

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**TRAINING OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS AND
PERSONNEL POLICY IN AZERBAIJAN SSR
(70s- EARLY 80s of the 20th CENTURY)**

Speciality: 5503.02 - National history

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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

Topic relevance and level of elaboration. To understand the current development trends and dynamics of science, education, and training of highly educated specialists, and personnel policy system of the Republic of Azerbaijan, first and foremost, it is important to examine in depth the period of the 1970s and 1980s of the twentieth century. The implemented methods, as well as the gained experiences, allow us to receive conclusions about the processes of educating highly skilled specialists, which are still relevant today, and what signs they have in the administration. Therefore, during the research period, the issue of personnel training in Azerbaijan is one of the most relevant topics in the National historiography.

At the same time, in order to determine the factors determining the relevance of the topic, it is enough to analyze the socio-political and socio-economic situation in Azerbaijan in the 25 years after World War II:

- In the five years following World War II, the socio-economic and social situation in Azerbaijan, then part of the USSR, was unsatisfactory;
- Azerbaijan's oil, which had a special role in the victory of the USSR, was given a secondary position;
- On the other hand, despite the fact that Azerbaijan is rich in natural resources, other than these resources, the source of raw materials was used to develop industries in the allied republics;
- The literacy level of the country's population was low. The repression and the Second World War in the 30s of the 20th century dealt a heavy blow to the intellectual class, which is the national spiritual wealth of Azerbaijan. Until the end of the 60s of the 20th century, the leaders of Soviet Azerbaijan tried to solve the fateful problems of Azerbaijan, but their attempts failed;

Therefore, Azerbaijan needed a strong, determined leader with high intellectual knowledge and special appreciation for

national and moral values. This leader was Haydar Alirza oglu Aliyev, who was born as the savior of the Azerbaijani people.

With the coming to power of Haydar Aliyev, fertile conditions were created for paying special attention and care to the process of training highly qualified personnel in various fields in the republic. On this basis, the importance of making many important decisions in the direction of the development of science, education and human potential, as well as the implementation of new state program projects, showed its impact in a short time.

During the aforementioned time period, as stagnation in several Soviet republics worsened, Azerbaijan's education, science, and culture improved. On August 5, 1969, Haydar Aliyev addressed the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party (ACP) Central Committee (further CC ACP), analyzing Azerbaijan's socioeconomic backwardness and emphasizing the existence of shortcomings and problems in science, education, and personnel training, as well as the importance of taking immediate steps to address them.

From this perspective, it is dedicated to the study of the challenges associated with creating the dissertation topic, while keeping our past in mind at times. Because it is critical to study the processes occurring in science, education, and highly qualified personnel training in the independent Republic of Azerbaijan in relation to the events of that time, to analyze the unique and specific characteristics of the period in a comparative manner, to follow how their forms of connection developed, and to conduct a systematic and comparative investigation of the research. This considerably improves its importance.

During the studied period, great achievements were made in the field of higher education in Azerbaijan. So, in addition to the harmonious development of society, higher education is important in the formation of its intellectual base. The dynamics of the development of the higher education system in Azerbaijan during the period of our research was noticed as having a unique place in the USSR in terms of decisive indicators, as a real force that stimulated intensive development in socio-economic and in general all fields. Thus, during this time, the number of higher education institutions

increased, their relationships grew tighter, program projects were developed by the state, and the number of young people sent to study abroad increased year after year. This, in turn, meant the improvement of quantitative and qualitative indicators in the field of training of highly qualified specialist personnel. All these are among the factors determining the scientific relevance of the research work.

In modern times, the process of adapting the educational system of Azerbaijan to the educational standards of the advanced countries of the world, the development of scientific and technical progress, and the wide application of new technologies to the teaching and learning process in connection with the processes that took place in the same fields in the early 70s and 80s of the XX century in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic is a research project increases its relevance.

As in all fields, the policy implemented in the field of education in Azerbaijan was implemented under the strict control, pressure and permission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (further CC CPSU). The strict censorship system of the Soviet political system was built in such a way that it was impossible to deviate from it. Everything had to serve the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. However, despite all these difficulties and pressures, thanks to Haydar Aliyev's goal-oriented, decisive development strategy and personal reputation, radical changes in all fields could be observed in the republic in a short period of time. Therefore, it is important to research and develop the research topic.

One of the factors that contributes to the research's relevance is that we discovered during the research process that the germs of national consciousness, self-awareness, and self-return emerged among national intellectuals during Haydar Aliyev's first leadership of our republic. As stated in the Presidential Decree, *"The resolute steps taken by the Great Leader to restore the historical memory of the nation by directing the people's creative energy to the revival of the national spirit, served to self-awareness and return to the roots,*

*thus becoming the cornerstone of the road of independent state-building*¹.

All of the above mentioned are the most important factors determining the scientific relevance of the dissertation work entitled "Training of highly qualified specialists and personnel policy (early 70s-80s of the 20th century) in the Azerbaijan SSR".

When performing research for the dissertation, archival documents were given precedence. Thus, the documents and materials taken from the archives of the National Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Public-Political Documents archives under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan², as well as Haydar Aliyev's speeches, reports and orders form the source base of the research. Many archive records and resources have been placed in scientific circulation for the first time.

It should be noted that no comprehensive scientific research work has been written in the national historiography about Azerbaijanis' full participation in education in the 1970s and 1980s, the training of highly qualified specialists, and their unrivaled admission to the USSR's prestigious higher educational institutions.

¹Azərbaycan Respublikasında 2023-cü ilin "Heydər Əliyev İli" elan edilməsi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Sərəncamı: [Elektron resurs] / - Bakı, 29 sentyabr, 2022. URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/57413>

²Об итогах в высшие учебные заведения республики в 1969 году // Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin İşlər İdarəsinin İctimai-Siyasi Sənədlər Arxivi, Fond № 1, siyahı № 56, iş № 60, vərəq - 20; О ходе выполнения постановления ЦК КП Азербайджана от 30 июня 1967 года "О состоянии мерах улучшения подготовки научных кадров в республике" // ARPIİSSA, Fond № 1, siyahı № 56, iş № 18, vərəq - 376; О мерах по дальнейшему улучшению подготовки квалифицированных рабочих в учебных заведениях системы профессионально-технического образования // ARPIİSSA, Fond № 1, siyahı № 56, iş № 35, vərəq - 36; Об итогах социалистического соревнования районов республики за лучшую подготовку школ и других учреждений народного образования к 1975/1976 учебному году // ARPIİSSA, Fond № 1, siyahı № 63, iş № 23, vərəq - 153; О проведении единовременного учета специалистов с высшим и средним специальным образованием по состоянию на 16 ноября 1970 г // Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Arxivi, Fond 2672, siyahı № 5, iş № 155, vərəq - 12.

During the research period, events and facts were refuted in many works, scientific results were mainly based on the principle of partisanship. From this point of view, scientific studies dedicated to the investigation of problems related to research work can be conventionally grouped as follows:

- Research on problems considered in Azerbaijan's August 1969 plenum led by Haydar Aliyev;
- Studies related to the work done on the preparation of highly qualified specialist personnel in the national spirit and their placement in Azerbaijan;
- Researches related to the activities of military schools in connection with the organization of army building work and training of highly qualified personnel in Azerbaijan;
- Studies based on national and moral values, related to traditions of Azerbaijaniism and statehood.

In the historiography of the studied period, issues related to education and higher school building were always in the focus of Great Leader Haydar Aliyev. The development of the scientific-intellectual potential of young people, which he laid on solid foundations, and for this purpose, the issue of non-competitive admission to advanced higher education institutions of the USSR, programs related to the training of highly qualified specialists in various fields in a national and patriotic spirit, were of great importance. These issues are reflected in scientific studies, collective studies and individual monographs, as well as in many scientific works and articles.

In the works of M.Mehdizadeh, T.Allahverdiyev and G.Aliyev³, A.Atakishiyev and R.Suleymanov⁴, the development of general education in the Azerbaijan SSR, the strengthening of the educational and material base of the institutions subordinated to higher and secondary specialized education institutions, the problems

³Mehdizadə, M.M. Azərbaycanca xalq maarifinin sürətli inkişafı. / M.Mehdizadə, T.Allahverdiyev, Q.Əliyev - Bakı: Maarif, - 1980. - 270 s.

⁴Atakışiyev, A. Xalq maarifi və sosial tərəqqi. / A.Atakışiyev, R.Süleymanov - Bakı: ADU, - 1985. - 156 s.

encountered and those seen in this direction in addition to information about the results of the work, issues of national personnel training are also included.

The decisions signed by the Great Leader Haydar Aliyev, the reports he made at events, congresses and consultations, the interviews given were carefully reviewed and studied, and they were widely used in the research work. The facts, proposals, and recommendations mentioned in Haydar Aliyev's speeches and reports serve as the primary source of study for the research. Therefore, the indicated sources were widely used in the preparation of the dissertation. Also, in 1998-2013, under the editorship of the Minister of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, M.Mərdanov, Haydar Aliyev's speeches on the development of education in Azerbaijan from 1969 to 2003 were published⁵.

At the same time, Haydar Aliyev's speeches on the construction of education in Azerbaijan and its development from the end of the 60s of the 20th century to the beginning of the 2000s are analyzed in detail and on scientific grounds in the work "Education is the future of the nation" written by M.Mərdanov and A.Guliyev. has been done⁶.

I.Hüseynova's⁷ monograph published in 2005 has scientific, theoretical, political, and practical implications. This vital work, which is a noteworthy contribution to Aliyev studies, examines the stages and main directions of Haydar Aliyev's political career using extensive scientific grounds based on archival materials.

In the works of Y.Mahmudov⁸, the awakening of national self-consciousness of the people during the Communist regime of the

⁵Mərdanov, M. Azərbaycan təhsil tarixi [4 cildə] / M.Mərdanov - Bakı: Təhsil, - c.2.- 2011. - 704 s.

⁶Mərdanov, M. Təhsil millətin gələcəyidir. / M.Mərdanov, Ə.Quliyev - Bakı: Təhsil, - 2002. - 574 s.

⁷Гусейнова, И. Гейдар Алиев-от политического руководителя к общенациональному лидеру / И.Гусейнова. - Баку: Тахсил, - 2005. - 501 с.

⁸Mahmudov, Y. Heydər Əliyev ideyalarının zəfər yürüşü / Y.Mahmudov. - Bakı: Təhsil, - 2011. - 608 s.; Mahmudov, Y. Azərbaycan tarixində Heydər Əliyev şəxsiyyəti / Y.Mahmudov. - Bakı: Təhsil, - 2002. - 328 s.

Great Leader, the rise of feelings of national independence, and the foundations laid for the establishment of independent Azerbaijan in the future were analyzed from the scientific point of view. What the Great Leader mentioned in the Republic Palace on May 27, 1994, dedicated to the Republic Day: *"Although the people of Azerbaijan adapted to the realities of the period, they also felt a sense of complete independence and national freedom. Regardless of the political regime, living under someone's slavery, our people have always aspired to national freedom and independence was an appeal to future generations"*⁹.

Haydar Aliyev, who dedicated a significant portion of his honorable and meaningful life path to the salvation and development of our people, Azerbaijan, laid the ideological and political groundwork for modern Azerbaijani statehood, led the people to true independence, and earned the right to eternal life in public consciousness.

A Russian language book has been published, which tells about the life and work of Haydar Aliyev, unknown pages of his biography, based on archival sources of V.Andriyanov and H. Mirelamov, memories of his friends, comrades-in-arms, comrades and political opponents¹⁰. This work is a successful contribution to the study of the legacy and activities of the genius. At the same time, the books authored by H.Mirelamov reflect Haydar Aliyev's life path¹¹.

Important issues related to the research work were investigated in I.Zeynalov's monograph¹². In the monograph, the author examined issues such as implementing successful works, achieving promotion,

⁹Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti Heydər Əliyevin Respublika gününə həsr olunmuş təntənəli yığıncaqda nitqi: [Elektron resurs] / 27 may, 1994. URL: http://anl.az/el/emb/Cumhuriyyet/nitqler/Heyder_Eliyev/27.05.1994.pdf

¹⁰Andriyanov, V. Mirələmov, H. Heydər Əliyev / Andriyanov, H. Mirələmov - Bakı: Nurlan, - 2008. - 558 s.

¹¹Mirələmov, H. Zəfər yolu / H.Mirələmov. - Bakı: Gənclik, - 2003. - 70 s.; Mirələmov, H. Həqiqət publisistik düşüncələr / H.Mirələmov. - Bakı: Azərbaycan nəşriyyatı, - 2003. - 448 s.

¹²Zeynalov, İ. Azərbaycanın iqtisadi və sosial inkişafı (70-80-ci illər) / İ.Zeynalov. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, - 1996. - 314 s.

putting important industrial complexes to use, and achieving significant, comprehensive development in all areas for conducting a stable economic policy under Heydar Aliyev's leadership. Here, the content, leading directions and features of the economic and social development of Azerbaijan in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century are explained. Decisions, successes in the principal fields of the republic's industry, increasing the specific weight of agriculture, and concerns relating to the key difficulties of the society's social life were all extensively researched. One of the most interesting and attention-grabbing subjects in this work is the flaws and challenges encountered during the study period, which are disclosed using actual materials and the methods for overcoming them are discussed.

The book "Baku State University, a hundred-year-old temple of science and education" published under the editorship of M. Gasimly is important in terms of researching the topic. The book offers in-depth information regarding Haydar Aliyev's role in the establishment of Baku State University, as well as science, education, and personnel strategies. The book objectively mentions that Haydar Aliyev paid special attention and care to employees and teachers engaged in scientific pedagogical activities working in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, along with the reconstruction of education in Azerbaijan, expansion of its scope, implementation of important projects in this direction. The book, which also discusses Haydar Aliyev's approach for the training of highly competent and highly educated professionals, offers some interesting information concerning the training of military personnel¹³.

A. Atakishiyev's book¹⁴ is also rich in valuable facts. Thus, in the research work, the improvement of the quality of the subjects taught in the higher education institution, the implementation of the

¹³Bakı Dövlət Universiteti - 100 ilin elm və təhsil məbədi / Bakı Dövlət Universiteti; tərt.: A. İsgəndərov [et al.]; elmi red. M. C. Qasımlı; red.: Ə. Ağamirzəyev, Ə. Ağakışiyev.- Bakı: Nurlar NPM, - 2019.- 296 s.

¹⁴Atakışiyev, A. Azərbaycan Dövlət Universiteti / A. Atakışiyev. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, - 1991. - 528 s.

planning of scientific-research works, etc. programmatic decision-making issues are indicated. The author's opinions concerning the teaching process in higher education institutions are significant in terms of studying the current situation in the higher education system throughout the specified time period (early 70s-80s of the 20th century).

Examining A.Qurbani's works¹⁵ related to army building and military personnel training is commendable. Thus, the author's work entitled "Unforgettable Meetings with Haydar Aliyev" was written based on concrete historical facts, in addition to reflecting information about Haydar Aliyev's visit to the Nakhchivan garrison. In the speeches of the Great Leader in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, there were issues such as building an army in Azerbaijan and the training of highly qualified, highly educated military personnel. In the author's book "Haydar Aliyev and the Azerbaijani Army", he noted that Heydar Aliyev, who came to power on July 14, 1969, took steps in the field of military education as well as the beginning of a new stage in the construction of the army. In addition to all this, the book shows the importance of the establishment of the military lyceum named after J.Nakhchivanski in the education of young people in the spirit of national patriotism in our military history.

In the research process, multi-volume books were also consulted. Thus, issues related to Haydar Aliyev's speeches, ideas and activities were published in chronological order in the multi-volume *"Our independence is eternal"*. This fundamental corpus consists of 46 volumes and is of great importance from the point of view of source studies¹⁶. Speeches and reports of Haydar Aliyev

¹⁵Qurbani, A. Heydər Əliyev məktəbi / A.Qurbani. - Bakı: Hərbi nəşriyyat, - 1996. - 60 s.; Qurbani, A. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan ordusu / A.Qurbani. - Bakı: Əbilov, Zeynalov və oğulları, - 2002. - 392 s.

¹⁶Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, - c. 1. - 1997. - 608 s.; Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, - c. 2. - 1997. - 604 s.; Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, - c. 3. - 1997. - 488 s. Əliyev,

were carefully studied in the corpus, and using many facts and figures, quotations were shown to explain each problem and its importance as material evidence was noted. In the works of H.Adyguzel¹⁷ and I.Ulkun¹⁸, the experience gained by Heydar Aliyev in the Communist Party system, where he served for a long time, the emergence of a person with such high leadership qualities from a nation under the Soviet administrative-command regime for many years, and his life in the Azerbaijan SSR as a result of this experience successful events conducted were analyzed in detail.

In the book of the Soviet and Russian writer A.Likhanov¹⁹, Haydar Aliyev's great services were reflected in the preparation and adoption of decisions related to solving social problems of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers in 1985. The book also analyzes the services of Heydar Aliyev in the development of Azerbaijan based on numerous factual materials.

In terms of studying Haydar Aliyev's leadership period in the Azerbaijan SSR, the work of N. Zenkovich²⁰ also attracts attention.

Some books and scientific articles have been written in European and American historiography regarding the work done in the direction of personnel training in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. So, C.Svante²¹ and G.Wilson in their works²² a number of issues related to Azerbaijan, including the

H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. - Bakı: Azərneşr, - c. 4. - 1997. - 528 s.

¹⁷Hüseyn, A. Zirve: Haydar Aliyev'in hayatı / H.Adıgüzel. - İstanbul: İleri yayınları, - 2007. - 493 s.

¹⁸İrfan, Ü. Kızıl Yıldızdan Hilale Haydar Aliyev'in Fırtınalı Hayatı / Ü.İrfan. - İstanbul: Milenyum yayınları, - 2017. - 207 s.

¹⁹Лиханов, А: Не иссякнет в памяти (о Гейдаре Алиеве) / Альберт Лиханов. - Москва: - 2020. - 128 с.

²⁰Zenkovich, N. Heydar Aliyev. Life and Fate / N.Zenkovich. - Moscow: - 2007. - 464 p.

²¹Cornel, S. Azerbaijan Since Independence. / S.Cornell. - Nyu-York: Armonk, - 2011. - 485 p.

²²Wilson, G. Heydar: the rise and fall and rise again of Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijan / G. Wilson. - London: Media Prima, - 2013. - 600 p.

Soviet era, have been covered. Information about Heydar Aliyev's leadership period in the Azerbaijan SSR can be found in their work.

G.Wilson noted in his work that Haydar Aliyev often organized visits to higher education institutions, listened to their problems, and supported young people who wanted to study in higher education institutions located in various prestigious cities of the USSR.

A number of issues related to Azerbaijan, including the Soviet era, have been covered. Information about Heydar Aliyev's leadership period in the Azerbaijan SSR can be found in their work.

G.Wilson, one of the foreign authors, noted that Haydar Aliyev often organized visits to higher education institutions, listened to their problems, and supported young people who wanted to study in higher education institutions located in various prestigious cities of the USSR.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research work is the training of highly qualified personnel in various fields for the republic, and the subject is the activity of higher education institutions related to the organization and management of teaching during the research period, as well as the sending of non-competitive young people to the prestigious higher education institutions of the USSR.

The aim and tasks of the research. The main goal of researching the topic is to study in detail the training of highly qualified specialists and personnel policy process in the Azerbaijan SSR during the leadership of Haydar Aliyev, and to include the obtained results in the scientific circulation. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were attempted:

- Complex and systematic investigation of the problem in the history of Azerbaijan;
- Evaluation of the organizational and political activity of determining the role of the higher authorities in Azerbaijan in solving the problems that occurred in the social, cultural and educational fields in the republic after the August 1969 plenum and the attempts to eliminate the shortcomings;

- Research and analysis of the current situation formed in the higher education system in the Azerbaijan SSR in the early 70s-80s of the 20th century;
- Research and analysis of achieving successful results with the implementation of Haydar Aliyev's national personnel strategy;
- Research and study of theoretical-methodological problems and scientific-practical results of training highly qualified specialist personnel;
- Identifying the need for highly skilled specialists, particularly in pedagogy, who meet intellectual and current standards;
- Research and analysis of the organization of army building work and the training of highly qualified personnel in the military field in the first period of Haydar Aliyev's leadership in Azerbaijan based on sources;
- Monitor the improvement of the assembly system due to the gradual increase in the number of military personnel with high professional training;
- To expand measures in the direction of selection and placement of personnel, examination of the set criteria and the level of activity of the work done;
- In-depth investigation of the mentioned issues by explaining and analyzing them in a systematic-comparative form and in historical-chronological sequence and reaching concrete results.

Research methods. During the research, several methods were used for the collection and systematization of materials. It has benefited from important methods such as the study, analysis and synthesis of special descriptive-literature, archival documents on the research topic, integration of the comparative-republic and foreign countries into higher education models. Also, comparative analysis and statistical methods were used for the logical, historical, and at the same time objective illumination of problems.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended. Taking into account the relevance of the research topic, the following provisions were defended:

- The successful implementation of the large-scale projects implemented in the field of higher education in the republic, which is typical for the period of Haydar Aliyev's first leadership of Azerbaijan, laid the foundation for the sustainable development of the socio-economic environment in the republic;
- The training of highly qualified specialists in preparatory courses created in connection with the strategy of admission to higher education institutions during the specified period had a significant impact on the improvement of the quality of education;
- In the early 70s and early 80s of the 20th century, the sending of Azerbaijani youth to study at the prestigious higher military institutions of the USSR, as well as the establishment of a number of higher military institutions in the republic, had a serious impact on the improvement of the activity of the network of higher military educational institutions today;
- Historical conditions have arisen to study the history of higher education, to determine the directions of its development in different periods, to generalize the content and organizational forms of education, to reveal the necessity of the state's policy in the field of education, and thus to achieve successful results in the field of improving the education system.

Scientific novelty of the research. As a result of the research, the following scientific innovations were achieved:

- This study examines the efforts of Great Leader Haydar Aliyev in training professionals and implementing personnel policies in the Azerbaijan SSR during the early 1970s-80s, for the first time in the national historiography;
- In order to study the policy of training highly qualified specialists, concepts adopted in international practice, national priority strategies and directives adopted in different years were reviewed, and after the plenum of August 1969, the development policy of the republic in the socio-economic,

scientific and educational fields was examined based on concrete facts;

- Student-teacher exchange and experience between prestigious higher education institutions of the USSR and republican higher education institutions were studied in a systematic and comparative form;
- The process of improving the training of military personnel for the purpose of training highly qualified specialists was explained and analyzed from a theoretical and practical point of view;
- Archival documents, statistical collections, various publications and other materials related to the preparation and development strategy of education and national personnel were studied and included in the scientific apparatus.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The materials involved in the research process are of great scientific and theoretical importance. The recommendations given regarding the application of scientific results can be used in conducting historical research, in subjects such as the “History of Azerbaijan”, “History of the modern statehood of Azerbaijan”, “Introduction to Multiculturalism”, as well as by state bodies engaged in foreign policy.

The approbation and the applying of the work. Scientific conclusions connected to the dissertation's major topic have been reflected in local and international scientific conference materials, including journals.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The research work was carried out at the Department of History of Azerbaijan (humanitarian faculties) of the Faculty of History of Baku State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. Dissertation consists of introduction (34792 characters), chapter I (72429 characters), chapter II (65112 characters), chapter III (57476 characters) and conclusion (13524 characters) in total of 243333 characters.

II. MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the relevance of the topic, the goals and objectives of the dissertation work, the research object, the chronological framework is justified, the level of study of the problem, the source base, research methods are indicated, the approbation of the work, its practical significance is explained, and the structure of the dissertation is given.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called **"The state of the science and education system in the Azerbaijan SSR (70s-early 80s of the 20th century)"** and consists of 2 subchapters. In the first sub-chapter called **"Measures carried out in the direction of elimination of the existing deficiencies in the science and education system (1969-1982)"** it is mentioned about the important works done by Haydar Aliyev in the direction of elimination of the existing deficiencies in the education system. It should be noted that the beginning of the 70s and 80s of the 20th century was a period of new development and achievements in the science and education system. It was from that period that strategically important steps in this direction began to be taken and work was done, which was based on the plenum of August 5, 1969.

Despite the formation of the Soviet regime in Azerbaijan, since 1970 positive steps were taken in the development of education as a result of the efforts of the country's political leadership. The main goal of Haydar Aliyev's practical activities related to national ideology and the content of education was to convey and teach the ideas of national statehood, their essence and importance to the youth of Azerbaijan. Also, instilling valuable conceptual ideas about the necessity of proper teaching to students in educational institutions, especially in higher education institutions, had an important place. Haydar Aliyev called education *"the future of the nation, the foundation of an independent state"* and said that society cannot live without education²³.

²³Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti Heydər Əliyevin nitqi: [Electron resurs] / - Bakı, 11 fevral, 2000. URL: <https://lib.aliyevheritage.org/az/8202766.html>

For many years, the failure to take steps to eliminate the deepening deficiencies in various fields, including the educational sphere, made solving these problems much more difficult. Accumulated deficiencies from previous years existed in many areas, and these deficiencies seriously hindered the socio-economic development of the society. Eliminating these shortcomings and negative situations, ensuring transparency, and achieving development was not an easy task for that period. However, despite all the difficulties, the August plenum created a turnaround in the country. Thus, the reasons for the occurrence of defects and negative situations, which have taken root until now, were defined, new and important tasks were determined, and specific tasks were given to all state and government structures. In this regard, the August plenum played an important role in the country's history.

As a result of effective measures in the direction of solving the existing problems in the field of education, improving human capital, attracting the young generation to the higher education system, preparing highly qualified personnel from them, correctly selecting and placing these personnel, and strengthening the implementation mechanism of serious decisions for the proper conduct of personnel policy in the period under discussion, science and development were achieved.

In the second sub-chapter called **"The role of educational programs outside the republic in the expansion of educational opportunities and the formation of the intellectual base of young people"**, Haydar Aliyev paid special attention to the issue of training highly qualified young specialists in the republic. It should be especially emphasized that during Haydar Aliyev's time, personnel policy, which was the leading force of the country and the nation, became one of the priority issues of the state. Therefore, in order to solve the problem of personnel training and even to raise the qualifications of the existing personnel, a start was made on the solution of education and personnel issues both within the country and outside the republic. Instructions were given to relevant bodies and ministries on the issue of selecting young people sent outside the republic. The quantity and quality of personnel working within the

republic began to be seriously checked. It should not be forgotten that cleaning up the stereotypes left over from previous years was both an important problem and quite difficult. However, despite the difficulties, state measures were started to be implemented in the republic in the direction of checking personnel and placing them in suitable positions. The main focus was on the shortcomings and difficulties in personnel policy. It became clear that the shortcomings accumulated in previous years still remain. Therefore, cleaning works and measures to eliminate defects were accelerated.

Through research, it was clarified that the role of educational programs outside the republic was also great in the preparation of highly qualified personnel with higher education in the republic. According to educational programs outside the republic, personnel were trained both for our country and for "*friendly*" countries. We should mention one important issue in particular, that the preparation of educational programs abroad and their improvement from time to time had an important impact on the development of educational programs, on the education of our foreign friends, and on the creation of a new generation of qualified personnel in the republic. This had a significant impact on foreign students from allied republics and other countries studying in our country, hastening the integration process in education. Thus, it is clear that even though it was part of the education system of the USSR, the education system of Azerbaijan was formed as an advanced scientific and education system in the Soviet Union and was the center of attention both in the Union and in foreign countries. The choice of foreign students to Azerbaijan was the result of our country's success in the field of education.

Thus, thanks to Haydar Aliyev's principle of hard work, as a result of the reforms carried out in the fields of science and education, progress was achieved at all levels of education.

- Success was achieved in the construction of new-type school buildings, the training of teaching staff and the provision of state care in the cities, districts and villages of the republic.
- Serious changes were made at the doctoral level in science centers and higher education institutions.

- As Azerbaijani higher education institutions' standing in the Union ranking table has improved, so has the number of foreign students studying in Azerbaijani higher education institutions in a variety of specializations. As a result, Azerbaijan has evolved into a republic that trains personnel for not just Union republics but also numerous socialist governments.

The second chapter of the dissertation, which is called **"A new stage in the preparation of highly qualified national personnel in the Republic"** and consists of two sub-chapters, talks about the work done for the training of national personnel in Azerbaijan during Haydar Aliyev's time, including the role of highly qualified specialists in the development of scientific and technical progress.

The first sub-chapter entitled **"National personnel strategy of Haydar Aliyev in the field of state building"** provides information about the successful reforms implemented by Haydar Aliyev in the late 1960s and early 1970s and their results. It was the result of these reforms that the city of Baku developed rapidly and the number of Azerbaijanis in the city of Baku increased. At the same time, the number of people with high intelligence in the society increased even more compared to previous years.

Thus, Haydar Aliyev's correct and purposeful internal policy strategy, as in many fields in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, created conditions for the elimination of deficiencies in the sphere of education and science, the formation of the correct personnel policy and the training of highly qualified personnel for the future development of Azerbaijan. played an important role. In accordance with Haydar Aliyev's concept of national personnel training, training of personnel needed in various fields of the economy, including the organization of military work, became widespread. From this point of view, we can note that Haydar Aliyev's national personnel training has a strategic character.

Necessary measures have been prepared and implemented in order to admit more prepared young people to higher schools and technical institutes, to eradicate the negative situations allowed in this work.

As a result of the state strategy, the great creative work of the ever-increasing teaching staff, the efforts of rectors and public organizations, the higher schools of the republic gradually expanded and improved the training of highly qualified national personnel for all areas of state, economic and cultural development.

In the second sub-chapter of the second chapter called **"The role of highly qualified personnel in the development of scientific and technical progress"**, the development of scientific and technical progress in the mentioned period was investigated.

Since the late 60s of the 20th century, a new era in the development of scientific and technical progress has begun in the world, in the Soviet Union, as well as in Azerbaijan. It was no accident that special attention was paid to this new modern situation within the framework of international relations. Paying serious attention to the advantages of scientific and technical progress in the republic, Haydar Aliyev started the implementation of state-important projects to ensure the training of highly qualified national personnel. The implementation of measures in the field of accelerating modern scientific and technical progress in the republic, quickly applying the achievements of science and technology in production laid the groundwork for increasing the economic efficiency of production and accelerating the development of the national economy. Also, important and necessary instructions were given to ensure the successful implementation of the tasks defined in this direction.

As it is known, the future fate of many states, which have a say in the world political arena with their economic power and have historically protected it, is determined not by rich natural resources, but especially by highly qualified personnel with scientific and intellectual potential. It was during this period in Azerbaijan that steps were taken to improve the economy, improve the welfare of the people, and use the scientific and intellectual potential in this direction. In one of his speeches, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev said, "According to the speed of economic development, Azerbaijan is among the advanced countries. We must turn these material values and our economic potential into human

capital. Because a person's literacy and knowledge determine his future life, serve the comprehensive development of the country, and thus the intellectual potential of the country is also strengthened," he said²⁴.

As it can be seen, the political line implemented by Haydar Aliyev was of great importance in the development of economy, industry and education in Azerbaijan during this period. Likewise, Heydar Aliyev tried to update the field of humanitarian-social and fundamental sciences in Azerbaijan to respond to the realities of the socio-economic formation. With this, Haydar Aliyev wanted to turn this into a leading factor in improving practical goals related to the state and statehood in Azerbaijan, strengthening national interests and interests, as well as national ideology. In these years, which we call the construction period, the future development of science and culture, which is a component of the most important construction works, was of exceptional importance. This was the celebration of Haydar Aliyev's national policy.

Therefore, this period, which is considered a new stage in the training of national personnel in Azerbaijan, entered history with many features:

- National personnel training has positively impacted the Union leadership's attitude towards Azerbaijan.
- Azerbaijan saw revolutionary socioeconomic and cultural upheavals. There were several accomplishments in the creation of national public consciousness²⁵.

The third chapter is titled **"The role and services of Haydar Aliyev in developing the potential of military personnel in the Azerbaijan SSR. The state policy on the selection and placement of highly skilled specialists"** is divided into two sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter-**"The state of military work in the Republic and the state's concern for the training of highly qualified personnel"** it is noted that in the first period of Haydar Aliyev's leadership in

²⁴Məhərrəmov, A. Elmi əsaslarla söykənən davamlı inkişaf strategiyasının müəllifi: [Elektron resurs] / - Bakı, 2014. URL : <https://dq.mia.gov.az/upload/3.pdf>

²⁵Abbasov, V. Liderlik fəlsəfəsi / V.Abbasov. - Bakı: Təhsil, - 2004. - 204 s.

Azerbaijan, the attention and care to the military education system, and the adoption of many state and government decisions in this direction arose out of historical necessity. A genius leader who thought about the future of Azerbaijan with foresight saw that there would be a great need to train national military personnel. Therefore, building an army occupied an important place in Haydar Aliyev's statecraft. The role of a strong army in the historical destiny of modern independent Azerbaijan once again confirms the vitality of Haydar Aliyev's visionary diplomacy and is successfully continued today.

Therefore, as a result of Haydar Aliyev's foresight, the development of the military education system was ensured, taking into account the potential possibilities of increasing the financial resources allocated to military expenses, providing the army ranks with officers of various categories. This educational system will continue its effective operation for strengthening the independence of Azerbaijan for many years. Within the USSR, the steps taken to train highly qualified national officer personnel required great risk and determination. As a result of Haydar Aliyev's courage, determination and effective activity, unparalleled achievements were achieved in the training of national officers.

These accomplishments paid off in the 44-day Patriotic War, which began on September 27, 2020 and ended on November 10, as well as the 23-hour anti-terrorist operation on September 19, 2023.

The second sub-chapter, **"Selection, deployment, and strategic directions of specialist personnel"** is concerned with specialist personnel.

The selection, training and deployment of personnel has been an important state policy at all times, including in the Soviet Union. It is no coincidence that the slogan *"personnel solves everything"* was a priority issue of internal politics in the Soviet state apparatus. In this regard, the Republic of Azerbaijan is not an exception. Knowing the importance of the problem very well, Haydar Aliyev began to pay special attention to the problem of training and placement of competent and skilled specialists from the first days of his leadership. It was also clear that until Haydar Aliyev came to the leadership, there were still deficiencies in the issue of personnel in the republic. Therefore, personnel issues

were both difficult and complex. Therefore, it was necessary to eliminate and modernize the shortcomings of the old personnel issues, as well as prepare qualified highly educated personnel.

One of the most important points Haydar Aliyev made in the selection of personnel was that it was considered important to treat all personnel objectively and with the same requirements. In the administrative structures, first of all, in party committees, ministries and organizations, in the management of higher schools, the cleaning work was carried out, bribe-takers, swindlers, businessmen were removed from leadership positions. In the selection of personnel, regardless of their position and rank, everyone was treated with the same exactingness. Special attention was paid to the education and business skills of the appointed personnel.

It should be mentioned that, as in previous years, in this period, many educational institutions continued to prioritize substantial responsibility for the appointment of young people. In this regard, recommendations and reports on improving the overall activity on the placement of designated children for 1983 were discussed, and appropriate judgments were reached. Typically, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers was in charge of implementing decisions, as well as selecting and employing young professionals. K. Aliyev, the head of the personnel department and the department of appointment of young individuals, gave his report on the placement of 1983 graduates in the disciplines in which they graduated till the first quarter of 1984 for debate by the collegium. Following the discussion, the reports on the placement of designated people through February 15, 1984 were put under control. In general, the Azerbaijani government and key institutions have kept these issues in mind throughout their efforts.

Thus, Heydar Aliyev's visionary policy in the field of national personnel training bore fruit at the time, and in the following period, particularly, the strategic line implemented in national policy resulted in the formation of qualified personnel potential for various fields of the national economy and military service. Regardless of the form of administration, it was thanks to these professionals that the Azerbaijan SSR took the transition to a new stage without

encountering the challenges of the many years of freedom during the stagnation period. During the second period of the leadership of the national leader to Azerbaijan, our republic, which rose on the foundation created in the 70s and 80s, secured its territorial integrity due to its strength and took its place in the ranks of the world community.

Long-term serious, extensive, and complicated research yielded the following conclusions:

1. Haydar Aliyev led significant improvements in education, science, and other spheres. Important programs for the growth of the educational system were created and implemented. The material and technological base of educational institutions was improved, a significant number of educational buildings and dormitories were developed and put into operation, an educational system and a higher school system were created in higher schools to satisfy current demands.

2. Haydar Aliyev's leadership in the 1970s and 1980s led to Azerbaijan becoming one of the developed republics of the former USSR. Under his guidance, new higher education institutions were established, significant progress was achieved in the training of highly skilled professionals, and national economic management grew more specialized. These historical truths are supported by the indicators presented in the dissertation.

3. It was determined by the research that as a result of the measures implemented in the republic, ensuring the development of science, creating and increasing the number of scientific institutions, strengthening their material and technical supply, created the basis for the creation of the intellectual base and reserve personnel bank necessary for our national independence in the future.

4. In separate chapters and sub-chapters of the dissertation, it has been proven with concrete facts that as a result of Haydar Aliyev's visionary and goal-oriented activities, the industrial potential of Azerbaijan was strengthened, especially the expansion of science-intensive fields, communication, electronics, information technologies, etc. formation of fields created favorable conditions for the establishment of new factories and the placement of national personnel.

5. In the research process, we come to such a concrete conclusion that the plenum of August 1969, which played an important role in the social and political life of the country, made effective and important decisions on the socio-economic development of the republic. In this plenum, urgent measures were taken to eliminate the existing socio-economic difficulties in the republic, to solve the problems that arose in the fields of science and education, and thus the comprehensive development of Azerbaijan was started.

6. During the study period, emphasis was placed on training young and national individuals. Year after year, the number of Azerbaijani students sent to study in and beyond the country increased. Over time, these individuals contributed to the establishment of a reserve fund in this area of our country.

7. Reforms in the 1970s and 1980s improved personnel professionalism and modernized training in military educational institutions. At the same time, as the number of professional military personnel grew, the assembly system improved, the military level rose, and the foundations of a solid base were laid, paving the way for the formation of the contemporary Azerbaijan Army.

8. One of the important results obtained in the research process is that the creation of a military school named after J. Nakhchivansky, at the cost of Haydar Aliyev's great efforts and sufferings, despite the obstacles of official Moscow, was a bright result of a far-sighted policy. This did not mean the creation of an ordinary school every time, when you think deeply, it becomes clear again that it is a historical event of great importance in terms of Haydar Aliyev's visionary state policy. With that, serious steps were taken to eliminate existing problems in the direction of army building and training of national military personnel, and the process of admission of Azerbaijani youth to higher military schools in the republic was strengthened. The founding of this military high school was an event of great importance in the direction of the building of the national army.

9. As a result of Haydar Aliyev's education policy, the nationalization of the staff of this system was achieved at the expense

of national personnel, attention and care to teachers was increased, the appointment system was improved, a patriotic youth army was formed, thus, the national personnel potential was both qualitatively strengthened and quantitatively improved.

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

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