

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT MODELS IN
DIFFERENT IDEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS AND HUMAN
RELATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE**

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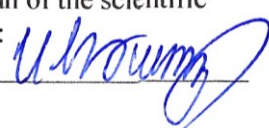


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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance and development of the theme. Literature is significant and impactful not only for its artistic-aesthetic qualities but also for its moral-ethical and intellectual essence, provoking thought around social issues and possessing the power of ideas aimed at creating a desired society. In this regard, The literary ideology and struggle of many prominent artists who see their “*sacred duty primarily in serving the happiness of the nation*”¹, and “*in inspiring a noble purpose and ideal in people*”² is commendable.

The connection of literature with society, gaining quality of influence on it, of course, is formed primarily in relation to the ideological system and public administration, as opposed to the influence on literature of human relations caused by the ideological system and public administration, which play the main role in the creation of the socio-social environment and that environment. Just as society is the sphere of human existence and the formation of human relationships, literature uniquely depicts how events occurring in society resonate in the hero's consciousness and how they manifest in human relations. Thus, literature achieves this by creating images that reflect the social and public mood in society, by describing the events and processes that give rise to it, as well as by reflecting the people's aspirations for the future and the author's unique perspective. The author's position in literature is revealed in his idea, which arose from the course of events taking place in the work he created, and this idea contributes to the development of public consciousness and civic thinking.

We can clearly trace this characteristic and regularity, namely, the involvement of literature in moral and cognitive processes and its participation in the formation of national thinking styles, in the

¹ Mammadguluzade, J. Issue of poetry / J.Mammadguluzade. Works: [In 4 volumes] Compiled and explained by: Isa Habibbeyli. – Baku: Onder, – Volume IV. – 2004. – p. 246.

² Shaig, A. Works: [In 5 volumes] / A.Shaig. – Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, – Volume IV. – 1977. – p. 162.

creative activities and literary-philosophical views of our national artists who have written and created throughout various historical periods. The attitude of literature to the current political regime, forms and models of society management, the desire to improve or renew them has led to the formation of a well-established and sustainable literary tradition and this tendency, the tradition continued even in the literary work of the Soviet period of 70 years, despite the fact that literature required a unipolar ideology that supported the policy of the Soviet state. Thus, in literature, alongside V. Mayakovsky, D. Bedny, A. Serafimovich, and A. Fadayev, who promoted Soviet ideology, there were also writers indifferent to Soviet ideology, such as O. Mandelstam, L. Gumilyov, M. Svetayeva, and A. Akhmatova, as well as those who opposed this ideology, like M. Zoshchenko, B. Pasternak, A. Solzhenitsyn, Ch. Aitmatov, H. Javid, and A. Javad.

Of course, it would be wrong to associate the existing regime with the imposition of prohibitions and restrictions on literary creativity only with the Soviet system. The literary process proceeded in different epochs, under the influence of canons and prohibitions imposed by different systems, both in the East and in the West. In this context, we should mention the fact that the tragic heroes in ancient Greek theater and drama operate within the framework of the poetics of fate, that throughout centuries the main characters in Eastern poetic novels and epics could only be selected from princes and nobility, the main characters of European novels can belong to the nobles, the upper class, and so on, and that the main idea direction also pursues the interests of the classes to which these heroes belong. The reflection in the literature of human relations caused by the current political regime and public administration in various ideological systems, as well as the activation of artistic thought in this direction, was associated with the worldview, beliefs, talent, courage of the artist, as well as the opportunities provided by the current political system. Since the people of Azerbaijan were subjected to invasion marches in different periods of history and were governed by strict prohibition and punishment methods of different colonial regimes, many of our

artists (Nizami Ganjavi, Khagani Shirvani, Imadedin Nasimi, Muhammad Hadi, Almas Ildirim, Huseyn Javid, Mikayil Mushvig, Ahmad Javad, Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli, Seyid Huseyn, etc.) faced the demand for unspoken subordination of the current regime, or fell victim to writing the truth and expressing an objective opinion about the current regime.

But in Soviet times, in particular, Since more serious restrictions were imposed on the issue of introducing human-society relations into literature during J.Stalin's despotic regime of government, the problem is not only insufficiently worked out in literature, but also more or less artistic examples, episodes, which reflect the socio-social spirit of the time with vivid and convincing colors, features such as the “Aesopian language” of the artist have not been properly investigated by the science of literary studies, such as the main idea of the work, the position of the writer, the artistic goal important issues have remained hidden. This gap, flaw was not due to the methodological helplessness of literary criticism, but to the stereotype of studying a work of art from a purely political and ideological position.

However, many aspects of the subject, such as man and society, political and social structure and ideology, public policy and justice, human freedom and an ideal society, and so on, still found their interpretation in various ways in the political-legal and literary-philosophical views of ancient Greek, Chinese and Eastern thinkers. The analysis of human-society problems was further revived in the literary, philosophical, ethical, and aesthetic creativity of the Middle Ages and later, and played a role in the creation of new ideas, teachings, and concepts that will make humanity think. All this has made it a literary and human task to constantly keep the problem in mind and interpret it.

Referring to the system of scientific-theoretical and literary-public views and existing realities that arose around the idea of building the Democratic Republic in Azerbaijan in modern times, great leader Heydar Aliyev in his historical speeches and reports on the role and duties of our national literature in the process of national state building, explained its relation to the problem. President of the

Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has developed the political-theoretical views of the Great Leader with relevant ideas and theses in his speeches and reports on new secular processes and national culture issues. *“On the whole, Heydar Aliyev viewed literature as an organic component of the nation's national historical existence and spirituality, and valued literature as a treasure of knowledge and wisdom that changes and develops society and man”*.³

When talking about the research level of the problem of Azerbaijani literary studies, The works “Contemporary Azerbaijani literature” and “Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence” should be specially mentioned. In the first, the problem of the Soviet political regime and the literary process was first analyzed objectively and comprehensively, in the second, the problem of Soviet ideology and national literature was touched upon, new literary and theoretical ideas were exhibited. In addition, new studies related to the problem were conducted and valuable ideas and opinions were expressed in relevant research works, literary-critical articles and books of a number of our literary critics-scientists, poets and writers.⁴ However, as can be seen from the topic of the dissertation, the problem of the reflection of literature and the social environment examined in the research, as well as the impact of the existing regime and forms of governance that play a crucial role in

³ Habibbeyli, I. The Great Literature Policy and the Magnificent Artistic Image // The Image of Heydar Aliyev in Literature: From Historical Reality to Ideal. Monograph. – Baku: Elm & Tahsil, – 2018. – p. 11.

⁴ Garayev, Y. History from Near and Far / Y. Garayev. – Baku: Sabah, – 1995; Gasimov, H. Creative trends in modern Azerbaijani literature/Gasimov, H. - Baku: Elm, – 1998; Khalilov, S. Javid and Jabbarli. Unity of diversity/S.Khalilov. -Baku: Azerbaijan University, – 2001; T.Salamoglu Modern Azerbaijani novel: genre evolution (80s of the 20th century) / T. Salamoglu. - Baku: Nafta-Press, - 2007; Sharifova, S. Descriptive problems of social and political environment in modern Azerbaijani novels / S. Sharifova. - Baku: BGU, - 2007; Efendiyev, E. What did social realism give us? / E. Efendiyev. Baku: Mutarjim, - 2010; Rzayev, Y. Azerbaijani novel: politics and national thought / Y. Rzayev. - Baku: Elm, - 2010; Gasimbeyli, Y. National awakening and self-return lyrics / Y. Gasimbayli. - Baku: Elm&Tahsil, -2012; Rustamli, A. The embodiment of wisdom/A.Rustamli. -Baku: Elm & Tahsil, - 2014; Ahmadov, B. 20th century Azerbaijani literature: stages, directions, problems / B. Ahmadov. - Baku: Elm & Tahsil, - 2015, etc.

shaping that environment on human relationships, requires a systematic and comprehensive approach as a separate branch, due to its uniqueness and the new and more significant meanings it acquires in the process of independent state-building. The specificity of the problem, its significant importance in rewriting the history of literature, the active position of contemporary literary thought in the process of developing civil management models in connection with independent state building require its more radical, systematic, comprehensive study.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research comprises literary works written in the last hundred years that are most relevant to the nature of the topic, while its subject involves examining the influence of administrative forms and models of governance within various ideological systems on Azerbaijani literature, exploring the degree to which these social relations are addressed, the reasons our writers have engaged with these issues, and identifying their unique approaches. It is known that Azerbaijani literature has been closely connected with the problems of the existing social structure, free, democratic society, national justice and statehood in the last century and acquired new and very important qualities due to its social content and artistic functionality. Therefore, the dissertation mainly examined more characteristic creative patterns of that period. Nonetheless, in the dissertation, classical and independence period examples of our national literature have been referenced as appropriate, and theoretical-philosophical ideas and thoughts of various thinkers from around the world, as well as contemporary critics and literary scholars related to the issue, have also been discussed, with polemical responses provided where relevant.

Purpose and objectives of the work. The investigation of the impact of administrative governance models in various ideological systems on human relations is the main research objective of the dissertation. This involves studying the ideological and artistic characteristics of works created in different literary forms and genres, exploring the primary mission, purpose, and social significance of literature through this topic. It aims to provide an

understanding of the dynamics of the continuation of traditions established in our national literature concerning this theme, as well as efforts to innovatively utilize those traditions. This also defined the following objectives of the research:

- to create an idea of the trend and reflection in our literature of the problem of the influence of administrative management on human relations in ideological systems, as well as to justify it as an attempt to revive life correctly;

- by analyzing the works that talk about the unspoken subjugation, fear, doubt, and mistrust created by Stalin's despotism in society, share the conclusions about the close connection of our national literature with the people's life under any circumstances and the inability to remain indifferent to its fate;

- to determine the genre, style and artistic tendencies of literature as a result of reflection on the issues of harsh management in authoritarian regimes and its negative impact on human relations;

- to investigate the strengthening of the tendency for artistic analysis in Azerbaijani literature during the 1960s to 1980s, as a result of the clash between the old authoritarian mindset and the new liberal way of thinking, and to substantiate this tendency as an indicator of the expansion of the boundaries of free thought;

- to clarify the reasons for the administrative and social order of the strengthening of the trend of production and economic literature creativity, founded in the 1920s in accordance with V.I.Lenin's plan for the construction of socialism, by self-governing “reforms” of the communist ideological system, which continued to prevail in society in the 1950s and 1970s;

- to investigate the reasons behind the traditional polarization of “progressives” and “conservatives” in the portrayal of working-class characters in production and economic literature, as well as the issue of the writers' positions regarding this theme;

- to study the emphasis on the problem of moral degradation in production and economic literature and its relation to the administrative governance system, exploring solutions to this issue and evaluating this trend as an artistic quest for new paths in life-building;

- to interpret and analyze the tendency of addressing the destructive impact of flawed governance on the moral environment of society, as well as on human ethics and behavior, in contemporary Azerbaijani literature;

- to determine the role of the “sixties generation” in the establishment of a new literary phase in our literature, particularly in terms of strengthening its connection to social and public life;

- to interpret the purpose and essence of our national literature's attempt to link the tragic events in Azerbaijan in the 1990s and the socio-economic difficulties of the transition period with defective management methods in society;

- to investigate the issue of literary thoughts on the ways of development of Azerbaijan and models of civil governance in the process of building a new, independent state, etc.

Research methods. The interpretation of socio-political and artistic-philosophical ideas about the modern understanding of the problem under study at a new stage and in the conditions of new society building forms the theoretical foundation of the study. During the investigation of the problem, historical aspects and the periodic tasks of literature have been taken into account, with a preference for the scientific-comparative analysis methodology in this regard. In the dissertation, the artistic response to the specific environment in which the work is set, as well as the political, social, and economic events occurring within that environment, has been substantiated, along with the representation of real-life characters and the writer's ideal. In the research work, the ideas and considerations we make about the connection of our literature with the problems of the struggle for national freedom and democracy and the traditions gained in this direction, the socio-social, spiritual, moral, educational and psychological significance of the relevant texts are substantiated scientifically-theoretically and literary-factologically.

Main provisions submitted for defense. In order to study and fully cover the topic of administrative management models in different ideological systems and the influence of the complex of human relations they give rise to on Azerbaijani literature, the

following are the main propositions put forward for defense:

- Our literature has been persistent in strengthening ideas related to building a free society and a national democratic state by vividly portraying the overall landscape of people's lives, creating characters who strive to protect the existence and integrity of the homeland, and embodying concepts of national unity, self-affirmation, and national revival, among other means;

- The concept of “production and economic literature” in Soviet literature emerged and developed during the first decade of Bolshevik rule (1920-1930). This period was characterized by the struggle of the proletariat (the working and peasant class) for the construction of a new society, with the prominence of collective farms, state farms, factories, and enterprises forming the central theme of the works written during this time;

- The transition from proletarian dictatorial rule (1920-1924) to Stalin's authoritarian regime of government (1924-1953), the taking away of human rights and freedoms and, in return, the protest of citizens from the 1930s onwards, led this regime to persecute the population and begin repression;

- Stalin-Baghirov repressions brought to our national literature under the concept of “black” symbols of fear, panic, separation, death, as well as malicious power. In these symbols, the fear of the “black night”, the “black car”, the “people in black” was identified with the fear of evil, slander, tyranny, cruelty, and reflected the character of the dictatorial regime;

- Serious changes such as solving the crimes committed during Stalin's rule, freeing political prisoners, acquitting the victims of repression, democratic-oriented reforms and so on led to the strengthening of the search for new ideas in literature, including a real revival in the study of human-society relations;

- The serious crimes committed by the Soviet totalitarian system and despotic rule, the tragic fates of the victims of these crimes have been brought to literature from time to time and transferred to literary memory through works created in various forms and genres;

- The literature of the 60-80s attracted attention with its

diversity of artistic views on the problems of man and society and its solution, and this also indicated the deepening of artistic analysis of the complex situation and ways out of it;

– Secular processes that took place towards the end of the 20th century, the social and moral situation of the nineties, the tragic events and the difficulties of the transition period of socio-economic relations, the problem of national unity and national statehood led to revival in literature.

Scientific novelty of the research. The main scientific novelty of the dissertation work should be explained by systematic and comprehensive study of a very important topic related to the present and future of the Azerbaijani people and state. The scientific conclusions obtained in the dissertation were based on the analysis of the most characteristic works (“Gizilgul olmayaydi” (R.Rza), “Yeralti chaylar denize axir” (M.Huseyn), “Boyuk dayaq” (M.Ibrahimov), “Mehman” (S.Rahimov), “Arakesmeler”, “Kur qiraginin mesheleri” (I.Malikzade), “Sənsiz” (Ş.Qurbanov), “Qarli ashirim” (F.Karimzade), “Deli Kur” (I.Shikhli), “Qetl gunu” (Y.Samadoglu), “Gulustan”, (B.Vahabzade), “O gecenin seheri”, “Sehra yuxulari”, (Anar), “Olum hokmu” (Elchin), “Vicdan susanda” (V.Babanli), “Koch” (M.Suleymanli)) with new criteria, which allowed to create an artistic idea of the models of administrative management in various ideological systems and the impact of human relations caused by them on Azerbaijani literature. This allowed the expansion of the scientific idea about the degree of development of the topic in our literature, its traditionalism, the correct assessment and interpretation of the problem studied in particular and the literary and historical process in general, to determine the place, weight of the ideas of a free society, social justice, democracy and patriotism transmitted from literature to life in modern artistic and philosophical thought about national freedom, national state building and to interpret the current tasks of literature. One of the important scientific innovations of the dissertation is related to studying the peculiarities of using literary and experimental traditions innovatively during the development of the topic in our literature of the years of independence. During the

implementation of this task, a number of interesting examples (for example: S.Ahmadli's "Kef", A.Masud's "Azadliq", Anar's "Ag qoch ve qara qoch", M.Suleymanli's "Ermeni adindaki herifler", A.Hajizade's "Mocuze", A.Abbas's "Dolu", Alabbas's "Qiyamchi", etc.) of our literature of the period of independence were addressed. In general, the dynamics and historical development of creativity on the subject under study were traced, new trends of literature were revealed by parallel comparisons.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. Since the models of administrative management in various ideological systems and the problem of the influence of human relations caused by them on literature are closely related to the socio-political, socio-spiritual life and artistic and philosophical thought of the people, then, of course, it will continue to be the focus of literary studies. In this regard, the methods of research of the dissertation, models of research on the topic, and so on are of theoretical and practical importance for future research. In general, a systematic study of this problem is useful for writing the history of the period of independence, as well as for re-reviewing and evaluating the economy of the Soviet period of our literature, for this purpose the scientific material of the dissertation, its contents, the results obtained in the research process can be used.

Approbation and application of the research. The presented dissertation work has been carried out in the department of "Research and presentation of modern and contemporary Azerbaijani literature" of the National Museum of Azerbaijani Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan, following its prospective scientific research plans. The main theoretical propositions and main scientific innovations of the research are reflected in the author's collections recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in various scientific articles published in relevant scientific publications of foreign countries, including reports at a number of International and Republican level scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was

performed: National Museum of Azerbaijani Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction (23,964 conditional characters), three chapters, each with three paragraphs (Chapter I – 121,148, Chapter II – 59,615, Chapter III – 60,629 conditional characters), a conclusion (4,448 conditional characters), and a list of references.

The total volume of the dissertation is 269,804 conditional signs.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the **Introduction** of the dissertation work, the relevance and degree of elaboration of the topic were discussed, the goals and objectives, methods of the study were determined, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation work were substantiated.

In the Chapter I entitled “**Reflection of the problem of authoritarian regime and administrative command in 20th-century Azerbaijani literature**”, the characteristics of the reflection of administrative command’s impact on human relationships in Azerbaijani literature are examined, and this aspect of our national literature is valued as its quality of connection to the life of the people, with a tendency to portray real life more accurately.

The first paragraph of the Chapter I is entitled “**Models of administrative management and human relations in ideological systems**”. We see the connection of literature with public life and its transformation into a source of ideas for the development of society at the most different stages of our national literature, reflected in the background of the revival of the historical picture of our national existence and statehood. For example: From an ideological and thematic perspective, the “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” epic (6th–7th centuries) highlights the strong rule of law in Oghuz governance,

appreciates the democratic elements in the societal norms of the time, and views the strengthening of social-political alliances as the means to ensure the country's security. Or, as noted by the critic-philosopher Yashar Garayev, *“From the 11th century, literature in the East began to teach people the knowledge of “happiness and politics”. “Kudatgu bilig”, which is a product of that century, means “happiness and politics” knowledge”*.⁵ In the 13th century, Nasiraddin Tusi reflected his views on state management in his famous work *“Akhlāqi-Nasiri”*. Throughout his work, Nizami Ganjavi was thinking about the problems of a humanistic society, a just state structure and a way of government, and in his works he called on the rulers to bear the burden of authority and rule the country justly. We see the genius poet as a humanist utopian who dreams of the “kingdom of heaven” in his work *“The Book of Alexander”*. Also, the thinker poet Ahvadi Maragayi, who lived in the 13th-14th centuries, in his works *“Jami-Jam”* and *“Dahname”* raises his voice of protest against the injustices of the time and criticizes the oppressive judges. Ahvadi is convinced that authoritarian regimes based on ignorance are doomed. Therefore, the lack of protection of the interests of the people and the disregard for their well-being are unforgivable for both the state and the ruler who rules it. The rampant abuses, the harshness of state laws, and the frequent violations of human rights in the feudal-patriarchal society compelled Qasim Anvari, who lived and created at the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century, to adopt an oppositional stance against the existing system. In his *“Shikayatname”*, written five hundred years ago, Muhammad Fuzuli does not hide his feelings of hatred towards an indifferent state administration regarding human fate. With his famous expression *“I greeted them, but they did not accept it because it is not a bribe”*, he emphasizes how an unjust and plundering regime leads society to a state of moral depravity. His lyrics of socio-political content, fencing off the antihumanist nature of feudal society, sound like an

⁵ Garayev, Y. *History: From Near and Far / Y. Garayev. Selected Works: [In five volumes]*. – Baku: Elm, – Volume IV. – 2016. – p. 281.

accusation against the existing structure and its system of government. “The main demand of the poet, who said, 'As my blood spills, it seeps into the threshold, I am captive in a place where the soil drinks blood,' was to put an end to undemocratic governance, protect justice and rights, and ensure equality for all before the law”.

Artistic understanding and reflection of the real essence of society management system and complex of human relations caused by this system began to take on more intensive character since 19th century. This literary reality emerges sharply in the works of progressive thinkers such as M.F.Akhundov, A.A.Bakikhanov, H.B.Zardabi, Q.B.Zakir, S.A.Shirvani, N.B.Vaziri, M.A.Sabir, N.Narimanov, J.Mammadguluzadeh, M.A.Rasulzadeh, Y.V.Chamanzaminli, and others, who critically expose the social and political atrocities in society. Literary-historical studies suggest that the enlightened thinkers of Azerbaijani literature recognized the inseparable connection between the concepts of “state”, “politics”, “governance”, and “justice”, they opposed social injustice, totalitarian thinking, and methods of governance, defending people's right to live freely, in their artistic and philosophical reflections on the establishment of a new, free human society, they adhered to the principles of social democracy. Finally, in 1918, as the Azerbaijani people freed themselves from the old feudal-patriarchal lifestyle and colonialist Tsarist provincial governance, they achieved the historic milestone of establishing the first free, democratic republic in the Muslim world (the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic) and implementing a parliamentary governance system, in which our national literature played an exceptional role.

In the second paragraph of the Chapter I “**Description of Stalin's authoritarian regime and repressive administration in Azerbaijani literature**”, the painful depiction of the unquestioning subordination, fear, suspicion, and distrust fostered by the Stalin governance model as a typical example of administrative authority within the Soviet ideological system, along with the tragedies of repression, is discussed in Azerbaijani literature. At this time, special attention is given to the functional aspects of individual literary texts, examining how their main ideas are conveyed through visible

elements, the characters and heroes presented in the work, and invisible elements, such as the author's "I". It is noted that the connection of our national literature to the lives of the people and its sensitivity to the social and public problems of society continued to persist and develop during the Soviet era, despite the communist ideological machine turning literature into its "wheel and screw", and subjecting writers' unions, literary and artistic publications, and publishing networks to party control. The first wave of explicit artistic exposure of the "Red Empire", the Stalinist dictatorship began to appear in the emigrant literature from the 20s, after the revelation of the cult of Stalin's personality, was able to find expression in the works of artists living and creating in Azerbaijan, in the most diverse forms and genres (R.Rza's "Qizilgul olmayaydi", M.Ibrahimov's "Boyuk dayaq", M.Huseyn's "Yeralti chaylar denize axir", A.Jafarzade's "Xezerin goz yashlari", Elchin's "Olum hokmu", Sh.Gurbanov's "Sensiz", Anar's "O gecenin seheri", R.Huseynov's "Cavidler" works, etc.). In those creative examples, Stalin's authoritarian rule, repressive rule and its tragic consequences were depicted, and the executioner image of high-ranking Chinese statesmen who encouraged massive human murders was created. In those works reflecting the horror of repression, we often encounter descriptions, episodes, and scenes such as "a dark night", "a sudden appearance of a black car", "the forceful knocking on some door by those in black overcoats or black leather jackets", and people's anxious thoughts at that moment only about the "point of no return". In other words, the Stalin-Baghirov repressions brought to our national literature symbols of fear, the dread of death, the pain of separation, the inevitability of loss, and the anguish of being lost and decaying in living exile, as well as the malign intentions of the ruling power, all encapsulated under the notion of "black". In these symbols, the fear of the "dark night", the "black car", and the "officials in black, with sinister intentions" is equated with the fear of slander, tyranny, and cruelty, reflecting the essence of the dictatorial regime.

In the third paragraph of the chapter entitled **"The clash between authoritarian-administrative mindset and a new way of**

thinking”, the emergence of “political moderation” in society with the disappearance of the Stalin’s regime, the strengthening of the tendency of artistic analysis in Azerbaijani literature of the collision of the old imperious way of thinking and the new way of thinking in the new epoch is regarded as an indicator of the expansion of the boundaries of free thinking. The serious changes that took place in society led to the strengthening of the search for new ideas and content in literature, including a real revival in the study of human-society relations. The new literature distinguished itself significantly from the previous literature of the 1920s to 1940s by adopting a bolder and more fundamental approach to the human factor, the defense of rights and freedoms, and the issues of social, public, and national destiny. The replacement of the key figures in society, especially those who held the main authority in matters of governance — such as the revolutionary-Bolshevik-communist and ultimately the 'father of nations' figures — with the images of ordinary people like workers, cotton growers, drivers, etc., marked the most significant sign of this difference in the new stage. The new literature critiqued social and public injustices by depicting the painful experiences of ordinary people and reflecting their thoughts on the events occurring in society. In terms of contrasting and analyzing the old authoritative way of thinking with the new independent mindset, M.Ibrahimov’s “Boyuk dayaq”, I.Huseynov’s “Yanar urek”, “Tutek sesi”, “Telegram” works were particularly characteristic.

Finally, in connection with the changing socio-political conditions, we see that in a number of works (F.Karimzade’s “Xudaferin korpusu” (1982), Elchin’s “Ag deve” (1987) and “Olum hokmu” (1989), M.Chamanli’s “Xalli gurze” (1991), A.Jafarzade’s “Gulustan”dan once” (1996), N.Mammadli’s “Cavad xan” (1996), etc.) created since the 1980s, the attitude to the problem has shifted from the level of indirect means to the level of direct means. Figuratively speaking, after the "claws" of the Soviet dictatorship regime were weakened, the management mechanism, which was tried to be renewed, could no longer restrain free speech, entrusts its fate to the “waves” of socio-artistic thought that surged like the sea,

which resulted in its downfall after an unsuccessful attempt at reconstruction.

The Chapter II of the dissertation is called **“Management issues in Soviet production and economic literature”**. In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled **“The problem of administrative and social order on the way to the creation of production and economic novels”**, it is emphasized that our national literature is characterized by the fact that at all times it gives high value to hard work, hard workers, and creates interesting images of working people from each other. It is shown that in connection with the essence of the Soviet management model, a difference in meaning and essence has emerged between the traditional “theme of labor” and “the image of a working man” and the theme of “socialist labor” and the “image of a Soviet worker” in our literature. If in the first case the main role in the development of the topic is played by the artist's natural interest, creative talent, artistic thinking about the role that labor plays in human life, in the second case, the reality of “turning literature into a part of the general proletarian work”, that is, controlling the literary process from above to strengthen the economic foundations of a new socialist-type empire, becomes clear. However, it is also important to note the social commission aspect of bringing themes transmitted from the “center” into literature—specifically, the need for the artistic embodiment of human feelings, emotions, and thoughts arising from social-political and socio-economic processes, as well as the new labor relations. It is in the works that the influence of this second reason is felt to be superior that socio-social processes can be presented in extensive detail, images in individual and general lines, and ensure the artistic and aesthetic success of the work. For example, in M.Ibrahimov's play “Hayat” and in M.Huseyn's novel “Tarlan” we see a vivid description of the struggle between the active supporters of the new society and the supporters of the old structure. We can observe the same trend in relation to the topic of industrialization (for example, In A.Mammadkhanli's story “Burulgan”, M.S.Ordubadi's “Doyushen Sheher” and “Gizli Baki”, A.Shaig's “Araz” novels) .

Based on the analysis, it is concluded that the emergence of

industrial and economic works in Soviet literature, including the Soviet literature of Azerbaijan, and the simultaneous manifestation of distortion (losing the characteristic of artistic sincerity) tendencies in such works along with the correct description of life realities, on the one hand, was related to the view of literature as a part of the ideological propaganda machine - the dictation of the topic-problem-idea selection from above, and on the other hand, the writer's attempt to protect his creative freedom - to reflect his idea-aesthetic views. Not all of our poets and writers worked with daily "orders", they were able to bring the essence of social, political and spiritual processes to literature by using the created conditions.

In the second paragraph of the chapter entitled **"The polarization between "progressives" and "conservatives" in industrial and economic literature"**, another characteristic feature is being investigated – the feature of depicting and chanting images in party works at two opposite poles. So, since the 20s, all "progressives" in our literature have been presented in a positive plan, and all "conservatives" in a negative plan: "progressives "are distinguished by humanism, spiritual and moral qualities, they think about the well-being of the people and the progress of society, "conservatives", on the other hand, are only carriers of vices and negative situations that pursue their own interests, tend to strife and discord, impede the founding activity. *"That is, the image that personifies the dominant ideology was "positive", and it could not be "negative", and the one that allows actions alien to this ideology could not be a "positive" image at all"*.⁶ In a word, polarization between images becomes a literary manifestation of the reality of irreconcilable contradiction and acute struggle that permeates all spheres of the life of society.

In connection with the changing political and social situation since the end of the 50s, literature begins to focus more on the human factor than on political factors, and to depict life, social relations, and the real spiritual state of a person with natural colors.

⁶ Elchin. What did social realism give us?/ Elchin. - Baku: Mutarjim, – 2010. - p. 36 - 37.

In the new literature, rather than the traditional gallery of positive and negative images, there is a tendency to describe socio-social deformities that create sharp contradictions between the individual and society, reflecting the fate and moral state of a person who is a carrier of socio-social moods. This trend, which began with the works of I.Huseynov and I.Efendiyev in the late 1950s, was solidified during the 1960s to 1980s through the creations of our artists such as S.Ahmadov, A.Aylisli, I.Malikzade, Ch.Huseynov, I.Shikhli, F.Karimzade, Anar, R.Ibrahimbeyov, Elchin, M.Ibrahimbeyov, M.Suleymanli, and others. They construct artistic conflict against the backdrop of governance and human relations, presenting not only a departure from the previous portrayals of rulers as flawless advocates of justice but also accusing leadership figures and authorities of serious issues and unforgivable flaws that disturb society.

When discussing the environmental causes and writer's position of polarization of “progressives” and “conservatives” in industrial and economic literature, it is important to mention works such as “Deyirman” (M.Suleymanli), “Quyu”, “Yasil gece”, “Dede palid” (I.Malikzade), “Gozu isiğa dusmus adam” (S.Sakhavat), “Muqeddes ocaq” (V.Babanli) and others written in the 70s and 80s, the theme of which is taken from village life. In these works, the image of a positive hero who affirms the ideals of communism and our moral norms with his whole life, including the positive image of the heroes of the Soviet administration system with chest medals and orders, is not visible, on the contrary, rather, the natural images of ordinary people exposed to moral degradation by the socio-social deformities of the society are listed, their worries and pains are interpreted as the result of the serious defects in the Soviet management system that have a disruptive effect on human relations.

In the third paragraph of Chapter II entitled “**The issue of moral degradation and the artistic exploration of new paths for building life**”, the problem is investigated as a logical continuation of the analyzes carried out in the previous two paragraphs. It is noted that since the 60s of the last century, in the works written on the subject of production and economy, the raising of the problem of the

spiritual environment of Azerbaijan, including the problem of spiritual degradation, and the attempt to artistically solve this problem in connection with the state of social management, are among the most fundamental changes in the direction of the ideas of our national literature. Of course, in previous years, a number of works dealing with the life of peasants and workers touched on the issues of the influence of management problems on the moral environment, but an attempt was made to solve the problem not with the essence of the existing regime and system, but with the character of the individual and various factors arising from human nature. Although cases of social and moral decay (such as philistinism, selfishness, laziness, parasitism, bribery, nepotism, deceit, flattery, etc.) had already become targets of literary criticism from the 1930s onwards, the process of specifying and exposing the root causes of the problem falls on the stage of the 50-60s, when the artistic and aesthetic principle of “speaking openly about society” was strengthened, which takes its source from the mid-80s. Successful creative examples that arose during this period directly connect the socio-moral troubles in society, the psychological state of a person, his moral subjects with the political and social environment, explain directly as a result of the influence of the methods of management of the existing political system on human relations. The “little people” who become the heroes of such works bear the pain of the problems caused by faulty management, think about the improvement of the public environment, and become bearers of ideas calling for new ways of building life with their various levels of objections to the times, their thoughts and dreams about the future. These new type of heroes are presented not as ideal people, but with positive and negative qualities in their character and spirituality, and sometimes even as characters who have been morally and psychologically damaged by the negative effects of the environment and society.

The tendency to put and analyze the problem of moral degradation in relation to management is strongly felt in prose works such as I.Huseynov’s “Yanar urek”, I.Efendiyev’s “Sarikoynikle Valehin nagili”, B.Bayramov’s “Ses”, S.Ahmadov’s “Dunyanin arsini”, A.Aylisli’s “Kur qiraginin meseleri”, I.Malikzade’s “Quyuy”,

“Evin kisisi”, R.Ibrahimbeyov’s “Yasil qapi arxasinda qadin”, “Sire benzer”, “Intihar ilgeyi”, Elchin’s “Dolca”, “Ag deve”, Anar’s “Ag liman”, “Besmertebeli evin altinci mertebesi”, M.Suleymanli’s “Seytan”, “Deyirman”, Efqan’s “Katib”, S.Sakhavat’s “Yehudi elifbasi”, V.Nasib’s “Ceyrancollu qoc Keremeli”, etc. It is clearly evident from the ideas and content of works like this that the increasing prevalence of corruption, bribery, and an atmosphere of arrogance in society sharply provokes the writer's protest due to their negative impact on human psychology. For such a protest, the existing structure is doomed to collapse, the management system is responsible. Our prominent artists create various models to convey this idea, skillfully using symbolic images, artistic details, a conventional metaphorical style, and Aesopian language. For example, M.Suleymanli, in his novella “Deyirman” (1978), depicted the reality of the Soviet society's decay through the 'mill' model, illustrating how people were alienated from national and moral values, driven to despair, and led towards moral and ethical degradation within the existing socio-political conditions. Meanwhile, Abulhasan, in his novel “Sedaqet” (1985), directly addressed the issue of flawed governance. He relates the level of how the responsible person performs his management duties with his attitude to the state economy, public property, how fair and efficient the management is, and whenever appropriate, the author used the right of “I” to express his position and opinions on all of these.

Chapter III of the research work is called **“New tendencies in the development of the problem of administrative management and human relations”**. In the first paragraph of the chapter entitled **“Effects of bad management on human relations”**, examples of our literature of the 60s and 80s, which talk about the consequences of defective management in society, social and moral environment and human destinies, are analyzed. In general, The talented writers of the 60s, 70s, and 80s brought into literature vivid plots drawn from real life, typical life scenes, and vibrant, colorful characters to portray the consequences of flawed governance on society, the socio-moral environment, and human destinies, reflecting the resulting states in people's spiritual worlds. They succeeded in

expressing their critical perspectives on the social and public contradictions of the time in original forms. In this creative success, the tendency to revive characters with their psychological-personal characteristics, experiences, emotions, through lyrical-psychological description played a special role. At the same time, the literature of the 60-80s attracts attention with its diversity of artistic views on the problems of man and society and its solution, which indicates the deepening of the tendency to artistic analysis of the complex situation that has arisen and ways out of it. We can trace the growing growth of these trends both in our prose, poetry and dramaturgy. (For example, in the novels “Soyudlu arx” (1958) and “Korpusalanlar” (1960) by I.Efendiyev, in the plays “Kendci qizi” (1962) by M.Ibrahimov, “Istintaq” (1978) by R.Ibrahimbeyov, in the poem “Etiraf” (1962) by B.Vahabzade, in the novels “Teyyare kolgesi” (1974) and “Vefalim benim” (1985) by A.Hajizade, etc.)

The second paragraph of Chapter III is called **“The tragic events of the nineties of 20th century and the socio-economic difficulties of the transition period in the literary plane”**. It is known that the historical process of the 1990s was particularly painful for the people of Azerbaijan. The literature has looked for a reason for this in the serious mistakes made in management. In accordance with the purpose of the dissertation, we have discussed the problem of connecting the tragic events that occurred in the nineties and the socio-economic difficulties of the transitional period with the flaws in the management of the society.

The works reflecting the harsh realities of the 90s reflect the destructive influence of exacerbated socio-social contradictions on human relations, the massacre of January 20 by Soviet troops, the disasters caused by the Armenian armed forces, the characteristic features of the transition period, social stratification and its influence on the idea of “social justice”. In addition to enemy forces, state officials indifferent to the people’s lives, “political” groups dividing national unity by fueling power struggles, foreign powers attempting to keep Azerbaijan under influence for geopolitical interests, profiteers exploiting the turmoil for plunder, traitors, and betrayers

are all targeted for criticism due to the painful and tragic experiences they inflict. If we summarize the main essence of such works, we can characterize them as pieces that strive to reveal the true truths hidden behind complex events, seek solutions to complicated problems, call for the protection of rights and justice, and urge the stopping of forces that oppress and torment people. At the same time, most of these works stand out for their chronicity and journalistic thought load, image creation is based on prototyping, or biographism, the establishment of links between the beginning and the final, the development of plot lines is based more on the vivid experience of the hero than on the imagination of artistic creativity, and sometimes on the personal fates and observations of the author. In the second paragraph, a number of works by B.Vahabzadeh, S.Ahmadli, I.Ismayilzadeh, F.Mehdi, M.Abdullah, A.Hajizadeh, M.Suleymanli, S.Sakhavat, Afaq Masud, A.Abbas, R.Taghi are analyzed as characteristic examples. In their creativity, the relationship to the problem of flawed governance stands out as a distinctive feature, arising from the demands of life - drawing attention to the root causes of the events we experience, deriving lessons from history, and the necessity of seeking ways to liberate our lands from occupation. Gradually, artistic and philosophical thought and a diversity of judgments prevail around problems such as the confrontation between humanity and time, the mysterious and ambiguous inner world of individuals, and their positioning within a new system of relationships.

In the third paragraph of the Chapter III, entitled **“Development ways of new, independent Azerbaijan and models of civil administration in literature”**, it is noted that In our national literature, the hopes, thoughts, and search for ideas regarding the future of independent Azerbaijan and its paths of development have emerged not only from the early days of our independence but also from the years leading up to independence - starting from the 1980s, when the winds of freedom were already being felt. If this manifested itself, first of all, in the calls for ideas and ideas trying to penetrate into today's socio-political processes from the point of view of statehood interests and national

interests, calling for conclusions from the lessons of history in the process of building a free state, in the motives of protest against the total enslavement system, soviet imperial injustices (in the works of B.Vahabzadeh, Kh.R.Uluturk, M.Araz, J.Novruz, F.Sadig, S.Rustamkhanli, Z.Yagub, N.Khazri and other authors), gradually, this place began to be transferred to the plane of artistic analysis of secular events and processes leading to the new world order, the artistic idea of the desired place and weight of the Azerbaijani people and state among the peoples and states of the world. (Anar's "Otel otagi", "Ag qoc ve Qara qoc", A.Mammadkhanli's "Babek", Z.Yagub's beynəlxalq təşkilatlara müraciətlə yazdığı əsərlər və s.).

Along with its artistic and aesthetic nature, literature performs the function of expressing public sentiment, including the protest of the masses of the people against undemocratic regimes and anti-human methods of government. From this point of view, artistic-philosophical thinking has a great role in the formation of progressive views on the development of the standard of living and the humanization of the social structure, and we could see the confirmation of this in the national literature of Azerbaijan and its connection with the life of the people. The thinking artists of Azerbaijani literature realized that the issues of "freedom", "state", "politics", "administration", "justice" are inextricably linked with each other in all periods of history, opposing socio-social injustices, anti-democratic methods of government, they defended the right of people to live freely, and in their artistic and philosophical thoughts on the establishment of a new free human society they took the principle of social democratism as a basis. From this point of view, we can say that the foundation of the idea of national independence, the worldview of a sovereign state, the democratic system of views in Azerbaijan was primarily associated with our national literature. The attitude of literature to the current political regime, forms and models of society management, the desire to improve or update them led to the formation of a rooted and persistent literary tendency, tradition, and this tendency, tradition was continued in the literary creativity of the Soviet period of 70 years. It should be noted that if

the approach of people to the state of governing society, to social problems and conflicts caused by the social environment, on the one hand, was manifested as a consequence of the artist's civic attitude to the existing regime and management system, on the other hand, it was caused by the desire of literature to correctly reflect vital realities. nAt the same time, depending on the environment in which he lived – the prohibitions and threats of the regime, the artist realized his attitude to the current regime, to the system of governing society either directly or indirectly (in Aesopian language).

From our research in the dissertation, we come to the following **conclusions**:

- Although the fact that Azerbaijan joined the Soviet Union and “literature became a part of the general proletarian work” led to the embodiment of human-society relations in a one-sided manner - from a party position, many works of that period reflected the contradictions between ideological fiction and real life, and included motives of protest against socio injustices;

- Soviet literature, which serves the purpose of consolidating the existing regime, succumbing to the illusions of communist ideology, and great literature, which bypasses this ideology and even opposes the existing regime and protests against it, differ from each other. In particular, since the 60s, literature has been able to create an anti-system, anti-regime mood, reflecting the complete contradiction between the national being and the society of socialism, a tense moral atmosphere, and has become one of the important factors that led to the collapse of the Soviet system by kneading with the feelings of national liberation;

- The negative attitude of literature to the models of administrative management in the Soviet ideological system manifested itself in several directions. Thus, the application of V.I.Lenin's theory of continuous class struggle and revolutionary dictatorship in society has turned against national values and universal ethical norms, has had a disruptive effect on human relations, has led to mass violence and the breaking of the will of the people;

- The era of I.V. Stalin brought a totalitarian, authoritarian,

and repressive governance that instilled an atmosphere of fear, suspicion, and distrust in human-community relations. The exacerbation of the reactionary regime and the increase in mass disasters—literary analyses demonstrate that authoritarian and despotic regimes not only hinder the development of a society but also cast doubt on the future existence of that society;

– As a result of the political softening that took place with N.S.Khrushcheyev's coming to power, the search for new ways of building life was taking place against the background of the worship of personality, the strengthening of protest motives against the administrative-emirate and authoritarian rule-method;

– In the 1980s, with the deepening of the political-economic and social-moral crisis, the problem of defective management in the society and the revitalization of the ideas of national freedom came to the fore;

– With the acquisition of our national independence, literature deeply understood the importance of the idea-task of strengthening national statehood by all means, and literary thoughts on the ways of development of society and models of civil governance occupied an important place in the current literary process.

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

1. Methods of expression of artistic attitude to political regime and management systems // – Nakhchivan: Searches, – 2018. №4, – p. 50-54.
2. The Collapse of the Soviet State: political, ideological, socio-economic, and moral factors (based on a comparative analysis of Nizami's “socialism” and Russian-Bolshevik “socialism”) // – Almata: Bulletin of Abai Kaznpu, series" Philology", – 2019. №1(67), - p. 138-143.
3. Traditionalism in artistic attitude to society management system // – Baku: Risala, – 2019. №1(16), – p. 138-145.
4. Contemporary literary reflections on historical Prometheus

- kindness // – Baku: Young Researcher. Scientific-Practical Journal of the Council of Young Scientists and Specialists of ANAS, – 2019. №1, – p. 135-139.
5. Literary environment in Azerbaijan in the 1930s and Rasul Rza's poem “Qizilgul olmayaydı”// – Baku: Azerbaijan Literary Studies, – 2019. No. 2, – p. 201-208.
 6. Black as an artistic symbol of Stalin's repressions // Nakhchivan: Scientific works, – 2020. No. 1, – p. 78-84.
 7. Participation of literature in the formation of the social and public image of thought // Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Security in the Modern World", – Dnipro: – September 27-28, – 2019, – p. 186-187.
 8. Artist and the problem of time in the context of Nazim Hikmet phenomenon // Materials of the Republican conference on "Nazim passing through the world and the world passing through Nazim", – Baku: – December 20, – 2022, – p. 121-125.
 9. Modernization and literature // Materials of the XXX International Practical Conference "Current aspects of modernization of science: state, problems, tendencies", – Hamburg: – March 07, – 2023, – p. 426-431.



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