

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**INSTITUTIONAL BASES OF STATE POLICY RELATING
TO CITIZENS WHO HAVE SUFFERED DAMAGES
FROM ARMENIAN MILITARY AGGREGATION
AGAINST AZERBAIJAN**

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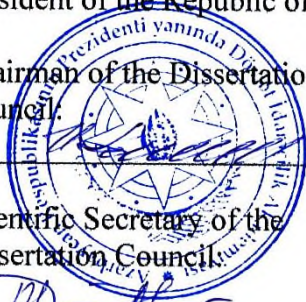
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GENERAL NATURE OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance and level of development of the topic. The end of the 20th century was marked by a new era in world politics, which began with the end of the Cold War, and at the same time was marked by the deepening of separatism and nationalism. During this period, Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan, under the influence of various foreign powers, was aimed at weakening the independence of our country. As a result of this aggression, more than 1 million Azerbaijanis became refugees and internally displaced persons, and thousands of our compatriots were captured and disappeared. During the first years of independence, no effective work was done to solve the problems mentioned above due to the incompetent leadership of the country. Only after the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev returned to power, our state began to pay special attention and care to refugees and internally displaced persons and to implement large-scale measures in this direction. Our National Leader, who attached great importance to these issues, indicated: "The problems of our citizens who were displaced from all the occupied regions and now live as refugees and internally displaced persons are the number one problem for us and for me personally."¹ The establishment of the institutional foundations of the policy pursued by our state with our citizens who suffered from the Armenian occupation and the formation of the institutional component of this policy also found their solution.

The successful implementation of the national development strategy of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev, the signing of the "Deal of the Century", the signing of the agreement on achieving a ceasefire with Armenia in the front line gradually increased the possibilities of solving the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons. They were to be provided with appropriate status, social protection, housing and jobs. Our National Leader Heydar Aliyev attached special importance to solving the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons, to informing the world community about the humanitarian disaster they were experiencing,

¹ Aliyev Heydar. Our Independence is Eternal. In 46 volumes. Seventh book. Baku, Azernashr. 1998. 520 pp. p.281.

and to holding republican and regional consultations in this direction. In order to deal more seriously with these problems, a special position - the position of Deputy Prime Minister - was established in the Cabinet of Ministers in 1995, and a government commission was also formed.

The state policy in this direction, the foundation of which was laid by our Great Leader Heydar Aliyev, was continued with great success by his worthy political successor, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, who attached special importance to the development of the institutional foundations of this policy and created broad opportunities for solving the social problems of refugees and internally displaced persons.

By the Decree of President Ilham Aliyev dated July 1, 2004 (N298), the State Program on Improving the Conditions of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons and Increasing Their Employment was approved. Hundreds of Decrees and Orders have already been signed by the President of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, regarding the solution of the problems of internally displaced persons and our citizens who have suffered from the occupation. The scientific study of such issues especially increases the relevance of the dissertation.

The Great Victory won by the brave Azerbaijani Army in the 44-day Patriotic War under the leadership of the President of the country, the Victorious Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, put an end to the 30-year occupation of Armenia and made possible the Great Return of former refugees and internally displaced persons to their native lands.

The relevance of the research topic can be specifically expressed in the following terms:

- It is important for a comprehensive study of the topic to study the socio-political situation in the country on the eve of the occupation of the historical territories of Azerbaijan by Armenia, as well as the process of the formation of numerous armed groups in the context of the problem posed.

Faced with Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan and its grave consequences, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots have become refugees and internally displaced persons. In the first

years of independence, this difficult historical process required attention and care from those in power, the adoption of new laws in this direction, and the issuance of relevant decrees, for our citizens who suffered from the war, the families of the soldiers who died as a result of Armenia's occupation of Karabakh and our surrounding regions, and our veterans. However, state bodies have not been engaged in solving the problems of these people, which has led to an increase in difficulties. Therefore, the investigation of these issues is relevant and necessary in terms of a comprehensive analysis of the topic.

- The implementation of state policy regarding our citizens who suffered from the occupation and the establishment of institutional foundations in this regard have always been at the center of attention of the Azerbaijani state since the National Leader Heydar Aliyev returned to the leadership of the country at the insistent demand of the people. In terms of state care for refugees and internally displaced persons, and steps taken to improve their living conditions, the approval of Heydar Aliyev's "State Program for Solving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons" in 1998 provided ample space for more serious engagement with these problems. Our National Leader Heydar Aliyev, while working to internally resolve the problems of our citizens who suffered from the war, also successfully prevented the political pressures that were affecting our republic at that time due to the influence of Armenian lobby organizations.

- It is necessary to systematically study the policy of exposing the Khojaly genocide, a human massacre that is part of the Armenian state's policy of military aggression against Azerbaijan, its grave consequences for our country and our affected citizens, and to publicize this genocide, which is a crime against humanity, to the world.

- The analysis of the functions and powers of government structures within the framework of the state policy implemented to institutionally resolve the problems of Azerbaijani citizens who suffered from Armenia's military aggression is also relevant and of interest.

- The state policy in this area, founded by the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev, is being successfully continued by his worthy political successor, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, with great achievements . **The study** of our President's strategy for the creation and development of a strong Azerbaijani state in the context of the problem, which is considered as a roadmap leading to the Great Victory of Azerbaijan over the occupying Armenia, is of particular relevance.

- The implementation of the Great Return, which was successfully carried out under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev in the post-war period, and the great constructive policy pursued in our country to improve the living conditions of our citizens who suffered from aggression and eliminate the damage caused by it, as well as the analysis of new infrastructure and social life provision in the liberated territories, are of great importance.

- In a time when conflicts and crises are increasing in the modern world, millions of people live as refugees and internally displaced persons, and today the situation with their problems is getting worse. In Azerbaijan, the socio-economic development strategy successfully implemented by President Ilham Aliyev and the course of innovative reforms consistently implemented by him create wider opportunities for solving the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons. This experience of our country is of particular interest, being an exemplary model for states with similar problems.

Another relevant aspect of the dissertation is that it was developed and completed in the historical period when our territories were liberated from occupation. This period is also characterized by the increase in groundless political pressure against our country. Emphasizing that we are on the right path, that we have liberated our independent territories militarily within the framework of international law, the President of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, points out: "Our liberation of Karabakh from occupation, especially the anti-terrorist operation we carried out in September of last year, has worried some forces. Since then, the pressure on Azerbaijan has continued unabated, and the only reason for this is our liberation of

Karabakh from occupation.”²

The main focus of the analyzed topic is the time-tested issues of the joint struggle of the Azerbaijani people, who suffered from the enemy's aggression. The analysis of the degree of development of the problem was carried out on the basis of the grouping of scientific literature related to the topic . Here, first of all, such multi-volume works as "Our Independence is Eternal" and "Development is Our Goal" containing speeches, speeches, interviews and statements of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev and the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev occupy an important place.³

Another group of scientific literature consists of works by Azerbaijani researchers E.Ahmadov, I.Mammadzadeh, S.Hasanov, E.Nasirov, N.Aliyev, E.Suleymanov, V.Suleymanov and M.Sardarov, Turkish authors N.Gul, G.Ekin, A.Aslanli, H.Jabbarli, Russian researchers A.Mityayev, Y.Pompeyev and others devoted to the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, as well as post-war realities.⁴

² Aliyev I. H. Development is our goal: one hundred and thirty-fifth book: March-2024-to-April-2024 Speeches-speeches, statements-interviews-letters-reports-appeals. B, Azernashr, 2024, 392 p.

³Aliyev H. A. Our Independence is Eternal, in 46 volumes, Baku, Azernashr, 1997-2016; Aliyev I. H. Development is our goal. Baku, Azernashr, in 139 volumes. 2009-2025.

⁴Ahmadov E. Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan: an analytical chronicle (1987-2011); Baku, Encyclopedic edition, 2012, 992 p.; Ahmadov E.I. Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan: Documents and materials. Book I. Baku: Science Development Foundation, 2015. - 324 p.; Ahmadov E. I. Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan: Documents and materials. Book II. Baku: Science Development Fund, 2015, 408 p. ; Mammadzade I., Hasanov S. Azerbaijan's strategic goals and new realities in the South Caucasus. Baku, Bilgi, 2021, 250 p.; Nasirov E. Oil and gas industry of Azerbaijan, achievements and principles. Baku, FOCUS, 2010, No. 2, pp. 75-85; Akhundov N. International law of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Moscow: Berlin, 2023, 174c; Aliev N. Restoration of territorial integrity and sovereignty of Azerbaijan: legal aspects. - Baku, "Science and education", 2023. 288 c; Gül N., Ekici G. Armenia's foreign policy in the axis of the never-ending blood feud with Azerbaijan and Turkey//Eurasia file three-monthly journal of international relations and strategic research, Ankara, 2001, issue: 2, p.25-28; Jabbarli H, "Azerbaijani Turks in Armenia from Past to Present", Armenian Studies, Issue 4, December 2001-January-February 2002, pp. 122-146; Mityaev I.V. Russia in the Karabakh conflict // www.zakafkazya.org/ [www.zakafkazya.org.](http://www.zakafkazya.org/), (August 14, 2009) etc.

Extensive scientific literature is devoted to the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons as a result of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, the state's care for them as victims of the conflict, the policy implemented by the Azerbaijani state in this direction, and the study of the institutional foundations of this policy from various aspects. As authors of scientific works of interest in terms of the research topic, we can cite Y.Aliyeva, T.Huseynov, R.Mammadov, S.Suleymanli and Kh.Abbasov, E.Jafarov, M.Sardarov, E.Suleymanov and V.Suleymanov, M.Mammadov, Z.Rahimova, etc.⁵

The work "Armed Aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan and the Severe Consequences of the Occupation", co-authored by E.Suleymanov and V.Suleymanov, examines the issues of determining the material and moral damage inflicted on Azerbaijan as a result of the Armenian aggression, the historical and geopolitical roots of the conflict, and presents the recognition of the fact of the occupation of the historical territories of Azerbaijan by the aggressor Armenia by international organizations on the basis of important documents.

The book "Problems of Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons at the level of international organizations" by R.F.Mammadov, S.A.Suleymanli and X.R.Abbasov examines the formation and development of the institution of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons in the context of relevant provisions of international law and Azerbaijani legislation, the development and improvement of the normative-legal framework in this area, and the issues of their legal status, and highlights the role of the National Leader

⁵ Mammadov RF, Suleymanli SA, Abbasov. XR Problems of Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons at the level of international organizations. Baku, Sada Publishing House, 2016, 232 p. ; Jafarov E. Care for refugees and internally displaced persons is one of the priorities of state policy // Azerbaijan. -2016.- October 13.- P.4; Hasanov A. Solving the social problems of internally displaced persons is always in the spotlight // Yeni Azerbaijan.-2014.- March 4.- P.5. ; Suleymanov E., Suleymanov V. Armenia's armed aggression against Azerbaijan and the grave consequences of the occupation. Baku, 2012. 181 p. ; Ragimova Z., Mamedova M. Ragimova Z., Mamedova M. The migration situation in Azerbaijan // International migration of the population in the post-Soviet space: twenty years of luck, mistakes and hopes, Issue 25, M: Verdi, 2011, p. 90-102 etc.

Heydar Aliyev and the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev in solving their problems.⁶

Thus, the analysis of the scientific literature devoted to the research topic shows that various aspects of this issue have been studied. However, the topic of the presented dissertation has not been studied in this context, both within the framework of Azerbaijani political science and by researchers of the foreign countries under consideration, which allows us to determine the scientific value of the dissertation work.

The object of the study is the state policy regarding citizens who suffered harm as a result of Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan, and the subject is the institutional foundations of the state policy regarding the organization of work with citizens who suffered harm, including the directions of activity of relevant state bodies in this area.

Purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research is to analyze the difficult situations and living conditions faced by Azerbaijani citizens who suffered as a result of Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan, based on a systematic approach to the problem, and to study the priorities of the state policy pursued in our republic in this direction and its institutional foundations.

In order to achieve the set goal, efforts were made to fulfill the following tasks:

- Analysis of the characteristics of the socio-political situation in the country on the eve of the occupation of Azerbaijani territories;
- Conducting an analysis of Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan and the problems faced by citizens affected by it;
- Exposing the consequences of the Armenian state's policy of ethnic cleansing and genocide against Azerbaijanis;
- Analysis of the activities of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev in the field of independent state building and the settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict;

⁶ Mammadov R.F., Suleymanli S.A., Abbasov. X.R., Problems of Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons at the level of international organizations. Baku, Sada Publishing House, 2016, 232 p.

- Investigating Azerbaijan's diplomatic efforts with international institutions in this area towards eliminating the occupation;

Researching the specifics of the state care policy for families of martyrs, war invalids and veterans ;

- Characterization of the historical mission of President, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev in liberating the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan from occupation;

- Analysis of the full restoration of state sovereignty in the historical Azerbaijani territories subjected to military aggression and a new stage in organizing work with citizens affected by the war, etc.

Research methods. In conducting the research, based on a systematic approach to the problem, general logical methods such as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, institutional, systematic, comparative-historical, comparative-political analysis, content analysis, and a number of other scientific research methods were used.

Provisions put forward for defense:

- The aggression of Armenians around the dream of "Greater Armenia" was the beginning of merciless crimes against Azerbaijani citizens.

- The critical socio-political processes that took place in Azerbaijan in the first years of independence under incompetent leadership and the lack of institutional means to resolve the problems of our citizens who suffered from Armenia's military aggression against our country increased internal tensions and caused the enemy to occupy more Azerbaijani territories.

- Only after the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev returned to political power did the Azerbaijani state begin to provide living conditions that have no analogues in the world for refugees and internally displaced persons.

- By determining the strategic course of our state against the military aggression of Armenia, the founder of the independent Azerbaijani state , Great Leader Heydar Aliyev, successfully resolved the issues of establishing the institutional foundations of state policy regarding our citizens who suffered from the aggression.

- Under the leadership of the head of state, state and civil society

institutions have worked together over the years to help our citizens affected by the war and have achieved national solidarity.

- Azerbaijan has been drawing attention to the ineffectiveness of the OSCE Minsk Group's activities since the first years of the ceasefire. In the end, the reasons for the alarm of this organization after the Great Victory of Azerbaijan in the 44-day Patriotic War are related to its unfair activities.

- The diplomatic skill and successful military policy of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Victorious Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, ensured the full restoration of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Azerbaijan and laid the foundation for the historical epic of eliminating the devastating losses that our people have suffered from aggression.

- The construction of "Smart" residential areas in Karabakh and the Great Return to them are part of the successful policy implemented by the Azerbaijani state in modern times to eliminate the suffering of our war-torn citizens from the occupation. The new stage of institutionalization is the result of the complete restoration of our sovereignty. From this point of view, the work done in this direction should be aimed at ensuring institutionalization, mobilization, and ideological unity in the direction of strengthening our eternal sovereignty.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the fact that many aspects of the problem are studied for the first time. In this regard, the dissertation work:

- Institutional aspects of state policy regarding our citizens who suffered from Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan are studied in the context of both historical and contemporary problems;

- The historical role of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev in the establishment of an independent state and the restoration of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, as well as state care for citizens affected by the war, is revealed and shown;

- The directions and results of the work of the State Committee for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons with our citizens who suffered from the war are being investigated based on factual materials;

- The war crimes committed by Armenia against the civilian population of Azerbaijan during the Second Karabakh War of 2020 are revealed and arguments are advanced regarding its punishment for these crimes under international law;

- As a result of the military-diplomatic strategy implemented with great success by the President of Azerbaijan, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, the process of the Great Return of citizens affected by the war, in the context of the full restoration of the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, is analyzed as a new stage in the organization of work related to them;

- The restoration of the territories liberated from the occupation of Armenia based on the "Smart City" and "Smart Village" concepts is highlighted, the successes of the implementation of these projects are revealed, and the role of new creative projects in the future fate of Karabakh is shown.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research work lies in the fact that the assumptions and results put forward here can serve as a basis for conducting scientific research in this direction. The materials of the dissertation can be used in teaching relevant courses in higher education institutions, in preparing lecture texts and textbooks, and in holding scientific and practical conferences.

The materials and results of the dissertation may be useful for state bodies engaged in this field. At the same time, they may have broad practical significance in terms of institutionalization issues in response to separatism and the analysis of complex work carried out with people affected by the war.

Approbation and application of the work. The main content and provisions of the work were included in the author's published scientific articles on the topic of the dissertation, as well as in his reports and speeches at conferences, and in their theses.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out: Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Structural sections and total volume of the dissertation (in points). The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters,

nine subchapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction – 16,640, Chapter I – 61,174, Chapter II – 58,891, Chapter III 98,201, Conclusion – 13,811 points and a list of references, totaling 248,717 points.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The introductory part of the research justifies the relevance of the topic, provides information about the level of development, object and subject, goals and objectives, methods of research, main provisions defended, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approval and application.

of the dissertation , entitled "**Armenia's Military Aggression against Azerbaijan and the Problems Faced by the Citizens Who Suffered from It,**" consists of three subchapters.

this chapter, entitled “**Features of the socio-political situation in the country on the eve of the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan**”, shows that, on the one hand, attempts were made by major powers to aggravate the socio-political situation in Azerbaijan, and on the other hand, assistance was provided to the Armenian attacks on Karabakh. This assistance was continued by both Russia and other states, both secretly and openly. At the same time, as a result of the lack of formation of an institutional administrative apparatus during that period, many armed groups emerged. As a result, the scale of those who suffered from the Armenian aggression began to expand day by day. The first years of the occupation of the historical territories of Azerbaijan were observed with severe deprivations for our citizens. The study of the political processes of that period in our republic requires an approach to the problem using both historical and systematic methods. It is shown that although military mobilization against our country by Armenia expanded, the political authorities of our republic at that time approached the problem not from a national perspective, but from a Soviet perspective, and did not seem to see the grave consequences of the increase in aggression, and did not conduct

any preventive institutional work. First of all, we should take into account that the institutionalization of the problems of our citizens suffering from the Armenian aggression in the international community was a priority at that time. It is shown that in those years, the weak establishment of the functioning of the political system in our country, the lack of political stability increased the severe consequences of the great aggression faced by our citizens. Due to the lack of relations between state institutions, arbitrariness, military-political provocations expanded. As a result, the accelerating enemy attacks caused hundreds of thousands of our citizens to face severe deprivations in a short time. The continuation of the political-ideological gap also had a negative impact on the complicated socio-political stability in our country at this time. There was no institutional connection between various state and non-state institutions in terms of national problems.

The second paragraph - the sub-chapter entitled "**Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan**" shows that the institutional solution to the harm that Armenia has inflicted on our citizens for many years has been the main priority problem of our state. The issue of the beginning of Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan and the increase in separatist attempts was not limited to the territory of Karabakh. Over the past two hundred years, Armenians, becoming puppets of great powers, have attacked Azerbaijanis, occupied Azerbaijani territories, killed peaceful residents, burned and plundered our villages and cities. It is shown that the stage of Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, which was observed with armed clashes and terror from the beginning of the 20th century, began. Also, in each of these stages, representatives of our people suffered and faced Armenian massacres. We can divide this process into 3 stages in the 20th century. Stage I appeared on the eve of the formation and strengthening of national Azerbaijani capitalism in 1905. The institutionalization of national forces in Baku, the creation of party and regional organizations, and the expansion of national enlightenment began to worry Armenians and the forces behind them. The activities of the national bourgeoisie organized in Azerbaijan worried various forces, and our active intellectuals in the

direction of the creation of a national state were targeted. Stage II is the threats they made to our territories within the USSR and the deportation of our people from Yerevan. The severe consequences of many political attacks by Armenia at this stage were stopped by the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev in the second half of the 20th century. Stage III is the policy of aggression and neo-fascism initiated by Armenia at the end of the 20th century. They began their activities by committing terror and armed attacks using territorial claims as an excuse. In this direction, they strengthened their attacks in ideological terms by becoming institutionalized both at home and abroad . They continued these attacks in various media outlets and published magazines, violating all the principles of peaceful coexistence on ideological grounds and causing great harm to our citizens with their policies of separatism and neo-fascism. As of August 1, 2013, the number of prisoners, missing persons and hostages was 4035. As a result of Armenia's aggression, the number of mine victims in our country was 3345. The complete map of the mines placed by Armenian terrorist groups in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan has not yet been found.

It is also clear that Armenia's terrorist policy stems from some Western countries and France.

“Armenia’s Policy of Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide against Azerbaijanis,” analyzes the Khojaly genocide and its grave consequences. It is shown that it is necessary to constantly carry out institutional work to promote the Khojaly genocide. This subchapter shows that the Khojaly tragedy was also a genocidal event committed to prevent the ideals of an independent state of Azerbaijanis. It is shown that the Khojaly genocide was a genocidal act against humanity as a whole. It is stated that the importance of the day of remembrance of the victims of such a tragedy should be commemorated in the world with an increasingly organized series of events. At the same time, it is shown that the Khojaly genocide was committed with the cooperation of many foreign forces with the Armenians, aimed at preventing the ideals of independence of our people and completely occupying our historical territories. As a result, the population of the city of Khojaly was subjected to ethnic

cleansing. The horrific cruelty of this genocide increases the number of people commemorating the victims of the tragedy every year. Behind these steps were the institutionalized systematic interests of the great powers. It is shown that the entry of the new republics into the process of national self-awareness and national self-government was unacceptable both by certain circles of the Soviet leadership and by other foreign new political forces. World interests began to enter Azerbaijan, which was a sensitive point of economic, geographical, and geopolitical factors, from both the collapsing Soviet Union and other directions. Plans for territorial claims against Azerbaijan were being made both secretly and openly, and a period full of complex and historical contradictions began. Armenia's genocide and territorial claims against Azerbaijan were not limited to the territory of Karabakh. Thus, during that period, seven villages of the Gazakh region and the village of Kerki in Nakhchivan were occupied and destroyed, their population suffered heavy losses and were subjected to genocide, and faced heavy losses. Several families were massacred with particular cruelty in the Boghanis Ayrim district on the night of March 23-24, 1990. Over the past two hundred years, Armenians, having become puppets of great powers, have attacked Azerbaijanis, occupied Azerbaijani territories, killed civilians, burned and plundered our villages and cities. It is shown that in this direction, Armenians, by becoming institutionalized both at home and abroad, strengthened their attacks on an ideological basis. Continuing these attacks in various media outlets and in the publications they published, they violated all the principles of peaceful coexistence on ideological grounds and joined the struggle with the views of separatism and fascism. It is possible to reveal external factors in the commission of any genocide. However, the basis for the prevention of any genocide from occurring again is precisely the strategy of targeting the subjects who committed it on an institutional basis.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Institutional solution to the problems of Azerbaijani citizens who suffered from the military aggression of Armenia in the context of state**

policy in this area” . The first paragraph of this chapter, entitled **“Great Leader Heydar Aliyev’s strategy for building an independent state and his activities towards stopping the occupation of Armenia”**, combines a complex analysis of many factors in the issues of adaptation after difficult historical testing periods. It is studied that Azerbaijan was taking new steps during that period, both in terms of implementing the democratization process and in terms of eliminating the ideological gap. The adoption of a new civil Constitution in the country was a special step in this area. This was an important factor in strengthening the legal basis and institutionalizing the political system in the building of an independent state. As a result of the far-sighted policy of the Great Leader, a ceasefire was achieved, and a series of OSCE summits were important political events aimed at introducing the aggressor to the world. The far-sighted diplomatic policy of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev was able to stop the expanding Armenian aggression. One of the difficulties in preventing the expansion of aggression was that this process continued simultaneously with the prevention of foreign forces interested in destabilizing the country. Our republic expanded new institutionalization processes in order to solve the problems of our citizens who suffered from the war. At the same time, Great Leader Heydar Aliyev brought the issues of establishing a State Commission for resolving the problems of prisoners of war, missing persons and hostages, followed by the adoption of UN Resolutions in favor of our state, and Armenia's withdrawal from the occupied Azerbaijani territories to the international agenda. The Great Leader brought the fate of our prisoners of war and missing persons to the discussion in all international negotiations. During the conflict, 1402 prisoners of war and hostages were released.

The successful implementation of the national strategy of the Great Leader, the signing of the Treaty of the Century, the signing of the agreement on achieving a ceasefire with Armenia in the frontline area, gradually increased the possibilities for solving the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons. Their provision with appropriate status, social protection, housing and jobs shows that our National Leader Heydar Aliyev attached special importance to

informing the world community about the humanitarian disaster experienced by refugees and internally displaced persons, and to holding republican and regional consultations. In order to deal more seriously with these problems, the Great Leader, who paid great attention to the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, signed more than 40 decrees and orders in this regard. At that time, these decrees and orders were mainly aimed at preventing the great harm caused to our citizens by the Armenian aggression.

The second paragraph - the sub-chapter **"The grave consequences of Armenia's military aggression and its elimination at the level of international negotiations"** shows that the long-term activities of our country towards a peaceful resolution of the war, the negotiation process and its results, were carried out in parallel with the solution of the problems of our citizens who suffered from the war. By this time, more than a million of our citizens in our country had become refugees and internally displaced persons. Institutional activities aimed at conveying their legitimate voices to the world were one of the main problems. At the 1994 Budapest Summit, it was decided to intensify activities towards a diplomatic resolution of the conflict. The foundation of Azerbaijan's diplomatic success was laid at the OSCE Lisbon Summit held in 1996. At the event, Great Leader Heydar Aliyev proved Armenia's aggressive policy and declared to the world the difficult living conditions of one million of our citizens. The foundation of our republic's diplomatic successes was laid. During this period, diplomatic issues and damages inflicted on our people were resolved on the basis of relations between diplomatic institutions. The non-institutional activities of the OSCE Minsk Group, which had been operating for many years, were an attempt to cover up Armenia's policy of vandalism and the damages inflicted on our population. It is shown that the ceasefire process helped solve important institutionalization problems in our republic. After the signing of the ceasefire, Azerbaijan strengthened the following important statehood steps:

1. Introducing the conflict to the international community;
2. Implementation of oil and gas projects of regional and international importance;

3. To form a new economic system (market economy, capitalism);
4. To regulate army building activities;
5. Strengthen the principles of national solidarity and eliminate attempts at ethnic separatism;
6. To promote the Khojaly genocide in the world.

It was precisely for the realization of these 5 principles that the signing of the ceasefire was absolutely necessary. Today, the liberation of our territories in a 44-day battle is also the result of the special approach of the Azerbaijani leadership to army building during the ceasefire period, and the prioritization of diplomatic activity in this direction.

The third paragraph is called **“State policy regarding families of martyrs, war participants, refugees and internally displaced persons”**. It is indicated that from the first years of the war to the present day, there has never been a situation where our war veterans and families of martyrs have been left out of state and public attention for a moment. The State Committee for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, which was formed in this direction, has done a lot of work for many years. The greatest ideological basis of the Patriotic War was also based on such a sacred principle. The state policy of Azerbaijan, based on the idea of this institutional organization, has ensured regional balance for many years.

Care for the families of war participants and martyrs has always been at the center of attention of the state. The liberation of our territories from occupation has always been possible thanks to the sacrifice of our martyrs. To date, about 9,200 families of martyrs and war invalids have been provided with apartments by the state. State care for the families of martyrs is entering a new stage of institutionalization every year. For example, while in brotherly Turkey, the family of a martyr receives 70 percent of his spouse's salary, in Azerbaijan this figure is 100 percent. The Turkish model in terms of army building has opened up wide opportunities in the military field.

The third chapter of the study is called **“The restoration of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the new stage**

of institutionalization of state care for citizens who suffered from the war .” The first half-chapter of this chapter , titled **“The historical mission of the President, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev in the liberation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan from occupation,”** examines that glorious pages were written in the history of the Azerbaijani people at the end of the first quarter of the 20th century. In these proud and at the same time very difficult days, our spiritual source, which is the foundation of our national unity, stood by 3 unshakable factors - the will of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, the power of the Army and the solidarity of the people, and ensured the Great Victory. President Ilham Aliyev's policy of decisive victory over the enemy is related to the following important factors:

- From an ideological perspective, always keeping society's hopes for victory high;
 - Holding extensive cultural and political events in Baku to promote and expose the aggressor;
 - Maintaining geopolitical balance;
 - Being able to implement large energy projects in a short time;
 - To increase the military power of the army;
 - The issue of including the fact that Karabakh is a historical territory of Azerbaijan in the preamble of all its speeches in the international arena has come a long way in a systematic way;
- The work shows that President Ilham Aliyev's historic mission is aimed at the policy of fully restoring the country's sovereignty.

The far-sighted policy of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief towards the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict combined the issues of new institutionalization. It is indicated that President Ilham Aliyev, by his Decree (N298) dated July 1, 2004, approved the State Program on Improving the Conditions of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons and Increasing Employment. The scientific study of such issues especially increases the relevance of the dissertation. The political strategy of our head of state ensured national unity and victory in Azerbaijan on an institutional basis. President Ilham Aliyev's strong state idea refers, first of all, to the

national idea, the ideology of Azerbaijanism, which ensures the stability of civic solidarity on the basis of national and confessional tolerance.

⁷The programmatic, consistent, institutionalized policy of the Great Return on a solid foundation has established a guarantee that our citizens will never experience such tragedies again. It is indicated that hundreds of Decrees and Orders have already been signed by the President of the country, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, regarding the resolution of the problems of internally displaced persons and our citizens who suffered from the occupation. It is shown that the victorious Supreme Commander-in-Chief, President Ilham Aliyev, while keeping the problems faced by our citizens as a priority of state policy until the Patriotic War, took consistent, decisive steps for the full restoration of our state sovereignty, balanced foreign and domestic policies, and developed a broad institutionally significant strategy. It was as a result of that strategy that the 44-day war ended with Victory Day.

Second half of this chapter is called “ **Full restoration of state sovereignty in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the policy of the Great Return** ”. It is shown that Armenia’s genocidal policy against our people in the 1990s was more openly manifested in our territories, which it occupied for 30 years. They left no stone unturned in our historical territories, completely destroying the eco-cultural environment. As a result, the anti-terrorist operation that ended on September 20, 2023, put an end to the activities of Armenian terrorist groups in our territory. The main role in the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, of course, belongs to the state. It must formulate a development strategy, lead it, and play a leading role. The government should implement economic recovery and structural adjustment programs to restore macroeconomic stability and reduce inflation. ⁸President Ilham Aliyev's policy course is aimed at implementing an institutional solution model to the problem in all directions. As a result, in a short time, the damage caused by Armenia to

⁷ Modern philosophy, artificial intelligence and fuzzy logic. Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS. Baku, “Science and Education” 2022, 364 pp., p.347

⁸ Shahmar Akbarli. “Recovery and revival of the economy in post-conflict areas: country experiences, examples for Azerbaijan.” Geostrategy. International socio-political, scientific-theoretical journal, No. 6 (78), November-December 2023, 222 pp., p.154

Azerbaijani citizens will be realized through a complex solution and a socially stratified return mechanism. It is shown that the Great Return will cover Eastern Zangezur along with the Karabakh territory. Azerbaijanis, who have been longing for Eastern Zangezur for many years, have finally had the opportunity to return to their historical homeland. Our society as a whole must demonstrate united strength for this purpose and maintain its mobilization, and the West Azerbaijan Community must establish its activities with our citizens from all regions of the country.

The last chapter of the third paragraph is called **“A new institutional stage in organizing work with citizens affected by the war .”** This subchapter states that the specifics of the work with citizens affected by the war are organized mainly in 2 directions:

- 1) Institutional work with war-affected servicemen;
- 2) Institutional work with civilians affected by war.

The organization of work with war-affected servicemen is of particular importance in this series. It is indicated that the establishment of the “Yashat” Fund, relevant institutions in local executive bodies, orders and medals assigned to war participants, new decrees, orders and laws issued in this area are of particular importance in solving the problems of our war-affected citizens in the modern era and raising their patriotic spirit, thereby determining the important principles of our modern ideology. It is also noted that as the formation of Smart City projects in Karabakh accelerates, the opening of the Zangezur corridor and the introduction of amendments and additions to the constitution of Armenia are inevitable. It is noted that in the modern era, effective institutionalization in the direction of eliminating the harm caused to our citizens is calculated on the construction of smart housing and the maximum elimination of the harm caused. Work with citizens who have suffered from Armenian aggression as a result of the war should always be carried out. Because the elimination of the physical and socio-psychological consequences of this war, which went down in history with the facts of genocide committed by Armenia, requires systematic activity organized over a long period of time. This subchapter states that the attention and care of the state for military

personnel and their families during the war period and after it should be carried out continuously and systematically. Continuous institutional work carried out on the basis of their needs is an important political theoretical direction in the future ideological priorities of our state. In the basic principles of our modern national ideology, the policy of high respect of the state and society for military personnel should be institutionalized as an important ideological principle. It is shown that our state, which liberated its historical territories in a very short time, is expanding its work on a strategic and ideological basis to improve the living standards of our citizens who suffered heavy losses from the war. As a result, the extensive institutionalization of work with our citizens affected by the war has brought together the activities of both the state and civil society.

As a result, the study is concluded, and the following recommendations are made based on the generalized findings:

1. It would be useful to continue the work of more actively informing the world community about Armenia's 30-year military aggression on the historical lands of Azerbaijan, ethnic cleansing, genocide, and terrorist policy against Azerbaijanis, and to use the opportunities of modern information technologies and social networks for this purpose.

2. Based on the analysis, at a time when the problems of millions of people who have become refugees and internally displaced persons in the modern world have not been resolved, the experience of the great success of implementing state policy in Azerbaijan regarding citizens who have suffered from Armenian aggression is of interest as an exemplary model for states facing similar problems. In this regard, it is of particular importance to widely research and promote the state policy in this direction, which was laid by the Great Leader and successfully implemented by his most worthy political successor, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, through modern information technologies.

3. The former and current leadership of Armenia, which has occupied the territories of Azerbaijan and committed the most serious crimes under international law - ethnic cleansing, genocide,

separatism, and terrorism, must be brought to the International Criminal Court, and Armenia must compensate for the damage caused to the Azerbaijani state and more than a million of our citizens.

The international promotion of the problems of life of hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis who have suffered from Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, as well as the laws and decrees adopted in our country in this direction, have realized the exemplary provision of our state in the field of management during ceasefire, conflict and post-conflict periods. The joint activities of relevant government agencies and public organizations participating in the implementation of state policy regarding our citizens on the basis of a comprehensive approach, yielding successful results, make it advisable to continue this experience.

5. The model of implementation of President Ilham Aliyev's Great Return strategy, the return of our citizens who suffered from Armenia's military aggression to the liberated lands, is a successful example for countries facing such problems.

The main content of the dissertation has been published in the following works of the author:

1. The process of strengthening the foundations of socio-political institutionalization in Azerbaijan "Fundamentalis scientiam" (Madrid, Spain #27 /2019VOL.
2. Institutional approach to social service system Innovation and Global Issues Congress V 2019 Ankara/Turkey
3. National leader Heydar Aliyev is the founder of our Independence. Ideas of Heydar Aliyev and materials of the Scientific-Practical Conference of Modern Azerbaijan. DIA under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (B,2020)
4. Compensation of Armenia to Azerbaijan European Science Review European scientific review No. 1-2/2021. European Science Review European scientific review No. 1-2/2021
5. Turkey-Azerbaijan relations at the modern stage INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL HUMANITIES AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES Orp Organizasyon <

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6. Military, diplomatic, socio-political foundations of our historical victory Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS Scientific works - international scientific-theoretical journal July 2021
7. Azerbaijan folklore from past to present Innovation and Global Issues Congress V 2019 Ankara/ Turkey
8. Institutionalization as an important factor of pragmatism and political development DIA under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (B, 2021)
9. The ideas of the national leader constitute the basic principles of army building and the spirit of patriotism. DIA under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (B, 2021) Public administration: theory and practice
10. Victory page of our eternal independence Nakhchivan State University. Journal of scientific works, May 2021 Nakhchivan State University. Scientific works. 2021 No. 2 (111)
11. Institutionalization pragmatism and public administration as an important factor of political development. Theory and practice. №4 (72) 2020. (pp.281-287) ISSN 2309-1347.
12. The process of strengthening the foundations of socio-political institutionalization (p. 20-25)
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