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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF  
JOURNALISM IN THE HUMANIZATION OF POLITICAL  
INSTITUTIONS IN MODERN PERIOD**

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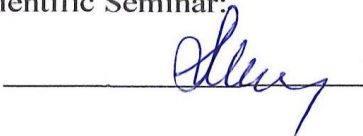
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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC

**The actuality of the subject and degree of development of the topic.**

Today, the role of the human factor in the politics of many leading countries of the world, in addressing global and local problems is growing. The development of civilization, the desire of countries to provide their people with resources and new technologies, requires the creation of the most free and favorable social conditions for individual development, participation in the public and political life of the country, and full and effective use of creative opportunities. Scientists, researchers, and journalists have given some attention to the problem of humanism and the subject of human governance in the activities of political institutions. Despite this, in modern times, new challenges facing humanity still exist on the planet in the pursuit of peace and harmony, protection of humanitarian lands, war prevention, forced migration, poverty, inequality, natural disasters, new political structures. The emergence of new technologies in journalism and scholarly thinking has a profound need for a new approach.

In the context of the development of new technologies, artificial intelligence journalism provides functions for the dissemination of public information, which is important for social, legal, cultural, educational, environmental, and human security and sustainable development of society. In addition, journalists representing print and electronic media need to learn how to enhance the professionalism of television and radio, specialize in competition and compete for advertising, and develop journalistic investigations that focus on human interests and human development. They must be the guardians of peace and goodness.

Well-known scholars, state and public figures pay great attention to the advice and words of thinkers on public awareness and literacy, freedom of speech, and ethics of the journalist. National leader Heydar Aliyev called *“the path of freedom of political pluralism, the main condition for the formation of democratic principles of the legal*

*democratic state and the Azerbaijani state*".<sup>1</sup> Assessing the state of the press at a meeting with the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and members of the Board of Press He said: "*Journalists must be very responsible. An unbiased opinion is very important here. I see the future development of the media as an independent, in a literal sense, the strengthening of a free press.*"<sup>2</sup>

Azerbaijan continues to work towards more humanization and democratization of the society, improving the standard of living of the population and institutional reforms aimed at integrating the world community into the country. Among the positive measures to ensure transparency in the provision of services to the public and to improve services, it is possible to note the creation and operation of a number of government agencies.

At the same time, there are still unresolved issues in the humanization of political institutions, the solution of which is of great relevance. There is a need for the development of strategic planning, human resource management, public relations, the use of horizontal relationships and informal forms of governance, the protection of human values, the rights of citizens, and the protection of intellectual property.

According to the principle of humanism, regulations are adopted in the country, but its political and legal framework needs to be analyzed. The humanization of state power envisages the implementation of legal and institutional reforms in the state body, thus combining the positions of ordinary citizens and elected officials of the government. In this regard, reforms are being made in the legislative, democratic, executive and municipal bodies.

Improving the ability of political institutions to work with the public and the media, to address human issues and the environment more effectively, to utilize the capabilities of specialized social and environmental and civic journalism to enhance the professionalism of the journalistic staff, and the professionalism of journalists. increase

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<sup>1</sup> 1. Aliyev Independence Road. Selected Thoughts. B., University of Azerbaijan, 1997, p.33

<sup>2</sup> Aliyev I. I urge journalists to patriotism. AZƏRTAC. 08/26/2010.

of young generation in the spirit of humanism and respect for other cultures, increase of human potential and institutional reform of political institutions for human development is of great relevance.

Throughout history, prominent thinkers, philosophers, historians, poets, and politicians have sought to promote the idea of establishing social relations in society, where the rule of law, justice, freedom, kindness, courage and kindness, parents and children, Humanistic treatment of animals was considered to be the main value of the state. These values are found in the common epic of the Turkic peoples "Dada Gorgud", in the works of Nizami, Fuzuli, Ibn Sina, Atatürk, M.Gandhi, A. Bakikhanov, M. Kazimbey, M.F.Akhundov, H. Zardabi, N. Narimanov and others.<sup>3</sup>

The problems of humanism, the improvement and development of the human personality, the freedom and happiness of the people, and the issues of public administration are reflected in the work of the philosophers of the antiquity.

Various theoretical aspects of humanism include philosophers, researchers and ideologists from Platon, Al-Farabi, Al-Kindi, Ibn-Rusht, Confucius, F.Aquino, I.Kant, V. Shakespeare, K. Marks, L. Tolstoy, F. Dostoevsky, P. Kurtz, M. Haydegger, J. Haksley, T. Oyzerman, K. Jaspers, Z. Gokalp and many others.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Ganjavi N. Treasure chest of secrets. Baku, 2004, 264 c.; Fizuli M. Work. In 6 volumes. Tom. II Baku, 2005, 336 c.; Sina A.A. Chosen: Volume 2, A Guide to Philosophy. A treatise on definitions. A treatise on ethics, Ashgabat, 2003, 187 c.; Atatürk, M. Nutuk, [I.Cilt] 1919-1920, The Speech, (Vol. 1) 1919-1920 /M.Atatürk., İstanbul: Türk Devrim Tarihi Enstitüsü Yayını, M.E.Basımevi, 1950, 432 c.;Книга Махатмы Карамчанда Ганди, Джека Гомера «Мудрость Ганди. Мысли и изречения», Mineola NY, 1951, 242 c.; Bakikhanov A. Notes. Compositions. Letters. Baku, 1983, 344 c.; Kazem-Beck M. Selected Works. Baku, Elm, 1985, 423 c.; Akhundov M.F. Selected productions. 1953, 379 p.; Zardabi G. Selected Works. Baku, 1960, 474 p.; Narimanov N. Selected Works. Baku, 1988, 366 p.

<sup>4</sup> Platon. The work in 4 volumes, Volume 3, Part 1, St. Petersburg, 1971, 748 p. ; Al Farabi. Socio-ethical treatises, Alma-ata, 1978, 398 c.; Sagadeev A.V. Ibn Rusht (Averroes). M., 1973, 207 p.; Confucius. The lessons of wisdom: essays. Kharkov, 2010, 958 pp.; Akvinsky F. Ontology and theory of knowledge (Fragments of essays). M.: 2001; Marx K. and Engels F. Compositions. Second Edition. M., 1960; Dostoevsky F. Works. Edition N.A. Osnovsky. M., 1860, Kurtz

Among the well-known researchers are T. Parsons, F. Fukuyama, the culturologist O. Spengler, M. Weber, M. Fuko, J. Liotar, R. Inghard, Z. Freud, professor of Harvard University S. Huntington, Italian scientists V. Pareto and N. Mosca, P. Druken, T. Hobbs, S. Locke, F. Schelling, Russian scientists P. Gurevich, P. Sorokin, B. Chicherin, V. Solovyov, Z. Trofimova, V. Vernadski<sup>5</sup> has written interesting works in this regard. In their works, they explored the role and importance of law in the socially oriented state systems, the positive and negative aspects of liberal reform, the role and significance of the real impact on the formation of states with ideological searches, opportunities and humanitarian values, and on various "institutional models" of humanistic societies.

Azerbaijani scientists and philosophers I. Habibbayli, I. Mammadzadeh, R. Mehdiyev, N. Pashayeva, D. Huseynov, Z. Guluzadeh, I. Rustamov, S. Khalilov, A. Shukurov, R. Aliguliyev, U. Alakbarov, R. Aslanova, A. Abasov, A. Kh. Abbasov, R. Mirzazadeh, L. Movsumova, R. Azimova, A. Tagiyev, M. Sardarov, S. Huseynov, Q. Abbasova and others have expressed interest in various aspects of humanism and education in the press.<sup>6</sup> The issues

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P. New skepticism: Research and reliable knowledge / Per. from English and foreword. V.A. Kuvakin. M. 2005; Heidegger M. A Letter on Humanism. <http://philosophy.ru/library/heldeg/humanism.html>; Oiserman T. Humanism: Reality and Utopia. book: Dialogues. M.: 1992; Jaspers K. The meaning and purpose of history. M.: 1991;

<sup>5</sup> Parsons T. About social systems. M.: 2002; Fukuyama F. Trust: social virtues and the path to prosperity. M.: 2004; Lyotard J. Postmodern state. Per. with the French: Shmatko N. M.: Publishing house "Alethea", 1998; Inglehart R., Welzel K. Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Consistency of Human Development. M.: New Publishing House, 2011; Freud Z. Wit and its relation to the unconscious. M.: 2006; Huntington S. Third Wave. Democratization at the end of the XX century / Per. from English M.: "Russian Political Encyclopedia" (ROSSPEN), 2003; Drucker P. Management Objectives in the 21st Century: Per. from English M.: Williams Publishing House, 2004; Weber M. Selected Works / Transl. from German. M.: Progress, 1990; Locke D. Two treatises on government. M.: Socium, 2014; Gurevich P. The problem of human integrity. M.: 2004; Sorokin P. Social and cultural dynamics. M.: Astrel, 2006.

<sup>6</sup> Габиев И. Академия Наук Азербайджана – прошлое и настоящее. <http://irs-az.com/-new/pdf/201512/1451130591172268407.pdf>; Мамедзаде И.

of protection of humanity were analyzed in the works of L. Alekseeva and the works of I.Dzhaloshinski and other researchers<sup>7</sup>.

Scientists and researchers who study humanism do not study the impact of journalism on humanism of political institutions, although they contribute to the interpretation and understanding of the term humanism, ethical and moral aspects of human life, human harmonic development, and the study of socially oriented political and social life.

**Research goals and objectives.** The purpose of the study is to conduct a socio-philosophical analysis of the role of journalism in promoting the ideas of humanism to political institutions and supporting the improvement of their activities in the context of

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«Опыт интерпретации морали». Баку. 2006; Мехтиев Р. Философия. Баку, Шарг-Гарб, 2009; Гусейнов А. Золотое правило нравственности. М.1988; Гулизаде З. Некоторые концептуальные вопросы исследования и преподавания гуманитарных наук// Современная философия и Азербайджан: история, теория и обучение. Баку, 2010, 204; Пашаева Н. Человек, как объект художественного исследования (на основе творчества народного писателя Эльчина). Монография. Баку, 2003; Рустамов И. История социологии в Западной Европе и США. Учебник для высших учебных заведений. Баку, 2010; Халилов С. Любовь и интеллект М.: ООО ИПЦ «Маска», 2009; Мирзазаде Р. Политика мультикультурализма: в диалоге религия и гендер. Баку, 2013; Мовсумова Л. Женское начало в истории человечества. Баку, Элм, 2011; Əzimova R. Müasir Azərbaycan təhsilin sosiologiyası. Bakı, 2014; Tağıyev Ə. Etnik siyasət. Bakı: İnam, 1997; Сардаров М., Глобализация и миграционная политика. Баку. 2010; Гусейнов С. Стратегические направления устойчивого развития человека. Баку, 2003; Ахмедов М. Журналистская этика в Азербайджане: проблемы и задачи (В контексте гражданского общества). Баку, 2017; Бабаев Ф. Гражданская интеграция в Азербайджане и СМИ. Баку, Апостроф, 2011.

<sup>7</sup> Çaplı B., Hüseyinli N., Hüseynova X., Kərimova A., Məmmədli Z., Vəzirova L. Televiziya jurnalistikası. <https://rm.coe.int/1680708278>; Сардаров Э. «Социально-философское осмысление развития социально-экологической журналистики». Сборник научных статей: «Gileya: scientific herald» 123 выпуск (8), 2017 г. Педагогического Университета имени М.П. Драгоманова 350-сəh. s.213-218; Алексеева Л. П. Судебная реформа: итоги, приоритеты, перспективы. М.: 1997; Дзялошинский И. Журналистика соучастия. Как сделать СМИ полезными людям. М.: Престиж, 2006.

philosophical thinking. The following tasks were set in the dissertation work:

- socio-philosophical evaluation of the role of journalism in the delivery of humanistic ideas to the society and in helping to increase the efficiency and human orientation of the activities of political institutions in the context of modern philosophical thought;

- review of various concepts, scientific approaches and interpretations related to humanism;

- researching the possibilities of journalism in modern conditions,

- analyzing the development dynamics and efficiency of political power institutions and their synergy in the context of market economy and socially oriented society building, etc.

**The main provisions presented to the defense:** To achieve this goal, a number of tasks have been set:

- socio-philosophical assessment of the role of journalism in promoting humanistic ideas to political institutions and in the context of philosophical thinking, improving their activities in accordance with human interests;

- to review various scientific approaches and interpretations of humanism and its concepts.

- to study and compare historical ideas and concepts about the concept of "humanism" in order to explain more precisely the content and meaning of humanism;

- to review the possibilities of journalism and analyze the development dynamics and effectiveness of the work of political institutions and their synergy in the context of building a socially oriented society with the market economy.

**The object of research** is the study of various types of theoretical and methodological aspects and worldviews in journalism and humanization of society, analysis of problems of humanization of political institutions in the context of the development of journalism, as well as the disclosure of modern democratic challenges and the role of modern specialized journalism in this process.

**The subject of the research** is a socio-philosophical analysis of the role of journalism and its modern opportunities in the humanization of political institutions.



**Scientific novelty of the research.** The scientific innovation of the research work is reflected in the following scientific propositions that are specifically defended:

1. In the dissertation, new trends in public, environmental and citizen journalism, the role of modern convergent journalism, the possibilities of journalism and scientific thinking in forming the right attitude towards the principles of humanism in society, and the essence of institutional reforms in the work of political institutions aimed at improving people's welfare were studied.

2. A comparative socio-philosophical analysis of the experiences of political institutions of different countries in the field of public administration and reform was conducted, the relationship of institutional reforms with the development of journalism and civil society, and their mutual connection with communication and transparency policy was substantiated.

3. The author's point of view is justified by the general trends related to the development of the countries and the role of the state in the new communication policy in a human-oriented society, the implementation of his rights and freedoms.

4. Successes and difficulties in the humanization of society, political institutions, and the improvement of state administration are shown.

5. The constant evolution of the concept of humanism, scientific discoveries and political changes related to it, the idea of the emergence of a new humanism are discussed in the research work.

6. It is proposed to improve the content of the social and cultural model of digital humanism, acceptable for all peoples of the planet, as well as the use of advanced media technologies and management and communication technologies by political institutions to ensure transparency in society, promote the ideas of "Open Government", and increase equal access of people to public information, control and participation in public and political life.

**Theoretical and methodological significance of the research.**

Conceptual positions of great leader Heydar Aliyev and President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, initiatives and speeches of the president of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, first vice president of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mehriban Aliyeva are an important part

of the theoretical foundations of the dissertation. The research results of Azerbaijani, Western, Russian, scientists and classical philosophers were used as a methodological basis in writing the dissertation, as well as empirical, theoretical and comparative research methods were used. In order to reveal various aspects, various aspects of the research topic were studied and analyzed.

### **Theoretical and practical significance of the work.**

The results of the dissertation can be used to improve the activities of political institutions in order to regulate public relations policy, to strengthen the training of journalists working on humanitarian and social issues in the media field, and to promote public and scientific dialogue on the humanities of public life. Dissertation work can serve as a new source for the preparation of textbooks, programs, lecture texts, methodical materials on social philosophy, information policy, journalism, cultural studies.

### **Approbation of work results.**

The research work was carried out in the "Newest Trends in Philosophy" department of the ANAS Institute of Philosophy, it passed the initial discussion, and as a result of the discussion, it was recommended for the defense in the "Social Philosophy" specialty. The main theoretical provisions and practical recommendations of the dissertation work were presented in the author's speeches at scientific seminars and international scientific-practical conferences in the Republic of Azerbaijan and abroad.

**Dissertation structure.** The dissertation consists of an introduction (25,190 characters), 3 chapters (Chapter I - 64,795 characters; Chapter II - 67,953 characters, Chapter III - 102,020), 7 paragraphs, a conclusion (6,114 characters) and a list of references (34,155 characters). The total volume of the dissertation is 301,730 characters, excluding bibliography - 267,575 characters.

## BASIC CONTENT OF WORK

The **Introduction** of the dissertation substantiates the urgency of the research topic, outlines the subject and the object, aims and objectives of the research, outlines the theoretical and methodological bases, scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, defines the main scientific provisions for the defense, and defines the results of the dissertation.

**Chapter I** of the thesis is entitled "**Theoretical and methodological aspects of journalism and humanization of society**" and consists of three paragraphs. This chapter is dedicated to exploring theoretical concepts and concepts of journalism, the mythological, religious and philosophical aspects of the world of humanism in science and journalism, and the socio-philosophical analysis of the concept of humanism in modern philosophy. The first half of this chapter, entitled "**Theoretical Concepts and Concepts of Journalism**", highlights that in the modern world, journalism is one of the most important and closest areas of society. Through it, the representatives of the society gain access to information, enlightenment, develop public dialogue and improve the quality of life in the world.

From the point of view of new technologies, journalism provides the function of the dissemination of mass information, which is important in terms of socio-legal, cultural, educational, environmental, as well as human security and sustainable development of society.

Trends in the use of journalism products in the form of newspapers and electronic articles, analytical reviews, television and radio programs, Internet magazines, author blogs and educational webinars are characterized by the impact on both sides - individuals and society. Their relationship is mainly based on theories and attitudes in journalism. These theories determine the goals, objectives, forms and activities of the media.

The fact that journalism really does serve citizens, society, and civilization in general, is not used in the fight against international syndicates, ruling circles and countries for the sake of geopolitical

interests, as well as the political will of the country's leaders, is a fertile ground for the development of independent journalism in society and the high culture and legal literacy of the society.

From this point of view, the national leader of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev emphasized the importance of the development of the press and professional journalism: *“The principles of political pluralism are respected in the country. Ensuring freedom of speech, ideas and beliefs, creating the necessary conditions for the full development of the media, their free activities are the most important tasks facing me as head of state. Radio and journalism impact people, help them in their development, their spiritual development, open the world to them and unite them all over the world.”*<sup>8</sup>.

Continuing this course, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev supports the development of political institutions, independent and democratic media: *“The main purpose of public service policy is to create effective accountability and democratic governance, to increase transparency and transparency in the activities of state bodies, and is also fully provided”*.<sup>9</sup>.

Today, national and foreign journalism, theoretically and practically, utilizes human potential and technological development to inform and educate the general public, to form civic positions in people, to promote social dialogue, and to promote humanitarian and legal and democratic initiatives in society. performs a benevolent mission.

It should be noted that the development of communication technologies in a democratic context increases the need for scientific and theoretical understanding of the role and functions of journalism in the context of the development of social media and global information systems. International and national organizations make significant contributions to the media and civil society in forums and seminars in addressing issues such as public awareness, rights and

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<sup>8</sup> Aliyev G. "The Road of Independence." Selected Thoughts. B., "Azerbaijan University" Publishing House, 1997, p.33.

<sup>9</sup> Aliyev I. "Our goal is development." 18th book. June 2006 - August 2006. Baku, Azerneshr, 2014, p.77-78.

freedoms of citizens, the rights of journalists, the development of social dialogue, and transparency in society.

At present, researchers suggest that there are a number of press theories. *“The Four Press Theories”*<sup>10</sup> include authoritarian, libertarian, social responsibility theory, and Soviet-communist theory. In all theories, the problem of journalists' responsibility is considered in the context of the social and political structure in which media structures operate.

It concludes that journalism, with its multifunctionality, should strive to remain independent, objective and progressive in informing and educating society, through the control of public authorities, responsible for the promotion of social issues of citizens, as well as the use of cutting-edge technology, and the need to ensure that it is operational and targeted at the development of humanistic challenges, the development of public dialogue for peace and development.

The second paragraph of Chapter I, **“Socio-philosophical analysis of the concept of humanism in modern philosophy”** is the philosophy of humanism, harmony with nature, human values, peace, justice, civility, humanity comments on the press and comments on them.

While explaining and interpreting the concept of humanism in socio-philosophical research, the author addresses classic and contemporary examples of philosophy.

The dissertation notes that the country should use the rich scientific experience of world and national socio-philosophical sciences, study the public life to solve such important issues as the humanization of politics and public life, improve the legal and scientific basis of political institutions, and provide the necessary insight to citizens working in state structures and public associations. formation is important.

Humanism is not just the moral core of a human being who has an internal responsibility and is freed from the creative development and partnership of the world. Humanism is the spiritual basis of the modern state, society and culture, and the healthy way of life of the

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<sup>10</sup> Сиберт Ф., Шрамм У., Питерсон Т. Четыре теории прессы. М., 1998, с.9.

individual and society. Its political and legal equivalent is the guarantee of democracy, social justice and human rights.

Contemporary humanism theorists, explaining the essence of the concept of humanism and its interpretation in new terms, are relevant and enable the conclusion of the importance of deepening conceptual research in the fields of secular and evolutionary humanism, neo-humanism and ecumenism, religion and social humanism. The study and promotion of fair humanism in public and political circles, and the dissemination of these ideas in family institutions, civil society, family education, schools, NGOs, religious communities and the media show that humanity lives and understands that our world is a global catastrophe and contribute to the spiritual renewal and equal development of peoples.

**Chapter II** of the thesis is entitled “**The Humanization of political institutions in the context of the development of journalism**” and consists of two paragraphs. This chapter examines the socio-philosophical analysis of factors that stimulate and impede the development of civil society institutions, and explore the transformations and new realities that emerge as a result of the concept of humanity in political institutions and journalism.

The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled “**Socio-philosophical analysis of the factors that impede the development of civil society institutions.**” This sub-section states that interethnic and regional conflicts and, as a consequence, the recession in the economy during the war, could not affect the socio-material status and moral development of people. The ideological foundations of communist and socialist values have not been able to demonstrate the same tolerance to the trials of fate everywhere, while the new nationalist, nationalist, internationalist, cosmopolitan, universal and humanist ideologies have not been fully accepted. The course of events around the world shows that these ideologies are filled with religion. It is also worth noting that some destructive forces that are interested in protecting the sphere of influence in different countries create ethnic hatred and religious intolerance in different countries. Examples include the Israel -Palestine conflict, the conflict between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland, the conflict in Egypt, the war in

Kashmir, Africa, the genocide of Bosnian, Rohingya, Uighur Muslims, the genocide of Azerbaijanis in Khojaly, humanitarian catastrophe of the Ukrainian people and so on. can be shown.

Journalism's goal of humanizing political institutions is not only hindered by religious and ethnic conflicts, xenophobia and nationalism supported by the authorities in several countries of the world. Also, insufficiently well-established work in the field of public education, public relations, and the lack of a sufficiently high level of human resources in the field of providing services to citizens and migrants also hinder reforms and affect the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the development of political institutions, as well as the well-being of citizens. There are not enough programs on television and radio broadcasting on election law, culture and etiquette, peace religion, human health, modern youth, professional leadership, ethnic culture and tolerance, family planning, gender and harmony, and more. Such problems are also present in print and social networking articles.

Today, many agencies do not realize the importance of effective communication with the public, people of different categories and groups. Success and effectiveness of political institutions in modern times, necessary decisions on change and development, as well as implementation of functions by political institutions, implementation of management mechanisms, efficiency and targeting of public services, carrying out state and civil control measures. The decision-making process depends on the efficiency, responsiveness, quality, accessibility of information received by the population from state and public institutions, as well as the reciprocal infrastructure.

There are positive factors that contribute to the development of journalism as well as the development of civil society institutions in achieving the goals of humanization of society, its governing bodies and legislatures. Through professionalism and good communication with the editors, there are journalists who are able to explore specific topics, that is, to become proficient in certain areas, and to do analytical writing.

The author of the study considers that media culture should be shaped from high school. From a childhood, a culture of peace, a

proper human attitude to people and the environment, people of different religions, nationalities and ethnic groups, as well as people belonging to a group that require inclusive attitudes and education, families with disabilities, family members who have lost their lives as a result of conflicts or natural disasters. It is necessary to have a loving and tolerant attitude.

*“In the modern context, the humanistic paradigm implies the flexibility of the use of pedagogical technologies to foster self-development, self-development, the skills of independent creative activity, and stimulate innovation and social activity”<sup>11</sup>.*

This chapter also notes that journalism has a scientific and theoretical basis for the promotion of humanistic ideas and the implementation of the Goals of Global Sustainable Development. It plays an important role as informing, educating and developing public relations with political institutions, media and the public to achieve the goals of sustainable development and humanization of society.

The second paragraph of the chapter, entitled "**Humanization of political institutions and journalism,**" notes that in the context of modernizing public life in Azerbaijan, as in other post-Soviet countries, there is a change in the humanist vision of political institutions. Given that countries such as Azerbaijan, Russia, Georgia, and Kazakhstan are moving from the existing industry to the post-industrial, information society, it is imperative to study trends and explore the nature, sources, and trends of political institutions and media.

At the beginning of the last century, prominent political figures, educators, representatives of art and philanthropists in Azerbaijan participated in the formation of civil society.

It is worth noting the great role of philanthropists Zeynalabdin Tagiyev, Aga Musa Nagiyev, Aghabala Guliyev, Nabat Ashurbeyova, Murtuza Mukhtarov, Shamsi Asadullayev and others in the development of charitable organizations in Azerbaijan.

New political institutions, Presidential Institute, Presidential Institute, Ombudsman Institute, Institute of Parliamentarism are

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<sup>11</sup> Əzimova R. Müasir Azərbaycanca təhsilin sosiologiyası. Bakı, 2014, s.50.



undergoing reform, humanization of administrative-judicial system, Public Councils, reforms are being carried out in the direction of humanization of the administrative-judicial system, the Public Council of the Press, the Agency of State Support of Non-Governmental Organizations under the President of Azerbaijan, and volunteer movements. Among them, the State Agency for Citizen Service and Social Innovations (ASAN service), created on the initiative of the President of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, can be especially noted. One of his duties is to increase the population's trust in state structures. Humanization processes in political institutions are associated with the availability of legal and social services, efficiency and professional ethics in communication with citizens and the development of public dialogue.

Today, state, international and public organizations are carrying out demining and unexploded ordnance clearance works, as well as rehabilitation works, raising awareness of mine safety, paying special attention and caring for families in our lands, freed from the occupation of Armenian military units after the Great Victory in the Patriotic War of martyrs and veterans, the necessary work is being carried out in the field of preparing refugees and displaced persons for their return and reintegration. According to the order of the President of the country, Ilham Aliyev, on May 7, 2021, events in the field of restoration, protection and popularization of historical and cultural heritage will be held in the city of Shusha, declared the cultural capital of Azerbaijan. A gala-concert of the musical festival "Hary Bulbul" was organized in Shusha. On June 16, 2021, the Shusha Declaration on Allied Relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkey was signed. In the year of the city of Shusha, the 5th Congress of Azerbaijanis of the whole world was held. TURKSOY has decided to declare Shusha the cultural capital of the Turkic world in 2023. Azerbaijan, as one of the founding countries of the Organization of Turkic States took important initiatives related to the development of the organization. In addition, as a full member of the Non-Aligned Movement, our country has supported calls for global solidarity since the first days of the threat of the coronavirus, provides voluntary financial assistance to the World Health

Organization, and established the Fund to support the fight against the coronavirus. Journalists actively participated in informing the public in this area and performed the functions of social and cultural education.

Today, civil society organizations are developing communities, introducing innovations in education, educating the population, extracurricular eco-education, development of school journalism, assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, Khojaly tragedy, Projects are being implemented to promote the truth about the Karabakh conflict, to promote the cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani people, to promote humanitarian forums and intercultural dialogue.

In the country, civil society organizations continue to implement projects for the development of communities, the introduction of innovations in the field of education, public education, extracurricular environmental education, patriotic education of children and youth, ICT skills, school journalism, projects to bring information to the world public about the Khojaly tragedy, the liberation of occupied Azerbaijani lands in Karabakh and its border areas, to highlight the Victory of Azerbaijan in a just war, the liberation of the cities of Shusha, Khankendi, Khojaly, Khojavend and other originally Azerbaijani lands, projects implemented with the goal of spreading the truth in the world about Azerbaijan's desire for sustainable peace and development in the region, preserving the cultural heritage of the multinational Azerbaijani people in the country, holding humanitarian forums and intercultural dialogues for the sake of peace. It should also be noted the contribution to the development of civil society in the organization of actions and events in the country, held at the initiative of the first vice president of the country, the head of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation Mehriban Aliyeva, the Heydar Aliyev Heritage Research Center, as well as the organizations IDEA, UNESCO, UNICEF, ISESCO, WWF in the field of history, education, culture, environmental protection and the development of intercultural exchange.

**Chapter III** of the dissertation is entitled "**Contemporary humanist and democratizing challenges and journalism**" and

consists of three paragraphs. This chapter examines contemporary humanistic and democratic challenges in the context of journalistic development.

The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled **"Socio-environmental and civic journalism in the era of globalization and democratization of society, the formation of political consciousness in Azerbaijan."** This chapter examines the impact of socio-ecological and civic journalism on the formation of political consciousness in Azerbaijan in the era of globalization and democratization and the socio-philosophical analysis. In the context of modernization and humanization of the society, it is studied more in detail by defining the priorities and priorities of political institutions.

Political journalism is one of the most important areas of journalism and is of great importance for the functioning of democracy. According to journalism theorists Jesper Strembek and Adam Shehat, ideally, political journalism should act as a supplier of information, an observer and a forum for political debates, thus helping citizens to understand political problems and preventing abuse of power. One of the directions of social journalism is the coverage of various civil initiatives.

The opinion of Azerbaijani theoretician of journalism Aynur Karimova on the importance for media workers preparing media products on social and other topics to have an academic journalistic education or to participate in short-term professional training courses, as well as on the positive influence of this on the awareness of journalists about ethical norms and their professionalism in general interesting and reflect the truth. On the example of Azerbaijan, the problems faced by local and international journalists covering just wars for the integrity of countries, their results and consequences, the role and responsibilities of journalism during the pandemic, the ethical problems of journalists in the period of transformation are analyzed, the damage caused by "racket" journalism and "yellow" press of professional journalism, its reasons and ways of development of journalism.

In the conditions of modernization and humanization of society, priority areas of tasks and activities of political institutions are considered in detail.

The task of environmental journalism is to engage people in environmental issues, to take an active part in special events held at various levels aimed at improving the situation. Trainings “Green Pen” (“Green Pen - Azerbaijan”), held for the development of professional journalism in Azerbaijan, contributed to the improvement of environmental awareness of journalists and the development of environmental journalism.

Among the effective initiatives in the field of environmental education and training, increasing the environmental awareness of students and involving young people in solving environmental problems, it is necessary to highlight the training program implemented in Azerbaijan in 2016 by the public association IDEA, led by the vice-president of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, Leyla Aliyeva. environmental protection. The humanist and enlightening nature of environmental journalism and its purpose in the period of global environmental processes are noted by professional journalists and media leaders.

The second paragraph of the chapter, entitled “**Political organizations of Azerbaijan in the context of modernization and humanization of society,**” further enhances activities in the field of social awareness of people, broad support of civic initiatives, freedom of speech in society, and further improvement of public dialogue, emphasizes the importance of continuing partnerships and transparency reforms. As a result of these reforms, not only the improvement of social welfare of people, but also the role of modern convergent journalism in the promotion of human rights and promotion of human values and the development of partnerships with government institutions are highlighted.

Changes in Azerbaijan are evolutionary and rely on the people, creative and active youth, and achieve the goals of change and modernization in the country. The study of the processes of modernization is of great theoretical and practical importance to societies in the process of change.

The course of modernization in the country plays an important role in improving the work of political authorities, institutional reform, strengthening the human resources of government and public organizations, as well as promoting the country at international forums, scientific symposiums, exhibitions, competitions and games.

It should be noted that the international humanitarian forums and meetings of the countries of the Islamic Conference held in Baku played a positive role in the development of scientific and public relations between scientists and politicians of Azerbaijan with their colleagues from different countries of the world, the publication of new scientific articles on the topic of peace and development in international publications, strengthening the image of Azerbaijan as a peace-loving, tolerant and developed country.

In Azerbaijan, there are all prerequisites for the development and preservation of humanistic traditions and the construction of a just society, the traditions of humanism in the people and the will of the leadership to see a prosperous and highly developed country, useful for our civilization.

The third paragraph of the last chapter is entitled "**The role of international organizations in institutional development and humanization of society**".

This chapter examines the role of international organizations in the development and humanization of society. Social and environmental programs of various countries, international organizations - UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB, OSCE, USAID, TACIS and others are supported in the development of political institutions. It has created a huge system of humanitarian norms, which increases the number of democratic regimes.

Humanization should be considered as one of the most important trends in the modern world, the existence of progress, the importance of international law and humanitarian values, the importance of the international community's efforts in this regard, the recognition of human identity, and the rights and freedoms.

Globally, the Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations, which are specialized UN agencies, are also doing their best to ensure that human society and the principle of humanism are established.

Regarding the fateful issue of Azerbaijan, we believe that it is necessary to continue cooperation with international organizations on the issues of the final settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, the liberation of Azerbaijani lands under the occupation of Armenia, compliance with international law, norms and regulations, improvement of the legislative system, economy, education and social protection. It is necessary to develop initiatives and programs aimed at developing culture and communication, healthcare and sports.

It is noted that further expansion of institutional development in political institutions, development of public-private partnerships, strengthening of legal, social and philosophical base for development of municipal structures and civil society institutions, strengthening of human resources strategy in public administration structures and public organizations more targeted and efficient construction and implementation, ensuring citizens' right to access to information and improving the level of services provided to them is essential for the modern era.

It is important to continue the international cooperation and dialogue of political and social institutions in the field of multiculturalism and peace culture. The events in this context confirm that all necessary political and social conditions have been created in the country for the development and consolidation of multiculturalism traditions.

The Baku International Center for Multiculturalism, established in 2014, operates in various countries, including Germany, Israel, Russia, Spain, Moldova, Portugal, Italy, and Kazakhstan, promoting the ideas of tolerance, human rights, humanism and multiculturalism.

Azerbaijan is successfully cooperating with international organizations. In collaboration with them, it develops the institutions of political power and the legal field, modernizes the governance system and shares its expertise in protecting the traditions of multiculturalism, cultural monuments, environmental protection, public services and transparency.

The **Conclusion** part of the dissertation summarizes the main conclusions obtained as a result of the research and summarizes the research. The study identified and analyzed the process of informing

society about the activities of political institutions and improving the services they provide to society through interaction with the media and social networks, and noted the importance of journalistic and civil ethics, as well as objective public control in this process.

The study emphasizes the importance of using technological innovations for the development of social, environmental, civic journalism, modern convergent journalism, supporting civic and social activity of people, and helping to increase their role in addressing issues of social development.

As recommendations for solving strategic problems in the field of media policy and the system of relations with new media, the author of the study proposes making adjustments to information and communication policy in the country.

In particular, it is proposed: additions to national legislation regarding economic regulation of the media (preferential lending and taxation); practical implementation of the policy of “open information society”: implementation of equal access to information for the media; introduction of liability for authorities for refusal to provide socially significant information and for the dissemination of false information regarding the economic and socio-political situation in the country; economic regulation of the level of concentration and monopolization of the media; introduction of professional criteria for founders when registering media outlets; promoting the development of the local media market by providing equal opportunities under conditions of fair competition; ensuring accessibility of mass media to consumers through the implementation of educational and educational programs.

It should be noted that the results of scientific research attract attention due to their practical significance. The results obtained and the author’s recommendations can play a positive role in a deep understanding of humanism in society and in the field of modern journalism, in strengthening the activities of civil institutions in this area, in improving the professionalism of journalists covering political, humanitarian, social and environmental issues.

The Summary of the dissertation summarizes the main findings obtained from the research and summarizes the research.

**The main results of the dissertation are reflected in  
the following works of the author:**

- 1.«Идеология в полиэтническом государстве: социально-философское осмысление гуманитарно-правовых аспектов национальной политики (на примере Азербайджана). АМЕА-нын Fəlsəfə, Sosiologiya və Hüquq İnstitutu. Milli strategiyalar, ideologiyalar və beynəlxalq münasibətlər: tarix, nəzəriyyə və müasir praktikalar. Toplu. «Elm və təhsil», Bakı, 2012,s.572–594.
2. Социально-философский анализ роли религии и гуманизма в поддержании мира согласия в современном обществе. АМЕА Fəlsəfə, Sosiologiya və Hüquq İnstitutu. Cəmiyyət və din: tarix və müasirlik. Bakı, “Təknur”, 2013, s.386-407.
3. Socio-philosophical cognition of the role of socio-ecological journalism in humanization of ecological policy in Azerbaijan. Abstracts collection on New Challenges in the European Area: International Baku Forum o Young Scientists. 20-25.05.2013.p.149-159.
- 4.Социально-философское осмысление роли социально-экологической журналистики в гуманизации экологической политики в Азербайджане. АМЕА Fəlsəfə və Hüquq İnstitutu. “Elmi əsərlər”, beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal N2 (23), Bakı,2014, s.78-87.
- 5.Мультикультурное просвещение, справедливый гуманизм и религия во благо человечества и развития: социально-философский анализ на примере Азербайджана. Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XX respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları. Azərbaycan Dövlət Neft və Sənaye Universiteti. 24-25 may 2016-ci il, 2 cildə, II cild, Bakı, 2016, s.581- 586.
6. Социально-философское осмысление развития социально-экологической журналистики». Сборник научных статей: «Gileya: scientific herald». 123 выпуск (8), 2017 г. Педагогического Университета имени М.П.Драгоманова. с.213-218.



7. «Социально-философский анализ роли журналистики в продвижении идей гуманизма в образовательной политике». Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции «Роль общественных наук в обеспечении стабильности развития глобальных мировых процессов в XXI веке.», 3-4 апреля 2020 г., г. Киев, Украина. Київська наукова суспільнознавча організація.с.54-58.
8. «Социально-философский анализ понятия гуманизма в современной философии». Гілея Філософські Науки Випуск 154 (3), Збірник наукових праць «Гілея: науковий вісник», 2020,с.244-248.
9. “Культурная преемственность и философские аспекты мировоззрения гуманизма в науке и журналистике: социально-философский анализ». Mədəniyyət Dünyası, Elmi-mədəni məcmua, XXXIX buraxılış, Bakı, Azərbaycan Dövlət Mədəniyyət və İncəsənət Universiteti, 2021, s.190-199
10. Социально-философский анализ теоретических воззрений и концепций журналистики на примере Азербайджана и зарубежных стран. Geostrategiya. Beynəlxalq, ictimai-siyasi, elmi-nəzəri jurnal. 2021 №1(61), Bakı, “KaspiPD” MMC, s.140-144.
11. “Heydər Əliyev, Azərbaycançılıq, Gənclik və humanitar dəyərlər”. “Heydər Əliyev müasir Azərbaycan Dövlətinin qurucusudur” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları. Bakı, ADNSU, 05 may 2023, 248-250.
12. Modern problems of culturology and communication in example of Azerbaijan. “Cultural studies and social communications: innovation strategies of development”, Harkov State Academy of Culture (Ukraine). 22-23 noyabr, 2023, p.4-7.
13. «Традиции мультикультурализма, этнокультурного развития, национального единства и приверженности к справедливому гуманизму: на примере Азербайджана». Материалы международной научно-практической конференции “Азербайджанское искусствоведение в контексте диалога восток-запад». Азербайджанский

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14. Socio-philosophical analysis of the role of journalism during the period of transformation and modernization of political institutions using the example of Azerbaijan (Вісник Львівського університету. Серія філософсько-політологічні студії – це збірник наукових праць, у якому висвітлено актуальні проблеми методології політичних та філософських наук. Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка. 2024, 02 (N53), p. 114-122.
15. "Социально-философское осмысление роли социально-экологической журналистики в продвижении солидарности, чистой окружающей среды и зеленого роста: на примере Азербайджана". «Мədəniyyət: Problemlər və Perspektivlər» (Bakı şəh. 19 aprel 2024-cü il), ((2024-cü ilin "Yaşıl dünya naminə həmrəylik ili" elan edilməsinə həsr olunur); (Doktorant və gənc tədqiqatçıların XVI Respublika elmi konfransının materialları)(məqalələr toplusu), Azərbaycan Dövlət Mədəniyyət və İncəsənət Universiteti-Bakı:ADMİU, 2014, s.7-15.

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