labor.

The research, which has been published since the 1990s, marks a new stage in the history of war. One of the main advantages of the works published during this period was the special attention paid to the explanation of the issues that were banned from publication during the Soviet period. One of them is Talib Musayev's book³³. Talib Musayev is the only Azerbaijani who worked in Western Azerbaijan, in different regions of Armenia for 12 years as a secretary of the district party committee, 8 years as chairman of the district executive committee, 10 years as deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR. He exposed the allegations of "false genocide", the

Azerneshr, - 1966. - 157 p.; Madatov, G.A. Azerbaijan in the Great Patriotic War / G.A.Madatov. - Baku: Elm, - 1975. - 406 p.; Novruzov, T.A. Labor exploits of the collective farm peasantry of Azerbaijan during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / T.A. Novruzov. - Baku: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR, - 1963. - 102 p.; Sokolov, A.K. Soviet oil industry. 1921-1945: / A.K. Sokolov. - Moscow: Publishing Center of the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, - 2013. - 281 p.

³² Bolshakov, I.G. Soviet cinema art during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / I.G. Bolshakov. - Moscow: Goskinoizdat, -1950. - 216 p.; Valieva D. Soviet-Iranian cultural relations (1921-1960) / D. Valieva. - Tashkent: Science, - 1965. - 170 p.; History of Soviet multinational literature 1941-1953: [in 6 volumes / edited by V.M. Piskunov. - Moscow: Science, - v.3. - 1970. - 631 p.; History of Russian Soviet Music 1941-1945: [in 3 volumes] / - Moscow: Muzgiz, - v.3. - 1959. - 980 p.; History of Russian art. (additional): [in 13 volumes] / - Moscow: Nauka, - 1964, - v.13. - 405 p.; Komkov, G.D., Kumanev V.A. Soviet culture during the Great Patriotic War / G.D. Komkov, V.A. Kumanev. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1965. - 45 p.; Komkov, G.D. Ideological and political work of the CPSU in 1941-1945. / G.D. Komkov. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1966. - 439 p.

³³ Musayev, T. Armenians and our tragedies. (Tragedies inflicted on our people by Armenians in the XX century) / T.Musayev. - Baku: Nurlar-Polygraphy Center, - 2008. - 320 p.

Armenians' gaze on Azerbaijani lands, the measures taken by Moscow to plunder the land, to tarnish personnel, and exposed the activities of Armenians in the annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh and Nakhchivan to Armenia. Maxim Musayev's books were referred to the problem under investigation.³⁴

Among the books rich in materials on the history of the war, the works of Chapay Sultanov stand out. Ch.Sultanov's books formed a new look at the history of the war and the position of the warring states.³⁵

One of the literature involved in the study is Teyyub Gurban's book.³⁶ The book describes Mir Jafar Bagirov's multifaceted political activity on the basis of archival documents, exposes the insidious policy of Dashnak-Russian officials against Azerbaijan. In addition to the advantages of the book, there are also disadvantages. First of all, the journalistic style prevails in the materials. The source of the archival documents used in the process of explaining individual issues is not indicated. The book was written to justify Mir Jafar Bagirova. Another book compiled by Teyyub Gurban contains some of the materials stored in the Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (hereinafter ARPIISSA).³⁷ The documents here were used in the research process. However, although the archive documents are presented in chronological order in the book, it is difficult to use them because they do not indicate the stock number, storage units, list, work numbers, number of pages.

³⁴ Musayev, M. Azerbaijani deputies in the USSR parliament (1938-1991) / - M. Musayev. - Baku: Ağrıdağ, - 2000. – 175 p. ; Musayev, M. Parliament and peasants in 100 years (1905-2005) / M.Musayev. - Baku: Nurlar, - 2008. - 272 p.

³⁵ Sultanov, Ch. Would the USSR and Europe stand against fascism in the event of the loss of Baku oil? / Ch. Sultanov. - Baku: Nafta-Press, - 2005. - 370 p.; Chapai, Sultanov. Historical investigations / Ch.Sultanov. - Baku: Mutarjim, - 2016. - 632 p.

³⁶ Teyyub, G. A strong personality from his enemies / G. Teyyub. - Baku: Shirvanneshr, 2006. - 600 p.

³⁷ In the name of Bagirov, signed by Bagirov (Collection of archival documents) / Compiled by Teyyub Gurban. Editor A. Balaev / - Baku: OL project, - 2016. - 392 p.

In 2013, Adigozal Mammadov's fact-rich books were published.³⁸ The book "MC Bagirov - Top Secret Documents" discusses the socio-political situation in the republic, his policy, relations with Stalin and Beria when MC Bagirov was the head of the Azerbaijani political department and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Jamil Hasanli's monographs on Turkish-Iranian and Russian relations during the Second World War touched upon the political side of the issue.³⁹ The author's monograph, published in 2015, helps to shed light on a number of important points.⁴⁰ The book covers the place and role of Azerbaijan in international politics during the Second World War, the diplomatic struggle around Azerbaijan in 1939-1945, the role of Baku oil in world politics, the participation of Soviet Azerbaijan in the USSR's policy in Iran and the republic's regional policy, the South Azerbaijan issue in interstate relations. The issue has been widely investigated. The valuable feature of the book is that the author was able to create an interesting picture of the history of Azerbaijan in international politics in 1939-1945, bringing into circulation the unique archival materials of Azerbaijan, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, USA, France, Great Britain and other countries.

The book "Baku oil is the key to victory: a glorious past and a bright future 1941-1945" based on facts and figures on the work of

³⁸ Mammadov, A. The failed coup / A.Mammadov. - Baku: El-AL Lırnçe, - 2003.- 271 p .; Mammadov, A. M.C. Bagirov. Forgotten pages / A.Mammadov. - Baku: MBM, - 2010. - 275 p .; Mammadov, A. M. Bagirov - Completely confidential documents / A. Mammadov. - Baku: Zardabi LTD LLC, - 2013. - 320 p.

³⁹ Hasanli, J. South Azerbaijan: between Tehran-Baku-Moscow (1939-1945) / Jamil Hasanli. – Baku: Diplomat, 1998.-324 p .; Hasanli, Jamil. Soviet-American and British confrontation in South Azerbaijan 1941-1946 / J. Hasanli. - Baku: Azerbaijan, - 2001.-576 p .; Hasanli, J. USSR-Turkey: Cold War Test Field / J. Hasanli.-Baku: Adiloglu, -2005.-544p .; Gasanli, J.USSR-Iran: Azerbaijan Crisis and the Beginning of the Cold War (1941-1946) / J. Gasanly. - Moscow: Heroes of the Fatherland, - 2006. - 560 p.; Hasanly, J. Soviet Policy in Iranian Azerbaijan, 1941-1946. The first crisis of the Cold War // - Moscow: Verticals of History, - 2003, No. 5. - p.153-156;

⁴⁰ Hasanli, J. Azerbaijan in military, political and diplomatic relations during the Second World War (1939-1945) / J. Hasanli. - Baku: Yazıçı, - 2015. - 540 p.

Azerbaijani oil workers, petrochemical and mechanical engineering workers, railway workers, navy and medical workers is dedicated to a very important part of the problem under study - the activities of the Azerbaijani rear.⁴¹

One of the researchers of the history of Azerbaijan in the 20s and 50s is Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Ibrahim Zeynalov. The author's monograph "Totalitarian Soviet Society: Lessons of History-Azerbaijan SSR in the 20-50s of the XX century"⁴², published in 2018, contains a number of documents on the participation of the Azerbaijan SSR in the Second World War. The monograph clarifies the issues of Stalin and Stalinism in the 20s and 50s of the XX century, the life and activity of LP Beria and MJ Bagirov, MJ Bagirov's resolute position on South Azerbaijan and the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict during the Second World War, Stalin-Bagirov's repression.

Bayimkhanim Mirzayeva, Nizami Alizade, Seyfaddin Abdullayev, V.C.Ismayilov, A.Piriyeva, K.Sh.Amiraslanov, G.Huseyn and others defended their dissertations in connection with the problem investigated during the years of independence.⁴³ However, the

⁴¹ Baku oil is the key to victory: glorious past, bright future: 1941-1945 / project manager Z.Samadzade; worked on the project Z.Samadzade [et al.]. - Baku: Neoprint, 2015.-451 p.

⁴² Ibrahim Zeynalov. Totalitarian Soviet Society: Lessons of History-Azerbaijan SSR in the 20-50s of the XX century / Zeynalov Ibrahim. - Baku: "Laman publishing polygraphy" LLC, 2018, 720 p.

⁴³ Mirzayeva, B.M. Historiography of the history of Azerbaijan's participation in the Great Patriotic War: / Doctor of Philosophy dissertation on history / - Baku, 1995. - 148 p .; Alizade, N.A. Azerbaijan railway transport during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945): / Doctor of Philosophy dissertation on history / - Baku: 1997. - 134 p .; Abdullayev, S.Q. Military-defense and military organization work in Azerbaijan in the war of 1941-1945: / Doctor of Philosophy dissertation on history / - Baku: - 2000. -181 p .; Ismayilov, V.C. The role of great powers in the defeat of national-democratic movements in South Azerbaijan (first half of the XX century): / Doctor of Philosophy dissertation on history) /. -Baku, 2006. - 156 p .; Amiraslanov, K.Sh. Modern migration of the population in the Azerbaijan SSR and its impact on the formation of labor resources: / Abstract of the thesis. Ph.D. dissertations in history / - Baku, 1975.-21 p.; Piriyeva, A. The struggle of the Azerbaijani people for the unity of the front and the rear during the Great Patriotic War: dissertation for the degree of

mentioned dissertations almost did not touch upon the dual attitude towards Azerbaijan in the national policy of the USSR.

The role of Aziz Aliyev in establishing and strengthening relations with South Azerbaijan during the war years is undeniable, and books written about the period touch on his mission in South Azerbaijan and the activities of the First Secretary of the Dagestan Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Bolshevik Party.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, these books do not include documents describing Aliyev's socio-political meetings. From this point of view, AG Hajiyyev's book can be considered a step forward in filling this gap. The book contains a biography of Aliyev, and the measures taken in Dagestan in terms of the decision of the State Committee for National Security are based on archival documents and press materials.

One of the problems studied in the dissertation is the attitude of the leadership of the USSR to the 21 Azer movement, which is a clear example of the anti-Azerbaijani national policy. An analysis of the literature on the issue suggests that the truth about the national-democratic movement and the demand for autonomy in South Azerbaijan in 1941-1946 began to be acknowledged in works, interviews and memoirs published after the overthrow of the Shah's

candidate of historical sciences: 07.02.00 / Afag Piriyyeva; Azerbaijan named after N.Tusi. State Pedagogical Inst. - Baku, 1991. - 151 p. ; Huseyn, G. Baku seaport during the war of 1941-1945: dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History: 5503.02 / Gunay Huseyn; ANAS, Institute of History named after AA Bakikhanov. -Baku, 2017.-165 p.

⁴⁴ The eldest son of Azerbaijan and Dagestan (Materials of the solemn anniversary party dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the prominent statesman and scientist Aziz Aliyev / Chairman of the Commission Elchin Efendiyev - Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan) // - Baku: Goyturk, -1998. -250 s. ; Aliyev, Aziz. Moments of a great life // A.Aliyev. - Baku: Nurlan, -2008. -167 s. ; Talibli, T. Aziz Aliyev - period, life, personality / T. Talibli. - Baku: Göytürk, 1997. - 285 p. ; Vakilov, C.M. The Republic of Azerbaijan and Iran: 40s / JM Vakilov. - Baku: Ganjlik Publishing House, -1991. - 135 p. ; Memories of Aziz Aliyev (Collection) /- Baku: Yazychy, -1983.-139 p.; Gadzhiev, Adil-Gerey. Aziz Mamed Kerimovich Aliyev, First Secretary of the Dagestan Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks during the Great Patriotic War and post-war development (social and political views). Textbook for students of the International Academy of the East / A.G. Hajiyyev. - Makhachkala: New day, - 2001. - 104 p.

regime in South Azerbaijan. The tragedies that befell the people of the South who wanted freedom were conveyed to the people with great heartache. M.Cheshmazar's work in this field was great.⁴⁵

Research shows that the betrayal and interference of the Soviets in the movement in South Azerbaijan, the attitude of the Stalin-Mikoyan-Beria group to the establishment of an autonomous state in the south, the jealousy of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) and in many cases counter-attacks, the essence of the Gavamulsaltana's deal with the Soviets, the role of the oil factor in the collapse of the National Government, the intentions of the Soviet expansion against Iran, the provocative operations prepared before the attack of the Shah's troops on Azerbaijan, the reasons for the defeat of the National Government, its tactical mistakes and the lessons learned from it were studied unilaterally before the collapse of the USSR and explained in terms of the requirements of Soviet ideology. The national-democratic movement in southern Azerbaijan was marked as separatist. Several books, brochures, notebooks on S.C. Peshawari, the National Government of Azerbaijan and its activities were published during the emigration of the Azerbaijan Democratic Party⁴⁶. Selected works of S.C. Peshawari⁴⁷ contain interesting materials on the attitude of the Soviets to the 21 Azer movement and the National Government of Azerbaijan, double standards against Azerbaijan in the national policy of the USSR.

Turkish historians have also dedicated works to the problem under study. Kamuran Guru's book, as well as the Turkish Grand National

⁴⁵ Cheshmazar, M.M. Establishment and activity of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic / M.Cheshmazar. - Baku: Elm, - 1986. - 160 p.

⁴⁶ Ahmadov, V. M.C. Peshawari: life, environment and creativity / V.Ahmadov. - Baku: Göytürk, - 1998. - 195 p. ; South Azerbaijan / Sh.Taghiyeva, S.Bayramzade // - Baku: Orkhan, -2000. - 516 p. ; Tagiyeva, Sh. South Azerbaijan (Information book) / Sh.Taghiyeva, A.Rahimli, S.Bayramzade. - Baku: - Orxan, - 2000. - 516 p.

⁴⁷ Peshawari, M.C. Selected works / Collectors, compilers and translators: A.Aminzade, T.Musavi and H.Jiddi. Red-ru Amirali Lahrudi. - Baku: Azerneshr, 1984. - 430 p. ; Peshawari, S.C. History of the democratic movement in Iran and Azerbaijan. - Baku: 1947. - c.I-II. ; Peshawari, S.C. Memories (1941-1945) / S.C.Peshawari. - Baku: Publication of the Azerbaijan Democratic Party, - 2005. - 394 p.

Assembly's Tutanak Magazine and the first volume of the recent history of Turkey were used.⁴⁸

The works of Russian historians have a special place in the history of war. In the course of the research, the 13th chapter of the 2nd volume, the 20th chapter of the 4th volume of the 6-volume "History of the Great Patriotic War" published in Russian, the works and articles on the history of wartime culture and its various fields were analyzed. The book by IG Bolshakov⁴⁹ and BV Levshi⁵⁰, articles by GD Komkov and VA Kumanev⁵¹, DA Volkogonov⁵² and GV Konstantinov⁵³ on the role of the moral and political factor in the ideological struggle and victory during the war were involved in the study. Works and articles of N.K.Baybakov⁵⁴, A.İ.Balashov and Q.P.Rudakov⁵⁵, İ.Q.Bolshakov⁵⁶, N.A.Voznesenski⁵⁷, A.A.Qrechko⁵⁸,

⁴⁸Kamran, Gurun. Turkey-Soviet Relations (1920-1953).—Ankara, Atatürk Kultur Language and History High Institution Turkish History Publications,—1991. – 326 p.; The Journal of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, – Vol 9, – Union 101, – July 18, 1951. – pp.204-205.; History of Contemporary Turkey 1908-1980 / Prepared by SinaAkşin, GemilKoçak, Hikmet Özdemir, Korkut Boratay, Selahettin Hilav, Murat Katoğlu, Ayula Ödekan. – Istanbul: Kulebek Printing, – c.1, – 2004. – 633 p.

⁴⁹ Bolshakov, I.G. Soviet cinema art during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / I.G. Bolshakov. - Moscow: Goskinoizdat, -1950. - 216 p.

⁵⁰ Levshin, B.V. Soviet science during the Great Patriotic War / B.V. Levshin. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1983. - 382 p.

⁵¹ Komkov, G.D., Kumanev V.A. Soviet culture during the Great Patriotic War / G.D. Komkov, V.A. Kumanev. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1965. - 45 p.

⁵²Volkoqonov, Dmitri. Victory and tragedy / D. Volkogonov. - Baku: Karvan, 1998.

⁵³ Konstantinov F.V. Creativity of socialist ideology // Pravda. - 1975, April 10. – p.4

⁵⁴ Baibakov, N.K. From Stalin to Yeltsin / N.K. Baibakov. - Moscow: GazOil press, - 1998. - 352

⁵⁵ Balashov, A.I., Rudakov, G.P. History of the Great Patriotic War / A.I. Balashov, G.P. Rudakov. - St. Petersburg: Peter, - 2005. - 464 p.

⁵⁶ Bolshakov, I.G. Soviet cinema art during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / I.G. Bolshakov. - Moscow: Goskinoizdat, -1950. - 216 p.

⁵⁷ Voznesensky, N.A. Military economy of the USSR during the Patriotic War / N.A. Voznesensky. - Moscow: Gospolitizdat, - 1948. - 192 p..

⁵⁸ Grechko, A.A. Battle for the Caucasus / A.A. Grechko. - Moscow: Military Publishing, - 1967. - 424 p.

S.Ī.Drobyazko⁵⁹, Q.D.Komkov⁶⁰, Q.S.Kravchenko⁶¹, A.A.Qrechko⁶², K.A.Zalesski⁶³, Q.D.Komkov⁶⁴, Q.D.Komkov and V.A.Kumanev⁶⁵, Q.S.Kravchenko⁶⁶, S.Y.Lavrenov and I.M.Popov⁶⁷, A.B.Orishev⁶⁸, V.Suvorov⁶⁹, Ī.Tyulenov⁷⁰, A.Toptygin⁷¹, S.F.Edlinski⁷² and others were used in the study of the studied problem. The collection of two books "War and Society", published by the staff of the Russian

⁵⁹Drobyazko, S.I. World War II 1939-1945. Russian liberation army / S.I. Drobyazko. - Moscow: AST, - 1998. - 45 p.; Drobyazko, S.I. World War II 1939-1945. Eastern legions and Cossack units in the Wehrmacht / S.I. Drobyazko. - Moscow: AST, - 1999. - 46 p.

⁶⁰ Komkov, G.D. Ideological and political work of the CPSU in 1941-1945. / G.D. Komkov. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1966. - 439 p.

⁶¹ Kravchenko, G.S. Military economy of the USSR in 1941-1945. /G.S. Kravchenko. - Moscow: Military Publishing House of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, - 1963. - 400 p.

⁶² Grechko, A.A. Battle for the Caucasus / A.A. Grechko. - Moscow: Military Publishing, - 1967. - 424 p.

⁶³Zalessky, K.A. Who's Who in World War II. Germany and allies / K.A.Zalessky. - Moscow: Veche, - 2010. - 464 p.

⁶⁴Komkov, G.D. Ideological and political work of the CPSU in 1941-1945. / G.D. Komkov. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1966. - 439 p.

⁶⁵Komkov, G.D., Kumanev V.A. Soviet culture during the Great Patriotic War / G.D. Komkov, V.A. Kumanev. - Moscow: Nauka, - 1965. - 45 p.

⁶⁶ Kravchenko, G.S. Military economy of the USSR in 1941-1945. /G.S. Kravchenko. - Moscow: Military Publishing House of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, - 1963. - 400 p.

⁶⁷Lavrenov, S.Ya., Popov, I.M. The Soviet Union in local wars and conflicts / S.Ya. Lavrenov, I.M. Popov. - Moscow: AST; Publishing house Astrel, - 2003. - 778 p.

⁶⁸ Orishev, A.B. Iranian knot. Intelligence fight. 1936-1945 /A.B. Orishev. - Moscow: Veche, - 2009. - 395 p.

⁶⁹ Suvorov V. Icebreaker /V. Suvorov. - Moscow: AST, - 2000. - 432 p. \$ Suvorov, V. Den / V. Suvorov. - Moscow: AST, - 2000. - 426 p.

⁷⁰ Tyulenov, I. Battle for the Caucasus (In the book: In the battles for the Caucasus) / I. Tyulenov. - Baku, 1968. - p.9-23

⁷¹ Toptygin, A. Unknown Beria / A. Toptygin. - Moscow: Olma-press, - 2002. - 480 p.

⁷² Edlinsky, S.F. Caspian transport fleet in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union 1941-1945 / S.F. Edlinsky. - Moscow: Sea transport, - 1963. - 228 p.

Institute of History in 2004, contains articles by historians on various problems of war historiography.⁷³

The advantage of the collection is that the authors, using archival materials of foreign countries and the works of Western scholars, put forward different opinions. Mark Soloni's book⁷⁴ focuses on the study of the realities of the war years. On the eve of the Second World War and the war years, M. Solonin tried to reveal the inside of the Kremlin's policy, proving with facts that Stalin and his entourage were to blame for the deaths of millions of people during the war.

The assumptions made in VR Medinsky's book⁷⁵ and their explanation with facts are interesting. Medinsky's geopolitical approach to events allows us to determine the place of the Second World War for both Russian and world history

In 2018, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Mikhail Yuryevich Mukhin's monograph "**Fuel of Victory: Azerbaijan in the years of the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945**" was published⁷⁶. The monograph, consisting of 6 chapters, provides facts on the activities of Azerbaijani oil workers, measures taken to establish the "Second Baku", staff training and other issues, as well as the establishment of Azerbaijani national divisions and their path of war in the war years, the selfless work of the people of the rear, the participation of Azerbaijani workers in the nationwide assistance to the front.

In addition to the above-mentioned positive aspects, there are also shortcomings in the monograph. During the development of the first and second chapters of the monograph, an attempt was made to substantiate the idea that Azerbaijan would voluntarily join Russia.

⁷³ War and society 1941-1945: [in 2 books] / Ed. ed. G. N. Sevastyanov. Institute of Russian History. - Moscow: Science, - book 1. - 2004. - 480 p.; War and society 1941-1945: [in 2 books] / Responsible. ed. G.N. Sevastyanov. Institute of Russian History. - Moscow: Science, - book 2. - 2004. - 411 p.

⁷⁴ Solonin, M.S. Forbidden truth about the Great Patriotic War. There is no good in war! ("Dirty laundry" in the Kremlin) //M.S. Corned beef. - Moscow: Yauza-press, - 2014. - 288 p.

⁷⁵Medinsky, V.R. War. Myths of the USSR. 1939-1945. Second edition /V.R. Medinsky. - Moscow: OLMA Media Group, - 2014. - 704 p.

⁷⁶ Mukhin, M. Fuel of Victory: Azerbaijan during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) / M. Mukhin. - Moscow: Fiction, - 2018. - 248 p.

While looking at the combat path of Azerbaijani divisions, the author emphasized the poor knowledge of the Russian language by Azerbaijani fighters, the USSR's national policy towards national divisions was pushed into the background, personnel training, supply of military and technical means, etc. were "forgotten".

The indicators in the statistical collections published in Russian are based on the confirmation of the truth of the facts and arguments.⁷⁷

New publications on the history of the war have been published in the West. The history of the Second World War, including the works of US⁷⁸, British, French⁷⁹ and German historians⁸⁰ on the period of 1941-1945, as well as the book published in 2009 by the German-born Austrian historian and writer Erich Faigl⁸¹.

The research includes decisions of the Central Committee, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as the wartime decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, orders and

⁷⁷ Baku in numbers: (Stat. sb.) / - Baku: Kommunist Publishing House, - 1967. - 99 p.; Achievements of Soviet Azerbaijan for 40 years in numbers: (Stat. collection) / - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - 1960. - 259 p. The national economy of the Azerbaijan SSR to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. (Jubilee Statistical Yearbook). - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1982.3-52 p.; The national economy of the Azerbaijan SSR. (Statistical collection). - Baku: Gosstatizdat, - 1957. - 525 p.; Half a century ago: The Great Patriotic War (Figures and Facts) / - Moscow: Enlightenment, - 1995. -112 p.; Industry of Azerbaijan for 40 years (1920-1960) / - Baku: Azneftizdat, - 1960. - 135 p.; Transport and communications of the USSR (Stat. sb.) / - Moscow: Gosstatizdat, - 1967. - 331 p. The size and composition of the population of the USSR: according to the All-Union population census of 1979 / - Moscow: Finance and statistics, - 1984. - 365 p.; Anniversary Statistical Yearbook (National Economy of the USSR: 1922-1982) / - Baku: Finance and Statistics, - 1982. - 623 p.

⁷⁸ Mais, A. Essays on the history of the Second World War / Mais Amrah. - Baku: ADPU Publishing House, 2015. - 394 p., P.23

⁷⁹ Again there, p.28

⁸⁰ Dahlem, Franz. Before the Second World War. 1938 - Aug 1939: Memories: [in 2 vols]. (Translated from German) / F. Dalem. - Moscow: Politizdat, - v.1. - 1982. - 366 p., 1 sheet. port.

⁸¹ Erich File. Land of Fire on the Silk Road - History of Azerbaijan / F. Erich. - Baku: AzərTac, - 2009. - 183 p.

directives of the State Property Committee, correspondence of the leadership of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party with the commanders of the fighting armies and decisions of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, ARMDTA, ARPISSA, about the war period documents of the archive of the Institute of History of ANAS. Documents of the State Archives of the Russian Federation and the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, posted on the websites on the investigated problem, were involved in the study.

Object and subject of research. The object of research is Azerbaijan's participation in the Second World War. The subject of the research is the role of the Azerbaijani SSR in the victory over fascism during the war years and the dual approach to Azerbaijan in the national policy of the USSR.

Objectives and tasks of the research. The aim of the dissertation is to prove the anti-Azerbaijani position of the USSR's national policy in order to underestimate the work of the Azerbaijani people in the victory over fascism during the war years, not to unite North and South Azerbaijan using the historical opportunity and to reveal the role of the Russian-Armenian-Georgian grouping .

The following issues were considered important as the task of the research:

- To study the state of military-defense work in the republic on the eve of the war, to study the organization of defense work and the state of military training of the population, to conduct analyzes and generalizations;

- To correctly determine the scope and importance of the work done in Azerbaijan during the war years in the field of military mobilization, the formation of combat troops, to study the system of military-patriotic education, etc.

Research methods. The methodological basis of the dissertation is scientific objectivity, a systematic and comprehensive approach to the study of facts and historical information related to the problem, the unity of history and logic, consistency, comparison, critical approach to sources and historical literature. Although the inductive method is widely used when working with sources, the deductive

method has been preferred in the analysis of many issues.

The main provisions of the defense. Taking into account the specific nature of the dissertation topic, the following provisions were defended:

- The main reason for the intensification of intra-division relations in the national divisions on a national basis is the formation of a non-Azerbaijani officer management staff;

- At the heart of the problems of national military training and the source of negative situations is the cessation of negative attitudes towards Muslim fighters;

- The territorial claims of Armenians and Georgians against the Azerbaijani SSR were facilitated by a Russian-Armenian-Georgian group headed by the governing bodies of the Central Office of the USSR;

- At the root of the reasons for the emergence of anti-Soviet mood in Azerbaijan was the dual attitude of the USSR to the national republics, including the Azerbaijani SSR;

- The USSR approached the events in Southern Azerbaijan from double standards. Stalin is to blame for the failure to unite North Azerbaijan and South Azerbaijan. He believed that the creation of a strong and large Azerbaijan in the Caucasus, adjacent to the two Christian republics, could change the balance of power in the region;

- One of the double standards in the national policy of the USSR leadership towards Azerbaijan is that Baku is not declared a "frontline city" and Baku is not given the name "Hero City".

Scientific novelty of the research. The basis of the scientific novelty of the dissertation is the discovery of shortcomings in the national policy of the USSR in relation to Azerbaijan. As a result of the analysis of archival materials and literature, it was proved that the work of the Azerbaijani people in the victory over fascism, both at the front and at the rear, was not properly appreciated. The shortcomings in the organization of national divisions and the appointment of non-Azerbaijanis as their leaders have been proved by archival documents, which have weakened national military units and strengthened nationalist sentiments. Substantiation of the possibility of unification of North and South Azerbaijan near the end

of the war, facts about the anti-Azerbaijani policy of the Russian-Armenian-Georgian group and the leading party and Soviet organizations of the USSR in this area can be considered a novelty of the research.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. For the first time, archival documents on the structure of national divisions during the war, the composition of personnel, the activities of the heads of separate units (divisions, regiments, platoon, etc.), the correspondence of the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan with the commanders of combat troops were involved in the study. In the process of research, periodicals, statistical collections and reports, especially the literature of the last 15-20 years, materials of Internet sites were used, and attempts were made to clarify the claims made as a problem in historiography. The study used Decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as the Council of People's Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR during the war, speeches of heads of state and government military bodies, orders and directives of army commanders, documents on the structure of national divisions, personnel and equipment, Correspondence of the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan with the leaders of the fighting armies, works about national divisions and military heroism of the sons of Azerbaijan, works of military figures, Documents of the Main Archives Department under the Council of Ministers of the Republic, Archive of the Institute of History of ANAS named after A.Bakikhanov, collection of "documents during the Great Patriotic War of the Azerbaijan SSR (1941-1945)" and archival documents of the former Ministry of Defense. Documents protected by the Russian State Socio-Political History Archive, the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, the Russian State Economic Archive at the Institute of History named after A.A. Bakikhanov were involved in the study. Periodicals, statistical collections and reports, websites were used in the research process. The scientific results obtained in the

dissertation can be used as an aid in writing textbooks and teaching aids on the history of Azerbaijan, conducting specialty courses and seminars.

Approbation and application of research work. The main scientific results and content of the research are reflected in the author's 17 articles published in prestigious scientific journals published abroad and in Azerbaijan, her speeches at national and international scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out: The dissertation work was carried out at the department of Azerbaijan history of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University and was discussed at the department meetings on July 3, 2019 (prot. .14) and recommended for defense.

The structure of the dissertation. Dissertation work introduction (3-19), three chapters (20-133), (including 10 half-chapters - 1.1. (20-26), 1.2. (26-37), 1.3. (38-44), 1.4. (44-56), 2.1. (57-74), 2.2. (75-95) 2.3. (96-105), 3.1. (105-116), 3.2. (116-133), 3.3. (134-141)), the result (142-170) and the list of used literature (142-170). The total volume of the dissertation (excluding the list of references) is 275 thousand 287 characters.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** substantiates the relevance of the topic, defines the historical-chronological framework, object, level of study of the topic, goals and objectives, scientific innovation and practical significance, analyzes the methodological basis, historiography and source studies base.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Azerbaijan SSR on the eve and in the years of the war of 1941-1945. The deformation of national policy**" and consists of four sub-chapters. The first half of the chapter entitled "**On the eve of the war in the Azerbaijan SSR. The results of Stalin's national policy**" shows the changes in the socio-political, economic and cultural spheres in the Azerbaijan SSR during the years of Soviet rule.

The second half of the chapter is entitled "**German Invasion of the USSR. Military and Moral Mobilization. Changes in National Relations.**" This chapter deals with the transformation of mobilization into a nationwide movement, the formation of national divisions,⁸² the role of Armenians in the destruction of personnel, the targeting of U. Hajibeyov, the arrest of his close friends, the jealous attitude of Armenians to Samad Vurgun.⁸³

The third half of the chapter, entitled "**Increasing attention to the study of the historical past. The anti-Azerbaijani activities of the Armenians**" identifies the tasks ahead in the field of ideological work with the outbreak of war. The attempts of Armenians to distort the history of Azerbaijan on the basis of M. Shaginya's manuscript "Nizami Ganjavi"⁸⁴ and the dissertation of doctoral student PB Mosesov, a researcher on "Civil War in Azerbaijan in 1917-1920" without leaving the production of the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences are shown with facts.

The fourth half of the chapter "Creation of conditions by the Central Government for the territorial claims of the South Caucasus republics against the Azerbaijan SSR" clarifies the issues of building an airport on the border with Kalbajar in the first and second quarters of 1941 and building a highway from the Basarkechar-Zod-Mosque site-Davadami areas to the Kalbajar border.⁸⁵

The chapter analyzes the territorial claims of the Armenian-Georgian group from Azerbaijan on the basis of archival documents, the resolute position of the Azerbaijani leadership, the fact that the USSR did not pursue a consistent policy on the unification of South

⁸²Ibrahimova, X.H. The role of Azerbaijanis in the liberation of the peoples of the world from fascism during the Second World War // Materials of the IV International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers. Qafqaz University, - Baku, - April 29-30, - 2016, - p.167.

⁸³Qurban, T. Dahi bəstəkar necə xilas oldu // Ekspres. – 2005, 8 sentyabr. – s.13.

⁸⁴Victim T. Mir Jafar Bagirov's attitude to Marietta Shaginya's manuscript and ... // Pulse. - 2001. - 03 November - 09 November. - s.11; In the name of Bagirov, signed by Bagirov (Collection of archival documents) / Compiled by T. Gurban. Editor A. Balaev - Baku: OL prkt, - 2016. - s.116-121.

⁸⁵Musayev, T. Armenians and our tragedies (tragedies brought to our people by Armenians in the XX century) / T.Musayev. - Baku: Nurlar, - 2008. - p.109.

Azerbaijan with Northern Azerbaijan, and the Armenians' violation of the unification plan.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**The attitude of the Central Government to the role of the Azerbaijan SSR in the victory over fascism.**" The sub-chapter entitled "**Organization of national divisions and relations within the division. Deficiencies in the organization of military training**" examines the organization of national rifle divisions, intra-division relations and shortcomings in the organization of military training. The dual position of the frontline commands on the activities of the divisions, the shortcomings in the organization of the divisions, the main role of the personnel of the Republican Military Commissariat, mostly Russians and Armenians, and the shortcomings in the work of the army leadership were proved on the basis of archival documents.⁸⁶

The second half of the chapter, entitled "**Conflicting interests of major powers around Baku and Baku oil. The anti-national position of the USSR government on the role of Baku oil in the victory over Nazi Germany**", shows that Baku supplied 118.9 million tons or 69% of the 172 million tons of oil produced in the USSR during World War II (1939-1945).⁸⁷ However, as a result of the dual approach and discrimination in the national policy of the USSR against the Azerbaijani SSR, Baku was left out of the list of "Hero Cities" under the pretext of not conducting military operations in the region.

The chapter clarifies the essence of the plan of Germany, Britain and France to bomb Baku in order to capture the Caucasus, including Baku, and the activity of Russians and Armenians in the formation of anti-Soviet views on the capture of Baku is proved on the basis of archival materials.

⁸⁶Letter from the commander of the 223rd Rifle Division, Major General Zyuvanov, to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Azerbaijan, M.D. Bagirov, dated January 25, 1943 // Archive of Political Documents of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund No. 1, inventory No. 27, single item . No. 91, sheet - 147.

⁸⁷Amrahov, M.I. World War II 1939-1945 / MI Amrahov. - Baku: Mütərcim, 2010. - p.364

The third chapter is entitled **"The issue of South Azerbaijan in the national policy of the USSR"** and consists of three sub-chapters. In the first half of the chapter, entitled **"USSR-Iran relations and territorial issues"**, the desire of Armenian-Georgian groups aware of the plan to unite the south and north of Azerbaijan to re-seize land from Azerbaijan, attempts to turn the USSR in the direction of Turkey to stifle the burning national liberation movement, and the desire of Armenian leaders to establish a "Greater Armenia" were identified on the basis of archival documents. In the next half-chapter of the chapter **"Azerbaijan's role in Soviet-Iranian cultural relations"**⁸⁸ archival documents on the organization and activities of the group going to South Azerbaijan, publication of the newspaper "Vatan Yolunda"⁸⁹, planning to open branches of Azerbaijani light and food enterprises⁹⁰, educational and cultural institutions in South Azerbaijan were studied. In the semi-chapter, the restriction of the activities of Ambassador Andrey Smirnov's Aziz Aliyev group was also clarified on the basis of archival documents.

The third sub-chapter of the third chapter is entitled **"Events in Southern Azerbaijan and the dual attitude of the USSR leadership to the events."** In the semi-chapter, a number of documents on the preparation of the ground for the "21 Azer" movement and the formation of the national government of Azerbaijan on December 12, Negative attitude of the Soviet side to the South Azerbaijan National Movement, suppression of the democratic movement, Moscow's influence and pressure on the Azerbaijani National Government,

⁸⁸Reserve list of senior officials, party, state security, internal affairs bodies and other employees to be sent on a foreign trip to Iran. 1941 // Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund №1, list № 89, case № 33, page - 1-269.

⁸⁹Hasanli, J. Azerbaijan in military, political and diplomatic relations during the Second World War (1939-1945) / J. Hasanli. - Baku: Yazıçı, - 2015. - p.147.

⁹⁰Information "On cultural work and artistic service to the population and Soviet troops in South Azerbaijan, correspondence about the work and personnel of the newspapers "Veten Yolunda", "Friend of Iran", about the expulsion of literature, the sending of art teams and other issues // Archive of Political Documents of the Administration of Affairs President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund No. 1, inventory No. 30, item No. 224, sheet - 51.

Stalin's letter to S.C. Peshawari, December 11, 1946 (20 Azer 1325) Pressure and control of S.C. Peshawari's Soviet representatives in Tabriz forcing him to leave Tabriz were analyzed.

The research conducted in the Conclusion part of the dissertation is summed up. Familiarity with the documents of the pre-war and war years, conversations of leaders and employees of the party, Soviet and economic bodies of the time, memoirs of intellectuals, archival documents, literature on the period, the press of the war and subsequent years show that during the war, the attitude to the republics, including Azerbaijan, was different.

Familiarity with the works published after the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence, a comparison of works published during the USSR, as well as new publications, showed that the authors of the works written at different times voiced conflicting views.

Although much is written about the services of the Azerbaijani people in achieving victory, despite the military-defense work carried out in the republic at that time, the increase of military training of the population, the high level of mobilization, the research on the selfless work of the population of the republic, the fact that the real owner of the victory is the Russian people, and even the heroism of Azerbaijani soldiers addressed to the Russians should be considered a manifestation of double standards in USSR national policy.

It has been repeatedly emphasized in historiography that 678,950 men and more than 11,000 women were mobilized from Azerbaijan to the army during the war years, and about 260,000 housewives, pensioners and teenagers came to work. The heroism of our brave warriors was not evaluated in time and correctly for objective and subjective reasons. For example, the fact that M. Huseynzadeh was awarded the title 13 years after his death, Hazi Aslanov was named Hero of the Soviet Union for the second time in 55 years, the way of fighting of our national divisions was questioned, the claims of Russian nationalist commanders about the weak combat capability of national military units are unfounded.

Archival documents confirm that some Soviet generals, in order to justify their actions, tried to form misconceptions about national

divisions, accusing the local nations in the national military units of cowardice.

Research has shown that non-Azerbaijani leaders of units and formations had a negative attitude towards fighters and were unable or unwilling to teach military knowledge to fighters. As a result, there were conditions for losses in battles, negative events, and an increase in desertions. The documents confirm that the commanders of our national shooting divisions have always been Russians. For example, only 2 out of 15 commanders appointed from the formation of the 77th Rifle Division (1918) to the end of the war (September 1945), only 164 out of 781 officers working in the Military Commissariat of the Azerbaijan SSR during the war, and Only 3 out of 16 Heroes of the Soviet Union of the 416th Azerbaijani National Rifle Divisions are Azerbaijanis.

Azerbaijani figures of education, health, literature and art, scientists have always been with the soldiers who fought throughout the war, and intensive research was conducted in the laboratories of scientists to ensure victory. The war of 1941-1945 ended with the victory of the Soviet Union. The role of the party in this victory is undeniable. But the victory also came at a great loss. Azerbaijan lost about 400,000 citizens in this war. Among the main reasons for this are the cleansing of the army, which began in 1937, the crimes against conscripts who fought in the national republics after the mobilization, and the crimes committed against Russian-speaking soldiers, and so on.

Research has shown that with the outbreak of World War II, the issue of Azerbaijan again became the subject of international debate. The growing importance of oil in world politics in 1939-1940 brought Baku to the center of diplomatic discussions of allied states. With the entry of the USSR into the world war in June 1941, a new stage in the life and destiny of Azerbaijan began. As a result of the research, it was determined that ensuring the security of Azerbaijan's oil industry at this new stage had already become an interstate-allied issue.

Looking at the political events of modern times, it is clear that since the 1980s, the puppet state of Armenia has once again made land claims against the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the support of the heirs of the former USSR empire, fearing the loss of its prestige in the

Caucasus, the occupation of more than 20 percent of our lands under the guise of "self-determination of Nagorno-Karabakh" and forcing more than a million of our compatriots to live as refugees and displaced persons.

The Azerbaijani people are also dissatisfied with the activities of the neighboring Russian Federation in resolving the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which has lasted for more than 30 years. Based on the activities of the Russian Federation as a co-chair of the Minsk Group, we can say that the Russian ruling circles are the creators of the conflict and still do not want to influence the settlement. The ruling circles of the Russian Federation, which once knew the Armenians who carried out fascist propaganda against the USSR and entered into an alliance with Nazi Germany for the defeat of the USSR, did not raise their voices when a statue of Garegin Njde, a fascist traitor, was erected in central Yerevan. The erection of a statue of Garegin Njdeh showed that racism and fascism are the state policy of Armenia.

Over the past 30 years, the people of Azerbaijan have shown their commitment to resolving the conflict peacefully within the framework of international law. Despite several UN resolutions against Armenia, Armenia, on the contrary, with the support of the United States, Russia and France, "conserved" the conflict. Despite the strengthening of Azerbaijan in all areas, the OSCE Minsk Group established to protect Christian Armenia, freeze the conflict and allow Azerbaijan to accept the status quo created by Armenia's policy of aggression, formed by the strength of Western and Russian diplomacy, for 28 years did not allow a military solution to the problem through "shuttle diplomacy". Even the 5 resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted by the PACE and the OSCE itself, remained on paper. The underground and surface resources of Azerbaijan were plundered and Armenians from different parts of the world began to be resettled in Nagorno-Karabakh and its environs. Between 1988 and 1994, the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and the seven occupied districts around the region were transformed from a prosperous land into a "gray zone" for 26 years. The Azerbaijani Army has shattered the "myth of

invincibility" of the Armenian armed forces, liberating most of the occupied territories in just 44 days as a result of Armenia's 26-year war. The former Armenian leadership "learned a very serious lesson" from the fighting in April 2016. In other words, he understood what Azerbaijan would be able to do in the event of a war, but N. Pashinyan, a political novice who "easily" seized power with the support of Soros, decided not to settle the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, but to perpetuate the status quo by occupying new territories. For this reason, the government of N. Pashinyan is the main initiator and cause of the Second Karabakh War.

In the 44-day Patriotic War, which began in September 2020 with counter-offensive operations and will live forever in the blood of our people, the Azerbaijani army under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev destroyed the Kocharyan-Sarkisyan army. Fuzuli, Hadrut, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Gubadli, Shusha, more than 70 villages and more than 300 settlements were liberated from occupation.

After the war, Azerbaijan's priority returned to Karabakh. The construction of a new road from Tartar region to Sugovushan and from Toganali village of Goygol region to Kalbajar was started in October 2020 by the order of the President of Azerbaijan, who correctly assessed that the first step of the return started from the road. At the same time, the construction of a new highway from Fizuli to Shusha and the construction of 4 international airports in the liberated area began.

The liberation of Azerbaijani territories will also make a significant contribution to ensuring food security in our country. The revival of Karabakh's economy will, above all, open up vast opportunities for tourism in the region.

The Azerbaijani people, who played an important role in the victory over fascism during the Second World War, fought against Armenian fascism in the 77 years since the victory, liberated Karabakh from invaders in the late twentieth century, returned their lands from time to time and began to restore the map of Azerbaijan.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the published scientific articles of the author:

1. Azerbaijani defenders of Sevastopol // - Baku: Pedagogical University News, Humanities series. - 2015, №2. - pp.148-150.

2. Azerbaijani women in the war years // Materials of the XIX Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers. Azerbaijan State Economic University. - Baku: - 7-8 April - 2015. - c.1, - p.323-325.

3. Sniper Balaoglan Abbasov's battle path in archival materials and documents // - Baku: News of Pedagogical University, Humanitarian, social and pedagogical-psychological sciences series, - 2016, №1. - pp.130-135.

4. Azerbaijanis in the battles of Stalingrad // - Baku: History and its problems. Theoretical, scientific, methodical journal, - 2016, №1. - pp.160-164.

5. Organization and combat path of the 402nd Azerbaijan National Rifle Division // - Baku: History and its problems. Theoretical, scientific, methodical journal, - 2016, №3. - pp.142-147 (co-author).

6. The way of battle of the 416th national division of Azerbaijan // - Baku: Baku University News, Humanities series, - 2016, №2. - pp.160-167.

7. They defended Novorossiysk // - Baku: Scientific Works of the Institute of History of ANAS - 2016, - p.60, - p.115-122.

8. Considerations and provocations around the struggle for Baku oil and the possibility of the capture of Baku by the German occupiers // - Baku: Civilization. Scientific-theoretical journal, -2016, №3. - p.103-112 (co-author).

9. Anti-Soviet mood and provocations in Azerbaijan (1941-1945) // - Baku: Civilization. Scientific-theoretical journal, - 2016, № 4. - p.69-74 (co-author).

10. 223rd National Azerbaijan Division: organization, way of battle, personnel problems // - Baku: Tourism and hospitality research. International Journal, - 2016, - Issue 4, - c.5, - p.198-209.

11. The role of Azerbaijanis in the liberation of the peoples of the world from fascism during the Second World War // Materials of the IV International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers.

Caucasus University. - Baku: - April 29-30, 2016, - Book 2, - pp.1674-1675.

12. Baku oil in the war years (1941-1945) // Materials of the XX Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers. Azerbaijan State University of Oil and Industry. Baku: - 24-25 May 2016, - c.1. - pp.483-485.

13. Socio-political, economic and social life in the Azerbaijan SSR on the eve of the Second World War // - Baku: Civilization. Scientific-theoretical journal, - 2017, № 2. - pp.173-180 (co-author).

14. Azerbaijan National Divisions: organization, combat path, inter-divisional national relations, personnel problems// -Tbilisi:-Caucasus and the World. International Scientific Journal, - 2017, No. 22. – pp.128-132.

15. Attempts of Armenians to distort the history of Azerbaijan during the Second World War // - Baku: Geostrategy. Monthly socio-political, popular science magazine. - January-February - 2019, № 1 (49). - pp.14-17 (co-author).

16. The role of Baku oil in the victory over fascist Germany and the attitude of the USSR leadership towards Azerbaijan with a double standard (1941–1945) Vernadsky. Series: Historical sciences. - 2019, Volume 30 (69) No. 3 p. - 127-132.

17. The theme of war in literature and art (based on the materials of the Azerbaijan CCP) (1941-1945) // - Dnipro, Ukraine: "Proceedings of the Second International Scientific Conference Education and Science in a Changing World: Problems and Prospects for Development" - March 27-28 2020, Part II, - c.163-166.

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