

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE
MODERNIZATION PROCESS OF AZERBAIJAN
IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD**

Speciality: 6312.01 – History, methodology and
theory of sociology

Field of science: Sociology

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Bakı – 2025

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. The 21st century is a historical stage in which continuous wars have become an inevitable social phenomenon. In total, about 100 wars have taken place in the 21st century, which 43 are active. Among these wars, there are also resolved and unresolved or managed wars and conflicts. In the 21st century, wars have become a social process in which all human rights are violated and can lead to the end of humanity. In areas where wars have ended, people try to rebuild and restore what they have destroyed. Social development in societies experiencing the postwar period requires the application of new approaches, new strategies and new technologies. The postwar period is often perceived as a stage of modernization.

The modernization process carried out in the postwar period in the 21st century is accompanied by revolutionary changes in a certain sense. The modernization process has also manifested itself in our country as a characteristic feature of the postwar period.

The fundamental reforms carried out in society in Azerbaijan in the stages following the First and Second Garabagh Wars have become the main factor of development in the postwar periods. The modernization inherent in the postwar period manifests itself as a social demand with an innovative nature. The sociological analysis of this process is of particular relevance in the 21st century. Thus, the difference in the social development line of our country in the postwar periods is determined as the main factor affecting its modernization.

The basis of both postwar periods is the provision of the development strategy and modernization line of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In the first postwar period, the first steps of modernization in the Republic of Azerbaijan are associated with the name of Heydar Aliyev in the second half of the 90s of the XX century. For this, first of all, the national ideology of citizens, the national ideology, had to be formed. In this direction, the ideology of Azerbaijaniness became our own identity. Currently, the "contemporary evolutionary stage of the ideology of Azerbaijaniism, created by the national leader Heydar

Aliyev, was enriched with its unique dynamism, defining the foundations of national public consciousness and confidently raising the positions of the Azerbaijani people in the world community"¹. In the 21st century, as a country, "our main national idea was to liberate our territories. That is, the entire people were united around this idea, around this goal, and we have already achieved it. Therefore, of course, I have ideas regarding future development, and in many cases they will be decisive "². These thoughts were expressed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, in an interview with local television channels on January 10, 2024. Currently, the modernization line of the postwar period in ensuring the development strategy of the state of Ilham Aliyev is being implemented in every direction of social life.

In general, the modernization process in the postwar period is characterized by different development trends, being significantly influenced by time and space factors. In the period after the First Garabagh War, modernization was accompanied by the establishment of an independent state, the transition to a market economy, and the transformation of moral and cultural values. The modernization process in our country in the postwar period necessitated the rapid resolution of numerous social problems that arose or deepened as a result of the war. These problems primarily include resolving the situation with the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in the war and themselves, the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, the construction of new settlements in the devastated areas, etc. In the period after the Second Garabagh War, the priority trends in the social development of Azerbaijan were aimed at the implementation of the concepts of "Smart Village", "Smart City", "Green Zone" in the liberated territories.

¹ Lecture of the Knowledge Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Heydar Aliyev is the founder of state building in Azerbaijan. Collection of lectures, - Baku: Knowledge Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, -2017, - 160 p. <https://anl.az/el/Kitab/2018/02/2017-1648.pdf>

² Ilham Aliyev gave an interview to local television channels. January 10, 2024, 13:20 <https://president.az/az/articles/view/63017>

The transformation of war into a global problem and its manifestation in various forms (armed, information, etc.) make the sociological analysis of this process and the study of postwar development trends relevant. Azerbaijan presented its own development models with the modernization directions implemented both after the First Garabagh War and after the Second Garabagh War. The sociological analysis of the Azerbaijani model of the modernization process in the postwar period is of particular relevance and importance.

The degree of development of the topic. The study of the modernization process in the postwar period has been the object of research by many local and foreign authors. In modern studies, the post-war period is studied as a special direction of the sociology of war. The transformation of war into a global social problem and the social policy implemented in the countries that waged war to eliminate the consequences of this social phenomenon attract attention with the formation of different postwar modernization models.

Although the modernization process in the postwar period in our country is not a direct object of research, it has been involved in research in various directions. Doctor Sciences of Philosophy , Professor I. Mammadzada in his monograph “On the relevance of philosophy in the conditions of globalization and modernization”, “On the main trends of our modern era”, “Economic modernization, political liberalism and the concept of a legal state”, “Heydar Aliyev's ideological heritage and enlightened patriotism”³ and other works present a different approach to the process of social, political, cultural, etc. modernization taking place in our country in the 21st century.

³ Mammadzadeh.Ilham. On the relevance of philosophy in the conditions of globalization and modernization. Monograph, Baku: Teknur,-2009,-14 cz.v, Mammadzadeh.Ilham. On the main trends of our modern era,-Baku: Respublika,- 9 November 2016, Mammadzadeh.Ilham. Economic modernization, political liberalism and the concept of a legal state, -Baku: Xalq newspaper, - May 7, 2016, Mammadzadeh.Ilham. Heydar Aliyev's ideological heritage and enlightening patriotism (dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the national leader), Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS, -Baku: November, 2022

Professor İlham Mammadzada sees the main goal at the current stage of the country's development in the formation of a diversified, efficient and innovation-oriented economy, ensuring a preventive development trend in the social sphere and bringing the welfare of the population to a decent level in line with advanced international standards, in the development of science, culture, and in achieving new achievements in all areas of public life. The optimal implementation of these areas will give impetus to the development and acceleration of the modernization process.

Includes speeches and articles by Doctor of Sciences Philosophy, Professor Fuzuli Gurbanov and Doctor Sciences of Philosophy, Professor Azer Mustafayev, aimed at analyzing the modernization process in Azerbaijan in our time. Professor Fuzuli Gurbanov's scientific work "Heydar Aliyev and the New Leadership: Philosophical-Scientific Analysis"⁴ examines the philosophical-scientific features of the ideology of leadership in Azerbaijan. Professor Fuzuli Gurbanov gave a broad explanation of the concept of modernization. In his opinion, "for states that have recently gained independence, modernization implies radical changes in each of the political, socio-cultural, economic, military and administrative spheres. These innovations include the establishment of democratic principles in state governance, full compliance with human rights, achieving transparency in society, ensuring the rule of law, the formation of a market economy system, and the cultivation of a type of person who carries a synthesis of the national and international in their moral and ethical behavior. This process in itself is complex and can take a long time. Its implementation requires mutual cooperation between the authorities and society. Modernization is not a rejection of tradition. In fact, putting the issue this way is depriving society of modernization. Because modernization itself also implies the path taken. That is, modernization is always modernization for some reason"⁵

⁴ Gurbanov Fuzuli. Heydar Aliyev and the new leadership: philosophical and scientific analysis, - Baku: Science and Education, - 2023, 324 p.

⁵ Omarov Vahid. The impact of the modernization policy of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev on the development of our statehood, - Baku: Ses newspaper, -

Doctor Sciences of Philosophy, Professor Sakit Huseynov's research, "National Economy: Modernization and Sustainable Development", "Strategic Directions of Sustainable Human Development"⁶ and other studies, examine the uniqueness of our country's modern development directions.

The scientific work "Military conflicts and the fate of women"⁷ by Doctor Sciences of Philosophy, Professor Rafiga Azimova has contributed to the development of sociology.

In the scientific work "Fundamentals of the trade union movement"⁸ by Doctor of Sociology, Professor Huseyn Garashov the information in the textbook helps to assess the role of trade unions in influencing and developing social life. The monograph "The factor of social partnership in the resolution of social conflicts"⁹, jointly written by Huseyn Garashov and Zeynaddin Shabanov is dedicated to the study of the conflict phenomenon in a wide range.

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor Eynulla Madatli's scientific work "Heydar Aliyev - Ilham Aliyev: The Path of Victory of Azerbaijaniism" examines the historical victory of the Second Garabagh War and "Heydar Aliyev's Political Legacy: The Philosophy of Azerbaijaniism and the Azerbaijan-Turkiye Unity" examines the philosophy of the Great Return policy of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev in the postwar period.¹⁰

June 2, 2014.17:13 <https://sesqazeti.az/news/mia/412777.html>

⁶ Huseynov Sakit. National economy: modernization and sustainable development, - Baku: 2012. (with I.H. Aliyev, A.M. Asadov). 475 p. Huseynov Sakit. Strategic directions of sustainable human development, -Baku: Adiloglu publishing house, -2003, -264 p.

⁷ Azimova Rafiga. Military conflicts and the fate of women. UN Bulletin. New York,

⁸ Garashov Huseyn. Fundamentals of the trade union movement: textbook /H.T. Garashov; scientific editor. M.S. Mehbaliyev; [Azerbaijani Confederation of Trade Unions]; Azerbaijan. Academy of Labor and Social Relations - B.: [Europe], 2015. - 446, [2] p.

⁹ Garashov Huseyn, Shabanov Zeynaddin. The factor of social partnership in the resolution of social conflicts. Baku, "Fuyuzat", 2025, 336 p.

¹⁰ Madatli Eynulla. Heydar Aliyev-Ilham Aliyev: The path to victory of Azerbaijaniism, -Baku: Turkhan NPB, -2021, 272 p. Madatli Eynulla. Heydar Aliyev's political legacy: Azerbaijaniism and the philosophy of Azerbaijan-

Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophy Mahammad Jabrayilov gave information about the important role of the existence of the system of national-moral values in the existence of the nation at the event titled "National-moral values as the fundamental principle of our statehood"¹¹.

Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, sociologist Ahmad Gashemoglu's monograph "Using the Theory of Harmony in the Management of Socio-Economic Processes"¹² emphasizes the importance of sociology in the management of socio-economic processes.

Doctor Sciences of Sociology, Associate Professor Saadat Mammadova's monographs "Social State in Azerbaijan: Development, Prospects" and "Social State Models (on the Example of Developed States)" examine the development directions of Azerbaijan in the 21st century and the directions of solving the problems of the population in general, including Garabagh and internally displaced persons, in this development process, etc. In her monograph "Digital Sociology: Theoretical, Methodological, and Historical Aspects,"¹³ she provided a multifaceted analysis of the development trends taking place in the digital society, a new type of society in the 21st century.

Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophy Ilham Abbasov's scientific works "Interaction of Cultures in the Epoch of Globalization" and "From Friendship of Peoples to the Discourse of Tolerance: The

Turkiye unity, - Baku: Turkhan NPB, 2023, 354 p.

¹¹ Jabrayilov Mahammad. Research fellow at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Mahammad Jabrayilov, participated in the event titled "National and Spiritual Values as the Fundamental Principles of Our Statehood." 28.01.2022, 11:14 <https://philosophy.edu.az/index.php?newsid=1453>

¹² Qashamoglu Ahmad. Using the theory of harmony in the management of socio-economic processes, -Baku: Science and Education, -2021, 359 p.

¹³ Mammadova Saadat. Social state in Azerbaijan: development, prospects, -Baku: European Publishing House, -2017, -232 p., Mammadova Saadat. Social state models: on the example of some developed countries, monograph, -Baku: Europe, -2019, -200 p., Mammadova Saadat. Digital sociology: theoretical, methodological and historical aspects. Baku: "Fuyuzat", 2025, 240 p.

Establishment of Ethnic Borders in Post-Soviet Azerbaijan"¹⁴ examine the essence and characteristics of tolerance in the world and in our country.

The sociology of peace and war, which has developed as a major sociological direction in the 21st century, has been the basis for the expansion of sociological research on this problem, the formation of special concepts and approaches. In addition to local researchers, the postwar period and the modernization process have been widely studied by foreign researchers. In his research entitled "Sociology of Peace and Conflict"¹⁵, Ethiopian-born researcher Efa Tadesse Debele examined the problem on theoretical grounds, examined the issues of peace and war, the social problems caused by war, the role of the media in this process and mainly the possibilities of ensuring peace in the postwar period, etc.

Malcolm Bradbury in his work "What is Postmodernism? Art in the Cold War and the PostWar Period"¹⁶ analyzes the crises and conflicts, ideological reforms in the Cold War period after World War II, the transformation of the post-war period into a remarkably long and seemingly continuous process not only in the political sphere, but also in intellectual life and cultural activity.

Willis.K. In his research work entitled "Development Theories and Practices"¹⁷, he discusses the general concept of development, changing development models, postwar international development,

¹⁴ Abbasov Ilham. The mutual influence of cultures in the era of globalization. Features of the policy of tolerance and intercultural dialogue in Azerbaijan. Ed. N. M. Mammadov and A. N. Chumakov, -Moscow: -Kanon,-2010,- 483-492 p. Abbasov Ilham. From Friendship of Peoples to the Discourse of Tolerance: The Construction of Ethnic Borders in Post-Soviet Azerbaijan, -Baku: Europe, -2011, -147-168 pp.

¹⁵ Efa Tadesse Debele. Sociology of peace and conflict (SOCI 2021). Compiled By: Department of Sociology, Ethiopia: Samara University, p.2. (54p.) https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358969429_Sociology_of_Peace_and_Conflict-a_teaching_material

¹⁶ Malcolm Bradbury What was Post-Modernism? The Arts in and after the Cold War. // Vol. 71, No. 4, Special RIIA 75th Anniversary Issue (Oct., 1995), pp. 763-774

¹⁷ Willis, K. (2005). Theories and Practices of Development, London, Routledge<http://www.developmentgateway.com.au/jahia/Jahia/pid/3013>

and the changing needs of developing countries.

In her study titled “Modernization, Industrialization, and Urbanization”¹⁸ Manisha Tripathy Pandey examines the history of the modernization process, which began after the French Revolution, and presents modernization as a specific form of social change.

Roger Griffin’s study titled “Modernism and Fascism: A Sense of Inception under Mussolini and Hitler”¹⁹ analyzes Western modernity as the result of the modernization process introduced by the Mussolini and Hitler regimes and proposes a preliminary new interpretation of the relationships between seemingly contradictory phenomena. Patrick H. Irwin, in his study titled “An Operational Definition of the Modernization of Society”²⁰ defines modernization as a process of constructive social change.

Frank Adlof and Sighard Neckel in their study “The Future of Sustainability as Modernization, Transformation and Control: A Conceptual Approach”²¹ study modernization as an important aspect of sustainable development.

There are many works by Russian researchers on the study of the modernization process in the postwar period that are relevant and directly related to the presented dissertation work.

V.L. Inozemtsev in his article “Modernization: On the History of the Concept and Russian Realities”²² analyzes the essence and directions of the modernization concept and a comparative analysis of

¹⁸ Manisha Tripathy Pandey *Modernization, Industrialization and Urbanization*. // In book: *Rethinking Development* Publisher: IGNOU, New Delhi, 2021, 135p.

¹⁹ Roger Griffin. *Modernism and Fascism: The Sense of a Beginning under Mussolini and Hitler*. Oxford: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, 485 p.

²⁰ Irwin P.H. *An Operational Definition of Societal Modernization* // *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. Vol. 23, No. 4 (Jul., 1975), pp. 595-613 (19 pages)

²¹ Frank Adlof, Sighard Neckel. *Futures of sustainability as modernization, transformation, and control: a conceptual framework*.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331634913_Futures_of_sustainability_as_modernization_transformation_and_control_a_conceptual_framework

²² Иноземцев В.Л. *Modernization: to the history of concepts and Russian realities*. // *Modernization of Russia: conditions, prerequisites, chances*. 2009, Issue 1, pp. 60-63

the stages of modernization in the Russian state is made.

S.V. Lyubimtseva in her study “Innovative Transformation of the Economic System”²³ analyzes the modernization process as a transformation process.

Lyubov Babich, Alexandra Shabunova and Galina Belekhova in their co-authored study “Economic modernization, human capital and smart-learning technology”²⁴ analyze the different features of modernization in the 21st century.

The object of the work is the issues of modernization and social development of society in the postwar period.

The subject of the work is related to the study of the regularities of social development of society in the postwar period, the main factors influencing this process and the foundations of social modernization.

The goals and objectives of the work are to provide a sociological analysis of the characteristics of the development of society in postwar conditions, to conduct a comparative analysis of the similar and different aspects of the post-war period in different countries, and to determine the development model of our country in the postwar period.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks are expected to be fulfilled in connection with the study:

-Sociological analysis of the development of society in the postwar and modernization period;

-To benefit from the experience of countries that have achieved successful social development in the post - war period;

-To present an interpretation of the social model of the postwar period in Azerbaijan.

Research methods - comparative analysis, retrospective analysis, content analysis, systematic analysis, synthesis, induction,

²³ Lyubimtseva S. B. Innovative transformation of the economic system // Economy of education, No. 4, part 1, 2009, c. 11

²⁴ Lyubov Babich, Aleksandra Shabunova, Galina Belekhova. Economic Modernization, Human Capital and Smart-Learning Technology.// Managament Internatioanal Conference. Monastier du Treviso (Venice), Italy 24-2,7 May 2017. P.p.101-113

deduction and survey methods are used.

The main provisions put forward for defense are as follows:

1. After the industrial revolution, the modernization process in the world has been developing rapidly. This process has continued even despite the obstacles and obstacles to development. It is known that wars have occurred in the world from time to time. The economic, social, etc. consequences of these wars have slowed down the development of the modernization process considerably. For this, countries are taking the initiative to create an alternative model covering the entire social system. Among these models, the Åland Islands and Croatian models, the Hungarian minority in Slovakia, and the Palestinian formulas can be cited as examples. Each model has its own positive and negative aspects. These models have passed the world test and can become a source of use for other countries.

2. Countries experiencing the postwar period have succeeded in building an appropriate model by adapting it to state-building, taking into account the characteristics of modernization. One of them is the Croatian reintegration model, which has been successfully tested. The similarity of historical processes and the achievements made it possible to implement the Croatian postwar reintegration model in a number of countries in war conditions.

3. Despite experiencing the postwar period, the Republic of Azerbaijan has achieved success in reconstruction work in a short period of time. Choosing the Croatian model in this direction is also a successful choice. The implementation of national priorities established by 2030 on this model will play an important role in solving social, humanitarian, economic and infrastructure issues as an integral element of the reintegration process. After the anti-terrorist operation carried out by the Republic of Azerbaijan, taking advantage of the experiences of the Croatian reintegration model, developed a single Baku program. The Croatian model is a social model. Because each of the works carried out is an action mechanism that covers all members of society in the life of society.

4. Every country in the postwar period strives to have development indicators related to all categories of the social system. Ensuring security in political, economic, social, ecological and other

directions, the realization of strategic interests are among the main indicators of development. Ensuring these strategic interests also creates a basis for social development. For a society that has experienced war, the social development of society plays a more important role.

5. Social trends should be taken as a basis in ensuring social development. Social development and its optimal trends existed in Azerbaijani society both in the 20th and 21st centuries. In the strategy prepared during the reign of Heydar Aliyev after the First Garabagh War, issues such as social protection of the low-income class, pension provision, social benefits, social services, determining the development directions of social spheres and social infrastructure, and improving the living standards of the population were resolved. After the Second Garabagh War, reconstruction work in Garabagh is being successfully carried out by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev.

6. In order to understand the processes taking place in countries that have gone through the post-war period, it is necessary to get to the essence of the sociological theory of war. The theoretical foundations of war are analyzed for all three periods, and in comparison with the small-scale study of war by classical sociologists during the period when militaristic social thought prevailed, modern researchers study war as a systematic and structural feature of social life.

7. The modernization process in Azerbaijan has a considerable impact on public consciousness. Thus, public consciousness plays a decisive role in understanding and resolving the process. The indicators of the modernization process in Azerbaijan are development, our historical victory, the leadership activity of the country's leader, and the proper management of social life in postwar conditions. The ideology of Azerbaijaniism, which is present in public consciousness, further strengthens the national ideology of the Azerbaijani people. The modernization process in Azerbaijan is being achieved through evolution as well as without support and without intervention.

The scientific novelty of the work is a comparative analysis of

the line of modernization of society in the post-war period, as well as the study of technological determinism tendencies in the social policy implemented in our country in the post-war period as the dominant parties. The main innovations reflected in the research work are as follows:

- The postwar period was studied for the first time from the perspective of the sociology of war;

- The impact of the social modernization process implemented in the postwar period on public consciousness was determined;

- The international experience of the postwar period in countries of the world was studied;

- A comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the modernization process of Croatia and Azerbaijan in the postwar period was given;

- The priority trends of social development in the modernization process in Azerbaijan in the postwar period were analyzed;

- The features of the implementation of the concepts of "Smart Village" and "Smart City" in Azerbaijan in the postwar period were studied;

- The concept of the sociology of the Great Return was studied for the first time;

- A sociological study was conducted on the analysis of the modernization process of Azerbaijan in the post-war period.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work. The final provisions obtained from the research are of a scientific-theoretical and applied nature. The theoretical significance of the research is characterized by the application of scientific-conceptual approaches. The provisions obtained from the dissertation can be used to determine the essence of the modernization process in the postwar period.

The practical significance of the dissertation work is that the results of the research can be included in state projects for the purpose of directing and managing the social policy of the state in postwar conditions, and also, due to its ideological nature, it is appropriate to include the topic in subject programs in educational institutions. Promotion in relevant television programs for the socialization of the

uniqueness of the modernization process in the postwar period and its international experience is of particular importance from the perspective of political enlightenment.

The research work can be a source for the preparation of analytical materials, the enlightenment of citizens, and can also be used in teaching sociology, philosophy, political science, etc. subjects, in writing methodological manuals and in scientific research.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed. The research work was carried out at the Department of “Philosophical and Sociological Problems of the Information Society (Philosophical Problems of Digital Development and Artificial Intelligence)” of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The structure and total volume of the dissertation work. The dissertation was written in accordance with the requirements set by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The dissertation work consists of an introduction (18,530 conventional marks), 3 chapters (the first chapter is two paragraphs - 50,532 conventional marks; the second chapter is two paragraphs - 68,810 conventional marks; the third chapter is three paragraphs - 86,965 conventional marks) conclusion (9,949), a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation work is 266,886 conventional marks.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation, the relevance and degree of development of the topic are discussed, the object and subject of the research, goals and objectives, methods are determined, the main provisions put forward for defense are indicated, and the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation are substantiated.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Theoretical and methodological foundations of the topic**”. The first half of the first chapter deals with “**The sociology of war as the main research direction**”. As we know, the study of the concept of war and its

consequences has an ancient history. Thinkers of warring countries analyzed the sociological foundations of the concepts of prevention of wars, determination of new socio-political development directions in the post-war period, and peace.

The second half of the first chapter deals with **“The impact of the process of social modernization on public consciousness in the postwar period”**. Public consciousness is related to the socialization of members of society and is aimed at studying the existing and changing lifestyle in social life. Modernization is a result of changes in social genetics. As social consciousness, which is the controller of social genetics, changes, society changes. In order to have the modernization of society, we need to change public consciousness. For this, we need several factors. These include social space, orientation and social time. Taking these factors into account, the impact of social modernization on public consciousness after the war has been studied in 3 directions.

- 1) islamic countries;
- 2) christian countries;
- 3) the Republic of Azerbaijan, which unites the values of islamic and non-Islamic countries.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“Social development experience specific to the postwar period: comparative analysis”**. The first half of the second chapter deals with **“International experience of the post-war period in countries of the world”**. The concept of postwar began to be developed after World War II. During this period, development and revival took place in the countries participating in the war, especially in the countries on the losing side. However, this development is characterized differently according to the goals, means and results of the countries. Of course, Japan comes to mind first as an example. Because it was a country that experienced a different post-war period after the war. The social management of Germany, one of the countries with multifaceted experience, began to appear after its unification in the 1990s. After the end of World War II, Clement Attlee adopted a social consensus in order to maintain the status of Great Britain in the world. There was a common position for Belgium and Italy, which were

experiencing the postwar period. The need for migrant workers in Belgium to help Italy recover from the effects of the war caused their cultural orientation to merge.

The second half of the second chapter is called **“Similar and different aspects of the modernization process in Eastern European countries with Azerbaijan. (Croatian model)”**. It is true that after the war, a high indicator of development was ensured in Western European countries through social transformations. However, this process was the transitional direction of the postwar period not only in Western Europe, but also in Eastern European countries. The direction and height of the modernization process in Eastern Europe after World War II have a number of differences. Thus, in the postwar period, the decrease in life expectancy in an economically and socially developing society for Eastern European countries was an unprecedented event. This is all the more remarkable, because in the 1970s-1980s, a similar decrease in mortality rates was observed in almost all European socialist countries. During this period, along with the deterioration of health and lifestyle, there was an increase in some deviant behaviors. In order for Croatia, which experienced the postwar period, to be able to apply the changes and trends taking place in the world in its country and to keep up with the world, there was a need to create an alternative formula or model. This model is called the reintegration model. Considering that Croatia experienced an economic and social transition in the postwar period, this model aims to revive and develop postwar Croatia. The reintegration process is attributed to the entire societal system of the country.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“The modernization process in Azerbaijan in the postwar period”**. The first half of the third chapter deals with **“Priority trends in the social development of Azerbaijan in the postwar period”**. Considering that society belongs to a whole societal system, if we express social development in subgroups, we will see that it has indicators such as socio-economic, socio-political, socio-cultural, and socio-ecological. These are also the main indicators of social development. A state program covering all of this has been adopted, approved by the

country's leadership and is ongoing. This state program is Azerbaijan 2030: a set of National Priorities for socio-economic development, approved by the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev dated February 2, 2021. In this document, social development indicators have been adopted as national priorities. Several priorities have been adopted in order to ensure socio-economic development in our country. These include:

- “1. *a sustainably growing competitive economy;*
2. *a dynamic, inclusive and socially just society;*
3. *a competitive human capital and a space for modern innovations;*
4. *a great return to the territories liberated from occupation;*
5. *a country with a clean environment and “green growth”*”²⁵

Taking into account the above, it is possible to note the trends related to social development indicators. These include: Political trend, Social trend, Economic trend, Cultural trend, Ecological trend.

The second half of the third chapter is called “**Social and technological characteristics of digital transformation in Azerbaijan in the post-war period. (Sociology of the Great Return)**”. Currently, the Republic of Azerbaijan is experiencing a new strategic stage covering the years 2021–2030. This strategic stage plans to implement a reconstruction policy in Garabagh for 10 years. The reconstruction policy in the postwar period aims to be implemented through the reintegration of the territories liberated from occupation and their connection to the value chain as an integral part of the general development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In the new strategic stage, the main priorities are to carry out deep structural and institutional reforms, build a progressive society in order to increase economic and social well-being, and ensure permanent settlement in the liberated regions. The current state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is based on promoting our state in the world arena and confirming its innovativeness. The Garabagh territory creates great opportunities for the implementation of this

²⁵ Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development. February 02, 2021, 14:10 //URL:<https://president.az/az/articles/view/50474>

policy.

After the Second Garabagh War, the country's president laid the foundation for reconstruction work. At this stage, it is planned to implement the development of the liberated territories of Azerbaijan, reconstruction, construction and humanitarian activities with the involvement of international development partners and investors, cooperation between the state and the private sector, the return of internal opportunities, the resettlement of internally displaced persons to their homelands and the development of social capital by applying the approach for the implementation of special state programs. After the II Garabagh War, the development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been further improved. Currently, the general development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is built on special state programs for the reintegration of the liberated territories and the development of social capital. In accordance with the principles of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it is envisaged to develop the liberated territories by implementing megaprojects, taking into account local resources and prospects. Due to the complete plundering of the liberated territories and the lack of living conditions for people, special attention is currently paid to the Garabagh region, which necessitates the creation of social infrastructure here. The Republic of Azerbaijan always supports progressive development and, taking into account the assessment of prospects, signs new projects. All relevant executive bodies of the country have been mobilized to implement the Great Return to our liberated lands. A Great Return program has been developed for the territories liberated from occupation in 2022. This program lists the tasks related to all spheres of the country in those territories. The Great Return program also includes tasks aimed at social activity, which are an integral element of the sociology of the Great Return. These tasks include:

- 1) Construction and restoration of destroyed infrastructure in the liberated territories
- 2) Social reintegration of the population
- 3) Implementation of the concepts of Smart City, Smart Village and Green Energy Zone and preparation of new projects in this direction

4) Ensuring social development in these territories, including education and healthcare

5) Ensuring social security for the protection of the social environment

Based on the sociological analysis of the Great Return program to the liberated territories, which is one of the five National Priorities for the socio-economic development of the country, the explanation and analysis of the five main points mentioned above are noted in both subchapters of this section. The importance of the “Smart” city and “Smart” village projects in explaining the social and technological characteristics of digital transformation is acute. Thus, a large number of different programs have been discussed in the direction of implementing the Great Return process, and the “Smart” city and “Smart” village projects have been accepted as a new stage of social development. The “Smart” city and “Smart” village projects are an integral part of the Great Return sociology. The foundation for the development of the Great Return sociology was laid with the “Smart” city and “Smart” village projects. The “Smart” village project is the first smart social model of our country. Although this is the first smart social model, in a short period of time, the implementation of multifaceted social activities has begun.

The third half-chapter of the third chapter contains **“Sociological research on the analysis of the modernization process of Azerbaijan in the postwar period”**. The Republic of Azerbaijan experiences the second postwar period. During this period, social development indicators in the Republic of Azerbaijan are quite noticeable. The results of the development in the social life of society can be the basis for examining social analysis in the country.

I. The parameters taken as a basis in the conducted research are as follows:

The research was conducted in the form of a questionnaire and an expert survey. 3 experts participated in the expert survey. The questionnaire survey was conducted anonymously, taking into account a number of indicators, and 500 respondents were selected. The questionnaire survey was conducted both online and on paper.

100 of the respondents participated in the online survey, and 400 in the paper survey. Local interviewers were used to conduct both surveys. The survey was conducted in a number of districts of Baku for 2 months.

II. The following methods were used in the conducted research:

1. In conducting a sociological survey, respondents were determined by random sampling.

2. The research used questionnaire and expert survey methods.

III. The following hypotheses were put forward in the conducted research:

1. The majority of people are convinced that wars bring misfortune to humanity.

2. Although Azerbaijan-Armenia relations have relatively improved after the Garabagh war, the possibility of fully trusting political relations with Armenians is doubtful.

3. The development strategy implemented after the II Garabagh war, taking into account the difficulties of the postwar period, is mainly aimed at the successful reintegration process in the near future.

4. The modernization process is noticeable in all areas of society.

5. A peace treaty can be signed by mutual consent.

6. The absence of economic collapse and recession in our country after the II Garabagh war is associated with the short duration of the war.

7. The First Garabagh War is an unjust war, and the Second Garabagh War is a just war.

8. The main goal of the modernization process carried out in our country in the postwar period is to achieve successful reintegration, and in this direction, the adapted application of leading world models will be one of the main factors of social progress.

In the “**Conclusion**” section of the dissertation, the scientific and theoretical conclusions obtained from the research conducted throughout the research are summarized as follows:

The postwar period in the 21st century necessitates the adapted application of new approaches and models in public administration. The modernization process aimed at the development of society based

on new trends takes on a slightly different character in postwar conditions. Modernization in the postwar period makes the preparation and implementation of plans for exiting the crisis situation relevant. Considering that in the 21st century, humanity is faced with a complex phenomenon of war, perhaps not seen at any other stage in history. The weapons used in war in this period have already reached the cognitive level, and human consciousness is experiencing a stage of self-destruction. The power of human science is manifested in the continuity and consequences of wars. Today, man is capable of destroying the entire Earth in an instant through wars. Continuous wars in different countries give reason to say that man has not yet become rebellious to the point of destroying the Earth, but political manipulation has led to the formation of the ability to use wars as a tool. This manipulation or demonstration of political power is continued in a new direction in the post-war period.

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, political forces that attempted to manipulate the Azerbaijani state again used the same method - ethnic conflict and war. The First and Second Garabagh Wars were two different stages in the history of state governance and wars of our people. In the First Garabagh War, Azerbaijan, freed from colonial dependence on the USSR Empire, had to face the problem of preserving its independence on the one hand and its territorial integrity on the other. This was very difficult for a newly emerging state that was subject to double standards. The Second Garabagh War was a war of the strong Azerbaijani state, which asserted itself in the political arena and demonstrated its political will, to ensure its territorial integrity with Armenia, which had “lost” its political patrons. In the post-war period after the First Garabagh War, Azerbaijan began to build its economy and international political relations as an independent state. It should also be noted that the First Garabagh War was a conflict managed by international political powers. The Second Garabagh War became an indicator of the power of the independent Azerbaijani state.

The stage after the 44-day Second Garabagh War, which lasted from September 27, 2020 to November 8, 2020, is associated with the process of social, political, and economic modernization, ensuring

state governance in our liberated territories.

An analysis of international experience suggests that the post-war period is a complex period of time. A society that has become sensitive in the post-war period, especially in the 21st century, has to face a number of local and global problems. Local problems involve local resources related to the reconstruction of territories destroyed during the war. Global problems, on the other hand, are more political in nature and force the state to confront international terrorism. Another major problem of the postwar period is to achieve successful results in the process of reintegration of returning internally displaced persons. For this purpose, it is necessary to create and shape a normal standard of living in the territories plundered in the war.

All relevant executive bodies of the country have been mobilized to implement the “Great Return” in the liberated lands of our country. Among the various projects discussed to implement the “Great Return” process, the “Smart” city and “Smart” village project have been adopted. The main idea of the “Smart” city and “Smart” village projects is to integrate and manage all services and facilities in a single system. As a result, an easier and safer life will be provided for citizens, and social and economic quality will improve.

This process predicts the construction of “Smart” cities and “Smart” villages not only in the Garabagh region, but throughout the country, and the construction of “Smart” villages and “Smart” cities will be a successful experience for us.

We present the following proposals regarding the activities aimed at the successful results of the modernization process in the postwar period:

1. The development of various directions of tourism is of particular importance in order to expand social development in our liberated territories. Taking into account the geographical features and historical traditions of the region, the development of mountain tourism, rural tourism, etc. is considered appropriate.

2. The creation of cities and villages with purely archaic content for the purpose of promoting and promoting national and cultural traditions, in addition to attracting tourism, can be important in terms of preserving and promoting our customs and traditions on an

exemplary basis.

3. Expanding the activities of NGOs and other civil society organizations in order to ensure the well-being of the population in social life can yield positive results.

4. Opening new educational institutions in these regions and bringing the study of the historical and ethnographic features of the territory to the fore can also be the basis for the development of educational tourism.

5. Taking into account the experience of a number of developed countries, new types of residential areas, such as Disneyland or the City of Dwarves, etc., can be built in these areas.

6. The modern era is a stage of development of artificial intelligence. This factor can serve as a basis for the formation of bases in this direction in newly built regions, the establishment of new research and robot production enterprises. An Azerbaijani example of these works can be created.

7. In order to ensure socio-economic development, it is necessary to establish a special Social Development Department in each state body. As an example, the Social Development Department operates in the State Oil Company of the Republic of Azerbaijan, SOCAR.

8. In order to improve the quality of life of both foreign tourists, foreign students, and our citizens in the Garabagh region, the establishment of a Music Academy, a music school of various specialties, an Academy of Arts, and a Sports Academy in the Garabagh region can help achieve high social development indicators.

9. Encouraging international exhibitions of the world-famous Garabagh horses, which are considered a local brand of Garabagh and derive their strength from the mountains and their color from the sun, in our country can create conditions for the development of tourism and increase the social income of the country.

10. The establishment of the Social Statistics Center for the purpose of analyzing the dynamics of the development of activities such as social security and social employment, which are indicators of the development of social policy after the 44-day war, can be an appropriate activity.

11. The establishment of the Institute of Social Genetics for the purpose of investigating the positive impact of the Azerbaijani people's valor during the Second Garabagh War and the short-term progression of the Second Post-War period on the collective memory through public consciousness can reveal the distinctiveness of the Azerbaijani gene in the world arena.

12. The preparation and implementation of projects and social programs and programs focused on social development with the establishment of an audiovisual social council in the Garabagh region can ensure social development in the field of audiovisual media.

13. In order not to forget the historical past of Azerbaijani youth and to ensure innovative activities, the Garabagh Youth can be created.

14. A Social Diplomacy Representation can be created as a coordinator of the joint activities of social agencies and non-governmental organizations operating in the social field.

15. In order to further enhance the essence of the work done in social life, a sociology day can be established in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The day of the establishment of the DOST model can be proposed as a date.

16. In order to emphasize the importance of young sociologists in the post-war period of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan Sociologists Union can be established.

17. If a Sustainable Social Development Fund is created, it can give a strong impetus to the financial support of the social works listed above.

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The defense will be held on the 10th of September at 15:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council BFD 3.09 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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The dissertation can be found in the Central Scientific Library of ANAS.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on the 7th of July 2025

Signed for print: 04.07.2025.

Paper format: A5

Volume: 42717

Number of hard copies: 20