

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STATE POLICY FOR REFUGEES IN NORTHERN
AZERBAIJAN
(1914-1920)**

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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and Extent of Exploration of the Topic: The phenomenon of refugees, as a prominent global issue in the contemporary world, encompasses a multifaceted range of factors such as causes, geopolitical origins, directions, political, and socio-economic consequences. Refugee policy holds a distinctive position within this intricate scenario.

The legal status of refugees and the protection of their rights find reflection in numerous international documents. The initial strides in this domain date back to 1921 at the League of Nations. Given the escalating significance of the problem post-World War II, the Convention on the Status of Refugees was established at a diplomatic conference in Geneva in July 1951. Subsequently, an amendment was introduced through the Protocol of 1967. While the 1951 Convention was initially limited to safeguarding European refugees after World War II, the Protocol of 1967 expanded its scope to encompass the entire world. These documents presently constitute the principal foundational acts on refugees¹. In acknowledgment of the gravity of the refugee problem, the UN General Assembly designated June 20 as World Refugee Day on December 4, 2000².

Since the late 1980s and early 1990s, Azerbaijan has consistently ranked among the countries with the highest number of refugees globally, exceeding one million. This situation arose from the mass expulsion of Azerbaijanis from Armenia and the formation of a contingent of internally displaced persons, comprising Azerbaijanis expelled from the occupied territories of

¹ THE 1951 CONVENTION relating to the Status of Refugees AND ITS 1967 PROTOCOL. UNHCR, September 2011//<https://www.unhcr.org/about-us/background/4ec262df9/1951-convention-relating-status-refugees-its-1967-protocol.html>

²Всемирный день беженцев. 2022 /
URL:https://file.liga.net/holidays/vsemirnii_den_bejencev

Azerbaijan by the Armenian armed forces. Apart from the Meh sati Turks who fled Uzbekistan (comprising over 50,000 individuals), the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons were ethnic Azerbaijanis.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has undertaken substantial measures to address the refugee problem. Consequently, the country transitioned from relying on foreign aid programs for refugees to formulating national policies for both refugees and internally displaced persons. The state directed significant resources towards this issue, establishing a robust legislative framework (with the creation of the State Committee in 1989, subsequently enhancing its structure and status), ensuring sustained attention. Evidencing this commitment, an international conference titled "Refugee Legislation, Human Rights, and Migration Issues" was convened in Baku from November 22-24, 1994³.

Under the leadership of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Muzaffar Ilham Aliyev, Azerbaijan achieved a historic victory in the Second Karabakh War (2020), liberating occupied lands from Armenia between September 27 and November 10. This marked the inception of the Great Return era in the history of modern refugees. The Great Return commenced successfully with the repatriation of the first group to the Agali village in Zangilan district on July 19, 2022⁴. A distinct political approach has been delineated for the return of Azerbaijanis expelled from Armenia to their ancestral lands. Aligning with the directives articulated by President Ilham Aliyev during a meeting with intellectuals from West Azerbaijan on December 24, 2022, the concept of Return was formulated. In contemporary times, the refugee problem holds a

³ Qaçqınlara dair qanunvericilik, insan hüquqları və miqrasiya məsələlərinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq konfrans. Bakı, 1994

⁴ Zəngilanın Ağalı kəndinə qayıdış- Həyəcanlı anlar. 2022 /URL:<https://apa.az/apa-tv/xeber/xeberler/zengilanin-agali-kendine-qayidis-heyecanli-anlar-72978>

significant position globally and in Azerbaijan, with its resolution constituting a top priority.

The resolution of the refugee problem necessitates an examination of its historical context and the existing experiences in this domain. World War I and the subsequent era hold a pivotal place in the history of refugees. Within this timeframe, Northern Azerbaijan faced the emergence of refugees as a distinct problem, with unique features in terms of state policy, making it a subject yet to receive comprehensive research attention.

The chronological scope of this study spans from the onset of World War I to the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan (1914-1920). Despite the presence of refugeeism as a prevalent issue during this period, fluctuations in the political system are evident in response to the refugee problem. Distinct policies were pursued by the Tsarist regime in the Russian Empire, the Provisional government that succeeded it, and the Bolshevik government that marked the empire's end. Post-empire, the trajectory shifted during the governance in Transcaucasia (South Caucasus), including the Transcaucasian government and the Baku Soviet. It was only with the formation of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic that comprehensive measures addressing the refugee problem began. A scientific perspective necessitates the adoption of this chronological approach.

The extensive scale of refugees during World War I, coupled with further complexities in the post-collapse conditions of the Russian Empire, lacked adequate scholarly attention despite its profound impact on political and socio-economic life. While initial studies on refugees during World War I surfaced simultaneously in Russia, interest waned during the empire's disintegration and the establishment of the Soviet state. It wasn't until the 1990s that research on refugees during the First World War and the early Soviet period recommenced⁵. Priority research directions

⁵Курцев А.Н. Беженцы первой мировой войны в России (1914-1917) // Вопросы истории, 1999, №8, с. 98-113; Суржикова Н.В., Михалев Н.А., Пьянков С.А. Российского беженство 1914-1922 годов в контекстах

encompass the geographical relocation of refugees, ethnic indicators, connections with charity, and more.

Concerning refugees in Northern Azerbaijan from 1914 to 1920, the initial responses aligned with the evolving chronological and political conditions⁶. Similar to the Soviet era in Russia's history, research on the refugee problem dwindled following the sovietization of Azerbaijan, even being omitted in relevant studies and summaries of that period⁷.

The collapse of the USSR, particularly Armenia's territorial claims against Azerbaijan and the consequent mass deportation of Azerbaijanis, underscored the imperative to scrutinize the history of this process. Azerbaijani historiography responded with specialized studies on the refugee problem. H. Verdiyeva explored the historical roots of refugees in Azerbaijan, focusing on refugee Muslims in the Caucasus⁸, while B. Aziz delved into the study of the refugee problem during the Transcaucasia Sejm and the Republic of Azerbaijan, examining political aspects of refugee resettlement⁹.

новейших отечественной и зарубежной историографий // Вестник Пермского Университета, 2012. Вып.3(20), 14-152.

⁶Беженский вопрос на Кавказе // Беженцы и выселенцы. М., 1915; См.: Гаджиева Л.О. Беженцы Первой мировой войны на Кавказе (по материалам Бакинской периодической печати) // Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, с. 16-20, ее же, Из истории русскоязычной периодической печати Азербайджана (1871-1918). Баку: 2017, с.340-355.

⁷Бах: Azərbaycan tarixi. Üç cildə. c.2. Bakı, 1966.

⁸ Verdiyeva H.Y. Azərbaycanca qaçqınlıq probleminin tarixi köklərinə dair // Zəka j., 1997, №3-4; ее же, Первая мировая война и беженцы-мусулмане Кавказа // İrs (Наследие). 2010, №2 (44), с.28-33; ее же, От составителя // Неизвестные страницы истории: беженцы-мусульмане (1918-1920 гг.). Баку, 2018, с. 9-34.

⁹Əzizov Boran (Boran Əziz) ADR-in qaçqınları yerləşdirmək sahəsində fəaliyyəti // Tarix və onun problemləri, 2000, s. 99-102; Yenə onun, Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti və qaçqınlar problemi. AXC-nin aktual problemləri, beynəlxalq elmi sessiyanın materialları. Bakı, mart-may 2003, s. 100-102; Yenə onun, Cümhuriyyət parlamenti və qaçqınlar məsələsi (1920-ci il 05-08 yanvar iclaslarının protokolları əsasında) // Şərqdə İlk Demokratik Respublika ("28

K. İsmayılov, an eminent researcher delving into the history of the Republic period of Azerbaijan, also dedicated attention to studying the refugee problem¹⁰. N. Mustafa¹¹ and A. Mustafayev¹² similarly engaged in research on refugees during the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Throughout 1914-1920, various aspects of the refugee issue in Northern Azerbaijan have been extensively addressed in specialized studies and specific or general historical works dedicated to that period. M. Gasimov (Gasimli) in his three-volume book on the Azerbaijani policy of the great powers during the First World War devoted considerable space to the refugee problem. The topic was thoroughly examined based on new archival documents incorporated into scholarly discourse¹³. T. Dilmagani's work on South Azerbaijan in World War I touched upon refugee-related issues in the context of the genocide against Azerbaijanis, offering intriguing comparisons with Northern Azerbaijan¹⁴.

The genocide perpetrated by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijanis emerged as a primary source of refugees in Northern

may-Respublika günü” ilə əlaqədar elmi-praktik konfrans). Məqalələr toplusu. Bakı, 2014, s. 169-176; Yenə onun, Cümhuriyyətə gedən yol: milli azadlıq hərəkatının aktuallığı, mənbələri, dövrləri və cərəyanları. Bakı, 2020 və s.

¹⁰ Исмаилов К. Обустройство беженцев-азербайджанцев из Кавказской Армении в Азербайджанской Демократической Республике: 1918-1920 годы. //Ирс-Наследие. 2011, № 6 (54), с. 44-48; İsmayılov K. Azərbaycanın Zəngəzur bölgəsi 1917-1920-ci illərdə. Bakı, 2018

¹¹Mustafa N. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti dövründə qaçqınlar problemi// “Xalq qəzeti”. 25 may 2012-ci il. № 114, s. 6

¹²Mustafayev A. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti və Qaçqınlar problemi (1918-1920-ci illər). //Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Naxçıvan bölməsinin xəbərləri. İctimai və humanitar elmlər seriyası. cild 9, № 1. Naxçıvan 2013, s. 40-48.

¹³ Qasimov M. Birinci Dünya müharibəsi illərində böyük dövlətlərin Azərbaycan siyasəti (1914-1918-ci illər). Üç hissədə. I hissə (1914-cü il avqust-1917-ci il oktyabr). Bakı, 2000.

¹⁴ Dilməqani T.M. Güney Azərbaycan Birinci dünya müharibəsi illərində-Soyqırım. Bakı, 2010.

Azerbaijan, particularly during 1918-1920. Numerous studies address the refugee problem within this context¹⁵.

Charitable organizations actively played a role in addressing refugee issues, a trend observed not only in North Azerbaijan but globally. Studies by N. Mammadova ¹⁶, C. Javadov ¹⁷, and C. Rustamova ¹⁸ reflect some of these refugee-related concerns.

Research on the history of various regions of Azerbaijan also touches upon certain aspects of the refugee problem¹⁹. Multi-volume history books of Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan dedicate sections to the historical conditions of the refugee problem in Northern Azerbaijan and its diverse facets²⁰.

In foreign historiography, especially during the First World War, references to refugees in Northern Azerbaijan can be found. Armenian historiography, instead of undertaking objective research, attempted to create a myth about "Armenian refugees," introducing significant distortions in aspects such as causes and numbers. Ethnization of refugeeism is a characteristic feature of this historiography.

¹⁵ Нифталиев И. Геноцид азербайджанцев в Иреванской губернии (1918-1920). Баку, 2014; Mustafa N. İrəvan quberniyasında azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı (1918-1920). Bakı, 2017; Arzumanlı V., Mustafa N. Tarixin qara səhifələri. Deportasiya. Soyqırım. Qaçqınlıq. Bakı, 1998 və s.

¹⁶ Məmmədli N. Birinci Dünya müharibəsində Qafqaz cəbhəsi. Qaçqınlar və hərbi əsirlər. Bakı, 2020

¹⁷ Cavadov C. Azərbaycanca xeyriyyəçilik hərəkatı (XIX əsrin sonu və XX əsrdə). Bakı, 1999.

¹⁸ Рустамова Дж. Общественно-политическая деятельность национальной буржуазии в начале XX века// *Тарих və onun problemləri*. 2012, №4, с. 40-43.

¹⁹ Həsənov H. Silinməz adlar sağalmaz yaralar. Bakı, 1997; Kazımbəyli İ. Qərbi Azərbaycan (İrəvan bölgəsi): sosial-iqtisadi və siyasi tarixi (XIX – XX əsrin əvvəlləri). Bakı, 2017; Musayev İ. Azərbaycanın Naxçıvan və Zəngəzur bölgələrində siyasi vəziyyət və xarici dövlətlərin siyasəti (1917-1921-ci illər). Bakı, 1996; Nərimanoğlu H. Zəngəzurda doğuldular, Anadoluda əbədiyyətə qovuşdular. Bakı, 2012; Yənə onun, Azərbaycanın Zəngəzur bölgəsinin demoqrafik vəziyyətində dəyişikliklər (XIX əsr- XX əsrin 20-ci illəri). Tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferat. Bakı, 2018 və s.

²⁰ Azərbaycan tarixi. Yeddi cildə. V cild (1900-1920-ci illər). Bakı, 2008; Naxçıvan tarixi. Üç cildə, c. 2, Naxçıvan, 2014.

Russian historiography delves into specific refugee-related issues in the Caucasus, including Northern Azerbaijan. Primary topics include the activities of existing structures for refugee affairs, reasons for the emergence of refugees, legislative activities, and more²¹. The Kursk school, with A.N.Kurtsev as a prominent representative, made notable contributions to the study of the refugee problem in the Russian historiography²². Belarusian historians play a pivotal role in examining the refugee crisis during World War I²³.

Turkish historiography studied refugees in the Ottoman Empire during World War I, particularly the assistance of Azerbaijani charities to Turkish-Muslim refugees and the activities of the Ottoman government in organizing refugees²⁴.

²¹Щепкин М. Беженцы и организация помощи им в связи с работами Особого совещания. Москва, 1916, 100 с.; Ильин А. Об Особом совещании по устройству беженцев (1915г. - февраль 1917 г.) //Известия высших учебных заведений. Серия: Правоведение. Л., 1991, № 5, с. 49-55; Белова И. Первая мировая война и Российская провинция. 1914-февраль 1917 г. Москва, 2011, 288 с.; ее же, Белова И. Вынужденные мигранты: беженцы и военнопленные первой мировой войны в России. 1914-1925 гг. (По материалом центральных губерний Европейской России) //Диссертация. Брянск, 2014, 461 с.; Михалев Н., Пьянков С. Беженцы Первой мировой войны в Российской империи: численность, размещение, состав // Уральский Исторический вестник №4 (49), 2015, с. 95-105; Керзум А. Министерство Государственного Призрения <http://encblago.lfond.spb.ru/showObject.do?object=2806468425>; [Матханова Н. Бюро печати Татъянинского комитета и собрание воспоминаний беженцев. http://sibistorik.ru](http://sibistorik.ru) вэ с.

²²Курцев А. Беженство // Россия и первая мировая война: материалы международного научного коллоквиума, СПб., 1-5 июня 1999, с. 129-146; его же, Беженцы первой мировой войны в России (1914-1917) // Вопросы истории, 1999, №8, с. 98-113.

²³Утгоф В. Белорусские беженцы Первой мировой войны в 1914-1922 гг. СПб., 2003 вэ с.

²⁴Sultanof H.P. Bakü Müslüman Cemiyet-i Hayriyesi Harpzedelere Yardım Şubesinin Faaliyeti // Kardaş Kömeği, Bakü, 1917; Aslan B. 1. Dünya Savaşı Esnasında “Azerbaycan Türkleri”nin “Anadolu Türkleri”ne “Kardaş Kömeği (Yardımları)” ve Bakü Müslüman Cemiyet-i Hayriyesi”. Ankara, 2000 вэ с.

British historian P. Gatrell holds a special role in the broader study of the refugee problem, including refugees in the Russian Empire ²⁵. He adopted a thematic analysis with a chronological approach, addressing questions about who the refugees were, how they identified themselves and others, and how the refugee crisis developed ²⁶.

It is evident from the depth of exploration on the topic that although various aspects of the refugee problem during 1914-1920 have been investigated both generally and specifically in Northern Azerbaijan, public policy addressing this issue has not undergone specialized examination and remains unexplored.

The foundational sources for this dissertation work encompass legal and political documents, along with clerical records delineating state policy on refugees. Covering the period of the tsarist government, Provisional government, Transcaucasian government, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, these documents were identified and thoroughly reviewed for each era. This approach facilitated an examination of different states' attitudes towards the same problem and its dynamic essence.

The legislation of the military period in warring states, including the Russian Empire during World War I, experienced significant development, with the refugee problem playing a crucial role. The two-volume collection titled "Laws from July 1914 to the End of 1915" compiled essential laws, decrees, and orders from the military period ²⁷, providing insight into the progression of refugee legislation within the context of military laws.

²⁵Gatrell P. *Whole Empire Walking: Refugees in Russia during World War I*. Bloomington and Indianapolis, 1999.

²⁶ Суржикова Н., Михалев Н., Пьянков С. Российского беженство 1914-1922 годов в контекстах новейших отечественной и зарубежной историографий., с.14-152.

²⁷ Важнейшие законы, указы и распоряжения военного времени. В 2-х тт. Т.1-2. Пг., 1915-1916.

Recognizing the expanding scale of the refugee issue, a separate collection was published containing laws and other official documents. The legal department of the General Committee of the All-Russian Union of Cities printed laws and orders on refugees in this special collection, acknowledging the pressing new issues posed by modern warfare. The collection covered laws and orders until April 1, 1916²⁸. The Ministry of Internal Affairs played a significant role in implementing the tsarist government's policy on refugees. Minister A. Khvostov approved a guiding regulation on the organization of refugees on March 2, 1916, outlining 32 points that regulated all aspects related to refugee organization²⁹. Special journals of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Empire are crucial legal documents for understanding the tsarist government's policy on refugees³⁰.

Documents from the Tatyana committee³¹, the union of cities (August 8-9, 1914), and the zemstvo union (August 11, 1914) played a vital role in implementing tsarism's policy on refugees³².

²⁸Законы и распоряжения о беженцах. Вып.1. Изд. 2-е, значительно доп. М., 1916; Вып. 2-й. М., 1916.

²⁹Руководящее положение по устройству беженцев. Пг., 1916.

³⁰Особые журналы Совета министров Российской империи. 1909-1917 гг. М., 2006.

³¹Отчет о деятельности особого отдела комитета Ее Императорского Высочества Великой Княжны Татьяны Николаевны по регистрации беженцев в 1915г. Пг. 1916; Комитет Е.И. В. Великой княжны Татьяны Николаевны для оказания временной помощи пострадавшим от военных бедствий. 14 сентября 1914г. – январь 1916 г. Т. 1, Пг., 1916; Комитет по оказанию временной помощи пострадавшим от военных бедствий: Отчет Особого отдела по регистрации беженцев. Пг., 1916; Перепись беженцев в Петрограде. Пг., 1916; Справочник об организациях и учреждениях, оказывающих помощь беженцам. Особый отд. ком-та е.и.в. вел. кн. Татьяны Николаевны по регистрации беженцев. [в 2 томах] / -Вып. 2. Петроград: Особый отд. Комитета е. и. в. вел. кн. Татьяны Николаевны по регистрации беженцев. 1916.

³²Всероссийский союз городов: Состав главных и местных комитетов. М., 1916, 19 с.; Главный комитет ВЗС: Учреждения Всероссийского земского союза. Окт. 1916. М., 1917; Краткий очерк деятельности Всероссийского Земского союза. М., 1916.

During the tsarist rule, statistical materials on the general population, including refugees, were documented in refugee census materials ³³.

The Provisional Government, succeeding the tsarist government, took specific steps on the refugee problem, as reflected in legislative acts and documents related to the newly created Ministry of Protection ³⁴.

Shorthand reports of the Sejm are pivotal in determining the Transcaucasian government's policy on refugees ³⁵. Discussions on refugees in the protocols of the Muslim faction of the Transcaucasian Sejm provide insight into the position and directions of action of Azerbaijani representatives on this issue ³⁶.

With the establishment of the Republic of Azerbaijan, radical changes occurred in the state policy on refugees in Northern Azerbaijan. These changes are documented in the protocols ³⁷ of the National Council of Azerbaijan and, after the parliament's organization, in its shorthand reports ³⁸. The government's efforts on the refugee problem are evident from official documents

³³Перепись беженцев в Петрограде. Пг.:Изд-е Комитета е.и.в, великой княжны Татьяны Николаевны, 1916; Кавказский календарь на 1914-1917 гг. Тифлис, 1913.

³⁴Общее собрание служащихъ въ земскомъ отделе и отделе по устройству беженцев МВД // Вестник Временного Правительства. 1917, 9 марта, № 4; Упразднение опекунаго совета // Вестник Временного Правительства. 1917, 11 марта. № 6; Судьба Татьянинскаго комитета// там же, 1917,14 марта, № 8, с. 3; Указы временного Правительства, данные правительствующему сенату// там же, 1917, 19 марта, № 13, с. 1; Совещание по устройству беженцевъ// там же, с. 1; Заботы о беженцахъ// там же, 1917, 21 марта, № 14, с. 2.

³⁵ Закавказский Сейм. Стенографический отчет. Тифлис, 1918.

³⁶ Zaqafqaziya Seyminin Müsəlman fraksiyası və Azərbaycan Milli Şurası iclaslarının protokolları. Bakı, 2006.

³⁷ Yənə orada.

³⁸Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti (1918-1920). Parlament (Stenoqrafik hesabatlar). I-II cс. Bakı, 1998.

detailing legislative activity³⁹. The calendar-address collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides information on various aspects of the republic's life, including refugee policy and factual materials⁴⁰.

Relevant documents and materials about state policy on refugees in Northern Azerbaijan are also found in collections preserved and published in archives, such as the State Historical Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ARDTA), the State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ARDA) and the Archive of Social and Political Documents of the Affairs Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ARPIİSSA). Numerous new documents have been discovered and brought into scholarly discourse for the first time from the funds of these archives.

Various collections of published documents based on both Azerbaijani and Turkish archives serve as noteworthy resources in this study⁴¹.

Additionally, the periodical press, including official and other media outlets published in the Russian Empire capital ("Вестник Временного Правительства," etc.) and in Baku ("Baku," "Kaspiy," "Азербайджан," "Azerbaijan," etc.), has played a crucial role. A multivolume collection based on parliamentary reports and comments published in the "Azerbaijan" newspaper has also contributed significantly⁴².

³⁹ Азербайджанская Демократическая Республика (1918-1920). Законодательные акты. (Сб. документов). Баку: издательство "Азербайджан", 1998.

⁴⁰ Адрес-календарь Азербайджанской Республики на 1920 год. Под. ред. А.М.Ставровского. Баку, 1920.

⁴¹ Азербайджанская Республика. Документы и материалы. 1918-1920 гг. Баку, 1998; Azərbaycan Cumhuriyyəti. 1918-1920. Osmanlı arşiv belgeleri. İstanbul, 2018; Azərbaycan Cumhuriyyəti Osmanlı basınında. 1918-1920. İstanbul, 2018.

⁴² "Azərbaycan" qəzetində parlament hesabatları və şərhlər (noyabr 1918 – aprel 1920). I-III cə. Bakı, 2015-2017.

These sources have collectively established a robust foundation for a comprehensive and objective examination of the refugee problem.

Object and Subject of Research: The object of this study is refugees, encompassing a broad spectrum of causes, occurrences, and return-related issues. Consequently, the subject of the dissertation work is the state policy, a pivotal aspect of the refugee problem, specifically focusing on the state policy on refugees in Northern Azerbaijan during 1914-1920.

Objectives and Tasks of the Study: The primary goal is to investigate the emergence of the refugee problem in Northern Azerbaijan during World War I, examining the policies of the Russian Empire, government institutions, and the Transcaucasian region. Specific tasks include:

- Characterizing the policies of the tsarist government and the Provisional Government on refugees.

- Investigating the policies of alternating political authorities in Russia (tsar, Provisional government, Bolsheviks) regarding the return of Armenians from the Ottoman territory to its occupied territories.

- Studying the policies of the Transcaucasian government and the Muslim faction of the Sejm on refugees.

- Examining the activities of the Republic's government and Parliament in resolving the refugee problem.

- Determining the position of the refugee problem in the relations of the Republic with Armenia and Georgia.

Research Methods: The research is grounded in an understanding of historical development and views reflecting the general regularities and specificities of each country's history. Synthesis, analysis, specific scientific or genetic methods (root review of the refugee problem), and historical-comparison methods have been applied.

Basic Provisions Defended: Aligned with the research goals, the defended provisions encompass:

– Comparative analysis of the changing political systems in Northern Azerbaijan (tsarist power, Provisional government, Transcaucasian government, Transcaucasian government).

– Formation and characteristics of the tsarist government's policy on refugees.

– Main directions of changes in the establishment of a provisional government and its refugee policies.

– Consequences of the fall of the Russian Empire, the Transcaucasian government, Seym, and the policy on refugees of the subsequently formed Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic (ZDFR).

– Establishment of the Republic of Azerbaijan, creation and implementation of legislative frameworks for the National Council's, government's, and parliament's policies on refugees.

– The place of state policy on refugees, especially refugees in Northern Azerbaijan, in the history of Azerbaijan's refugees during 1914-1920.

Scientific Innovation: The research provides the first investigation into the state policy on refugees in Northern Azerbaijan during 1914-1920, revealing:

– Ethnic discrimination as the basis of state policy on refugees in Northern Azerbaijan during the Russian Empire-tsar rule and the Provisional Government, including the early Bolshevik rule.

– Indifference of the Transcaucasian government to the fate of Azerbaijani-Muslim refugees, with notable efforts only from the Muslim faction of the Transcaucasian Seym.

– Systematic state measures implemented after the establishment of the Republic of Azerbaijan, along with structural development and legislative discussions and enactments.

– The place and role of the refugee problem in the foreign policy of the Republic concerning Armenia, Georgia, and other nations.

Theoretical and Practical Importance: The dissertation work contributes to refining theoretical perspectives on the refugee problem by considering changes in geographical (illustrated

through North Azerbaijan) and political systems. It provides historical material crucial for formulating and implementing state policies on the refugee problem. These scientific findings can be utilized in summarizing works on the history of refugees, the relevant period of Azerbaijan's history, both globally and within Azerbaijan. Special courses in the history faculty of universities and in the training of social workers focusing on refugees can be organized based on the dissertation materials.

Approval and Application: Conducted at the "Historical Demography" Department of the A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of ANAS, the dissertation work's main scientific provisions and results have been disseminated through the plaintiff's published scientific articles and reports at national and international conferences.

Organization Where the Dissertation Work was Performed: The dissertation was carried out at the Institute of History of ANAS.

Total Dissertation Volume: The dissertation comprises 285,697 characters (excluding the bibliography and tables). The breakdown is as follows: (Introduction: 23,640 characters; Chapter I: 99,550 characters; Chapter II: 36,984 characters; Chapter III: 114,711 characters; Conclusion: 9,358 character)

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the analysis of the topic's relevance and level of study was conducted, methodological foundations were outlined, scientific innovation, main provisions defended, and theoretical and practical importance of the research were determined.

The first chapter of the dissertation, **“Refugee in Northern Azerbaijan and the policy of the Russian Empire (1914-1917),”** consists of three sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter titled *“The emergence of refugees and the formation of the tsarist*

government's refugee policy (1914-1917, February),” issues such as the refugee problem's emergence, refugee statistics, initial measures by the tsarist government, activities of the Tatiana Committee, All-Russian zemstvo and city unions, and the transition from public organizations to state regulation in the state's refugee policy were investigated.

While the first refugees in the Russian Empire appeared in the territories covered by the Western Front, the problem gradually extended to the regions of the Caucasian Front and the Iranian Campaign. The estimated number of refugees in the Russian Empire ranged from 5 to 10 million⁴³, with over 850,000 Muslims becoming refugees from Ottoman and other Muslim territories occupied by Russia. Northern Azerbaijan bore the brunt of the refugee crisis in the Caucasian viceroyalty⁴⁴.

During the initial stages of the war, the tsarist government couldn't fully gauge the scale and consequences of the refugee problem. Initially, the government relied on public organizations for refugee assistance, such as the All-Russian Union of Cities to Help Sick and Wounded Warriors and the All-Russian Zemstvo Union to Help Sick and Wounded Warriors. Charitable organizations also played a role, and despite the awareness that these efforts were insufficient, similar approaches persisted. The Tatiana Committee, established on September 14, 1914, under Grand Princess Tatyana Nikolayevna, focused on relief work in the Caucasus, particularly in North Azerbaijan.

The committee operated through the General Caucasus Committee for Assistance to War Victims. Investigation into telegrams exchanged between Baku governorate and the committee, along with documents from Baku city administration

⁴³ Волков Е. Динамика народонаселения СССР за восемьдесят лет., с.75; Поляков Ю. Советская страна после окончания гражданской войны: территория и население., с.100-101.

⁴⁴ Qasımov M. Birinci Dünya müharibəsi illərində böyük dövlətlərin Azərbaycan siyasəti (1914-1918-ci illər). Üç hissədə. I hissə., s.224.

and the Balakhani-Sabunchu police chief, shed light on the number and demographics of refugees.

Additionally, the dissertation scrutinizes the assistance provided by the All-Russian Union of Cities and the All-Russian Zemstvo Union to refugees in the Caucasus and North Azerbaijan. The state's measures for refugees in 1915, including the legal-normative framework established by the "Refugee Needs" Bill, and the subsequent establishment of the office of the chief commissioner for the organization of refugees of the Caucasian front in November 1915, were thoroughly examined⁴⁵.

The second sub-chapter, titled *“The place of national organizations in Tsarism's policy on refugees,”* delves into the inclusion of charitable societies and national committees in the tsarist government's refugee policy and the primary activities of these organizations in Northern Azerbaijan. Notably, the role of the Baku Muslim Charitable Society, especially its contributions during the war's early stages and assistance to Turkish cities and towns under Russian occupation, is analyzed in detail⁴⁶. As World War I unfolded, Muslim Turkish refugees arrived in the Yerevan region, particularly in Surmeli. The mutual relations between the Baku Muslim Charitable Society, the Yerevan Muslim Charitable Society, and the activities of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) Charitable Society are explored. With no extensive state assistance to refugees in the Caucasus, national charitable societies and local committees assumed responsibility for such efforts.

With the onset of World War I, a flow of Muslim Turkish refugees commenced relocating from the war-torn areas to the Yerevan region, particularly Surmeli. Starting from the early months of 1915, over 5,000 Muslim refugees sought refuge in the Yerevan region, originating from locations such as Kars,

⁴⁵ Сведения от Бакинского Полицеймейстера Ротмистра к столоначальнику (Баку: 1-31 декабря 1916 г.) // ARDTA, F. 46, siyahı № 2, iş 235, v.1-4, 9.

⁴⁶ Cavadov C. Azərbaycanca xeyriyyəçilik hərəkatı (XIX əsrin sonu və XX əsrdə), s. 29.

Sarıgamysh, Kağızman, Ardahan, Oltu, and other areas, with a significant majority comprising women and children⁴⁷. This study meticulously examines the interrelations between the Baku Muslim Charitable Society, the Yerevan Muslim Charitable Society, and the endeavors of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) Charitable Society. Given the absence of comprehensive state support for refugees in the Caucasus, this humanitarian effort was predominantly carried out by national charitable societies and local committees.

The third sub-chapter, *“Refugee policy of the provisional government (March-October 1917),”* explores the fall of czar power in the Russian Empire following the February revolution, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the main directions of its refugee policy, and its implementation features in North Azerbaijan. The Provisional Government initiated changes in the tsarist policy on refugees, attempting to "democratize refugee work" and "sovietize" it from February to October 1917. Local refugee soviets were formed, two all-Russian refugee congresses were convened, and the All-Russian refugee union was established. However, these measures proved ineffective, and after the Bolshevik coup, the old state-public organizations dealing with the refugee issue vanished within a few months.

The Provisional Government made minimal changes to the refugee situation in the South Caucasus. Organizations like the Tatiana Committee's Baku Committee for the Registration of Refugees and the Baku Department of the General Commissioner for the Placement of Refugees on the Caucasian Front continued their work through societies and committees.

Following the October 1917 coup, the refugee organizations established by the Provisional Government were dismantled by the newly formed Soviet authorities. Consequently, the Russian Empire failed to formulate a systematic refugee policy.

⁴⁷ Aslan B. 1. Dünya Savaşı Esnasında “Azerbaycan Türkleri”nin “Anadolu Türkleri”ne “Kardaş Kömeği (Yardımları)” ve Bakü Müslüman Cemiyet-i Hayriyesi”, s. 261.

The second chapter, "**The Refugee Problem (1917, November-1918, May)**," during the Transcaucasian government, consists of two sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter titled "*Political events after the October 1917 coup*," the policy of the Transcaucasian government and the Muslim faction of the Sejm regarding refugees were examined. Acts of genocide committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in Yerevan, Karabakh, and Zangezur turned many into refugees. The Muslim faction of the Transcaucasian Sejm played a crucial role in discussions about solving the refugee problem. Dissatisfaction with the Sejm's indifference to Azerbaijani refugees led to the withdrawal of Azerbaijani ministers from the South Caucasus government, contributing to the decline of the state system in the South Caucasus. The deliberations, notably on March 20, 1918, were characterized by considerable intensity.

The Muslim faction within the Transcaucasian Sejm played a pivotal role in the discussions addressing the resolution of the refugee predicament. During the sessions of this faction, held on April 10, 1918, exhaustive examinations of the refugee issue were conducted, drawing upon relevant documents. It was ascertained that, within the two months and nine days of its active engagement, the Muslim faction addressed the refugee problem in four out of the twenty meetings convened.

Moreover, the Muslim faction of the Transcaucasian Sejm voiced substantial discontentment regarding the Sejm leadership's apparent apathy towards Azerbaijani refugees. This dissatisfaction culminated on April 1, 1918, when, during a Transcaucasian Sejm meeting, Azerbaijani ministers from the South Caucasus government announced their withdrawal from the administration as a symbol of protest. The unfolding events in March-April 1918 ultimately precipitated the erosion of the state system in the South Caucasus.

The second sub-chapter, "*Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic and the Refugee Problem*," delves into the reasons for the republic's creation, the new government's

composition, the state of the refugee problem during the ZDFR period, and the measures taken. Azerbaijani deputies in the Seym discussed the refugee Muslims' plight during the ZDFR period. The establishment of a Refugee Department of the Central Muslim Council of Transcaucasia was decided, but fundamental steps to address the refugee issue were lacking. This responsibility passed to the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic upon its establishment. The matter of refugees was deliberated upon during the session of the Transcaucasian Seym convened on May 2, 1918. Evidently, the Azerbaijani representative underscored that the Baku, Iravan governorates, and the Shamakhi district were not duly considered in the proposed legislation. Emphasizing that the refugee population in the Iravan governorate exceeded 100,000, with more than 100,000 refugees in the Yelizavetpol governorate and over 150,000 in the Shamakhi district, it was noted that these regions were not adequately represented in the draft law. Throughout the discussions, a proposal was made to increase the allocated amount for the assistance of Transcaucasian refugees from 10 million to 15 million rubles. Following extensive deliberations, the draft law received approval ⁴⁸.

The assistance to Muslim refugees was a central theme during the May 13 meeting of all Muslim factions in the Seym. It was collectively resolved to establish a Refugee Department under the Central Muslim Council of Transcaucasia ⁴⁹. Subsequently, at the May 22 session of the Muslim faction, a decision was reached to allocate fifty thousand rubles for the refugees of the Kurdamir region. Despite these efforts, the ZDFR (Transcaucasian Seym) struggled to undertake substantive measures to address the refugee crisis ⁵⁰. With the inception of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, this responsibility transitioned to the newly established government.

⁴⁸ Закавказский Сейм. Стенографический отчет., с. 12-16.

⁴⁹ Протокол заседания Закавказского Центрального Мусульманского Совета (Тифлис: 16 мая 1918 года) // ARDA, F. 970, siyahı 1, iş 1, v. 41-42.

⁵⁰ Yənə orada, v. 42.

The third chapter, **"Policy on Refugees during the Azerbaijan People's Republic (1918, May-1920, April),"** consists of four sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter titled ***"Creation of the Azerbaijan People's Republic and National Council Measures on Refugees,"*** the creation of the Republic and the National Council's role in addressing the refugee problem are explored.

Refugee-related issues took center stage during National Council meetings in Tbilisi on June 1, 7, and 13. The ethnic cleansing policy against Azerbaijanis after the transfer of Yerevan to Armenians resulted in 150,000 refugees, prompting discussions on necessary measures.

In the second sub-chapter titled ***"Government Policy in Solving the Refugee Problem,"*** the creation and activities of state institutions, along with government measures, are reviewed concerning the refugee problem. After the establishment of the Republic and the government's relocation to Ganja, the war initiated by the Baku Soviet Socialist Republic against the republic became a new source of refugees. The government attached importance to solving this issue and established the Ministry of Public Health and Protection on June 17, 1918. After the liberation of Baku in September 1918, the government moved from Ganja to Baku, leading to organizational changes. The Ministry of Protection, responsible for the refugee problem, emerged from this process. Investigations into the tasks, structure, personnel potential, and measures implemented by this ministry are detailed in the dissertation. The government took actions not only for domestic refugees but also for Muslim refugees remaining in Armenia. Several laws adopted by the government on February 17, 1919; February 28; April 30; and May 19 are thoroughly analyzed in the dissertation⁵¹.

To ameliorate the situation of Muslim refugees in Armenia, the government instituted the position of Commissioner of the

⁵¹Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti Ensiklopediyası. I cild., s. 428.

Ministry of Protection in Yerevan through its decree dated June 2, 1919⁵². Another law addressing refugee assistance in Armenia was enacted on June 6, 1919. Instructions were given for the duty-free dispatch of 10,000 pounds of flour and wheat to the Minister of Finance, facilitating their transport to the borders of Armenia in accordance with the law aimed at meeting the needs of Muslim refugees in Armenia⁵³.

A pivotal responsibility of the Azerbaijani government was linked to the resettlement of refugees. On November 8, 1919, the government decided to urgently address the settlement of refugees⁵⁴. Subsequently, on December 25, 1919, based on the Ministry of Guardianship's report, the government resolved the refugee issue, relocating these refugees to Aresh, Nukha, Agdash, Goychay, Gazakh, and Nukha districts. The decision to move them to Goychay and Gazakh districts, close to railway stations, required 6 million rubles for the agricultural fields of refugees⁵⁵.

The Calendar of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 1920 summarizes the government's work in individual regions. Despite limited resources, the Republic's government, through significant organizational efforts, mobilized substantial material resources and effectively employed them to address the refugee problem.

In the third sub-chapter, titled "*Discussions and Legislative Activities on Refugees in the Parliament of the Republic*," discussions about refugees, proposed bills, adopted laws, and their significance during the parliament's sessions are examined. The parliamentary sessions extensively discussed projects related to refugees, covering topics such as the causes of the refugee crisis, geographical sources, accommodation, financial assistance, etc. Shorthand reports reveal that over 30 meetings out of 145 held by the Parliament of Azerbaijan included discussions on refugee-

⁵² Азербайджанская Демократическая Республика (1918-1920 гг.). Законодательные акты., с. 323.

⁵³ Yənə orada, с. 324.

⁵⁴ Yənə orada, с. 376.

⁵⁵ Yənə orada, с. 391.

related matters. The Parliament collaborated with the government in finding solutions, and to support these efforts, the government allocated a loan of 18,750,000 manats to the parliament. The parliament presented bills concerning Zangezour refugees and aid to the Muslim population of Armenia, among others. While deputies held diverse opinions on assistance modalities, the bills proposed by the government were adopted, demonstrating the parliament's commitment to resolving the refugee issue. The parliament independently allocated funds for various refugee assistance programs. In conjunction with the government's efforts, the parliament itself took proactive measures to aid refugees. Notable allocations included the provision of 3 million rubles specifically earmarked for Muslim refugees in Armenia on July 18, 1919, and the release of 21 million rubles to the Ministry of Protection, allocated outside the estimated budget. The latter fund aimed at addressing the placement needs of refugees facing acute hardship within the republic's territory, coupled with the supply of seed grain to support them, as enacted on January 8, 1920. In response to the imperative of combating the epidemic and extending medical support to refugees, the parliament enacted laws such as the organization of 12 epidemic control units on February 26, 1920. These legislative initiatives underscored a comprehensive approach to tackling the multifaceted challenges faced by refugees. Similar to the government of Azerbaijan, the Parliament of Azerbaijan demonstrated its commitment to providing assistance to refugees without succumbing to national discrimination. This concerted effort reflected a commitment to humanitarian principles and the alleviation of the plight faced by those displaced within the region.

In the fourth sub-chapter, titled "*After the Declaration of Independence*," the investigation explores the border issues between the South Caucasus states, the impact of territorial claims on turning the population into refugees, and the placement of the refugee issue in interstate relations.

On February 21, 1919, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia addressed the government of Azerbaijan, highlighting challenges in railway movement, postal and telegraph exchange, and customs between neighboring countries. He proposed convening a conference of high-ranking representatives from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, and the Mountainous Republic to discuss financial and goods exchange issues. Azerbaijan accepted this proposal and, on March 5, submitted six additional proposals for conference discussion. The sixth proposal specifically addressed the issue of refugees. A significant outcome of the Caucasus conference was the determination of principles for resolving territorial-border issues, the issuance of a joint bond, and the achievement of several agreements on financial and economic matters. The establishment of the Interstate Commission for the return of refugees to their former places marked a progressive step in solving the refugee problem. Commencing its work on May 20, 1919⁵⁶, the Refugee Committee of the Transcaucasian Conference aimed to address refugee concerns. However, the Caucasian conference abruptly halted its proceedings in June 1919, primarily due to the Volunteer Army's advance to the south and its attack on Dagestan. Denikin's invasion of Dagestan posed a threat to Azerbaijan and, to some extent, Georgia. Consequently, a strategic cooperation between the two republics emerged in the summer of 1919. In response to military operations at the end of 1919 in the Mountainous Republic's territory, the Azerbaijani government provided financial assistance totaling one million manats to refugees arriving in Azerbaijan from Dagestan⁵⁷.

The most pressing refugee-related issues were associated with Armenia. On June 23, 1919, Azerbaijan proposed, via telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, the creation of a mixed parliamentary-governmental commission involving representatives from both republics to address the refugee problem

⁵⁶ Проект создания Закавказской Конфедерации // ARPIISSA, Fond 276, siyahı 3, iş 231, vərəq -10.

⁵⁷ Адресь – Календарь Азербайджанской Республики на 1920-й г., с. 255.

and regulate relations. Although such a commission was established, the Armenian side did not facilitate conditions for Azerbaijani representatives to conduct investigations, rendering the commission's activities ineffective⁵⁸. The Azerbaijan-Armenia conference in Baku in December 1919 addressed refugee issues⁵⁹, among others, but failed to achieve concrete results.

The research underscores that the refugee problem held a distinctive position in Azerbaijan's relations with Armenia and Georgia. Despite the challenging domestic situation, extensive diplomatic efforts were made to address this issue. The government consistently provided aid to the Azerbaijani population residing in the territories of Georgia and Armenia from early 1919 to the beginning of 1920. Six decisions were made during this period to provide assistance exclusively to the Azerbaijani population in Armenia. Additionally, the government of Azerbaijan, in line with historical traditions, extended assistance to individuals facing difficult social situations, irrespective of their nationality.

In the **conclusion section** of the dissertation, the research results are presented, main provisions are organized, the connection of studied events with the modern era is determined, and recommendations and suggestions are provided.

⁵⁸ Mustafa N., *İrəvan quberniyasında Azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı (1918-1920)*. Bakı: 2017, s. 85

⁵⁹ Протокол № 1. Частного совещания членов Азербайджано-Армянской конференции (13 декабря 1919) //ARDA, Fond 970, siyahı, iş 95, v. 43-45.; Протокол № 2. Частного совещания членов Азербайджано-Армянской конференции (17 декабря 1919) //ARDA, Fond 970, siyahı 1, iş 95, v. 46-48.

The primary content of the dissertation is reflected in the author's published works:

1. Çar hökuməti və Qafqaz cəbhəsi qaçqınları (1914-1917, fevral) // Qafqazşünasların I Beynəlxalq Forumu. Elmi məruzələr. Bakı, 17-18 aprel 2017. s. 234-239.

2. Rusiya imperiyasının Qafqaz cəbhəsi qaçqınlarına münasibətdə etno-konfessional ayrı-seçkilik siyasəti (1914-1917-ci illər) //AMEA Tarix İnstitutu Elmi Əsərlər. “XX əsrdə türk-müsəlman xalqlarına qarşı soyqırımları” mövzusunda həsr olunmuş IV beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. Xüsusi buraxılış. № 64, 65, 66. Lənkəran, 22-27 aprel 2017. s. 392-397.

3. Zaqafqaziya Seyminin müsəlman fraksiyası qaçqınlıq problemi haqqında (1918, mart-may) //“Qarabağ dünən, bu gün və sabah” 16-cı elmi-əməli konfransının materialları toplusu. Bakı, 2017. s. 212-217.

4. Rusiya imperiyasının qaçqınlarla dair siyasi-hüquqi fəaliyyəti: formalaşması və əsas istiqamətləri (Birinci Dünya Mühəribəsi dövrü) // Tarix və onun problemləri. № 3. Bakı, 2017. s. 84-89.

5. I dünya müharibəsi dövründə Osmanlıdan Qafqaza erməni miqrasiyası: tarixşünaslığa dair // İNOCTE 2017. II uluslararası Osmanlı araşdırmalarında yeni eğilimler kongresi. Doğu və Batı Türklüğünün Ortak Tarihî Devirleri ve Münasebetleri. Bakı, 12-14 eylül 2017. s. 43-51.

6. Müasir dövrdə Yaxın Şərq dövlətlərindən qaçqınlıq: səbəbləri, dinamikası və istiqamətlərinə dair // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının həqiqi üzvü, Sovet İttifaqı qəhrəmanı Ziya Musa oğlu Bünyadovun xatirəsinə həsr olunmuş “Müasir şərqşünaslığın aktual problemləri” (“Ziya Bünyadov qıraətləri”) mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfrans. (16-17 oktyabr 2017-ci il, Bakı). Tezislər. Bakı, 2017. s. 65-66.

7. Rusiyanın erməni qaçqınların Osmanlı dövlətinin işğal edilmiş ərazilərinə qayıtması məsələsində siyasətinə dair. (1915-1918-ci illər) // Gənc alimlərin II beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. 26-27 oktyabr 2017-ci il. Gəncə, 2017. s. 140-142.

8. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti və qaçqınlar problemi: hüquqi sənədlər və onların təhlili //“Qarabağ dünən, bu gün və sabah” 17-ci elmi-əməli konfransının materialları toplusu. Bakı, 2018. s. 189-195.

9. О деятельности Комитета Татьяны в Северном Азербайджане (1914, сентябрь-1917, февраль) // Гиля. Выход № 132 (№ 5). Киев, 2018. с. 141-145.

10. Cümhuriyyətin qaçqınlara dair fəaliyyətinin institutlaşdırılması: Himayədarlıq nazirliyi (1918-1920) // Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri. Hümanitar elmlər seriyası. № 2. Bakı, 2018. s. 206-214.

11. “Tatyana” komitəsinin Şimali Azərbaycanda fəaliyyətinə dair (1914, sentyabr-1917, fevral) //AMEA Tarix İnstitutu. Elmi Əsərlər. 73-cü cild. Bakı, 2018. s. 180-192.

12. Azərbaycandan Osmanlı dövlətinə miqrasiyalar və onun dinamikasına dair (XIX-XX əsrin əvvəlləri) // Qafqazda deportasiyalar. Respublika elmi konfransı. Tezislər. Bakı, 2018. s.70-71.

13. The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic's Refugee Crisis // VISIONS of Azerbaijan. Special Issue. 2018. p. 50-53.

14. Rusiya imperiyasının qaçqınlara dair siyasətində milli təşkilatların rolu: 1914-1917-ci illər //“Qarabağ dünən, bu gün və sabah” 18-ci elmi-əməli konfransının materialları toplusu. Bakı, 2019. s. 211-222.

15. Rusiya imperiyası Müvəqqəti hökumətinin Azərbaycanda qaçqınlara dair siyasəti (1917, mart-oktyabr) // Yeni Türkiyə Dergisi, №108, Ankara 2019, s.192-198.

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17. Transkafkasya'da (Güney Kafkasya) Devletlerarası İlişkiler ve Mülteci Sorunları (1918-1920) // Akademik Tarih ve Düşüncü Dergisi, 6(4), Ankara, 2019, s.2589-2604.

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19. Ermənistan (Ararat) Respublikasının azərbaycanlı qaçqınlara dair siyasəti:1918-1920 // “Qarabağ dünən, bu gün və sabah” 19-cu elmi-əməli konfransının materialları toplusu, Bakı, 2020. s. 166-170.

20. I Dünya müharibəsi dövründə dövlət və Ümumrusiya ictimai təşkilatlarının qaçqınlara dair fəaliyyətində Qafqazın yeri //Qafqazşünasların II Beynəlxalq Forumu. Elmi məruzələr. Bakı, 2020. s. 218-226.

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