

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL DIASPORA IN
PROTECTION OF POLITICAL INTERESTS OF THE
AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

Specialty: 5503.02- History of Motherland

Field of science: History

Applicant: **Rauf Bayram oglu Aliyev**

Baku -2022

The dissertation work was carried out at the department of “History and methods of teaching history of the peoples of Turkic and Eastern Europe” of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Ogtay Balagadesh oglu Sultanov

Official opponents: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Tofiq Teyyub oglu Mustafazade

Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor
Azad Ahmad oglu Rzayev

Doctor of Historical Sciences
Taleh Vezir oglu Cafarov

Dissertation council ED 1.30 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the
Dissertation Council: Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Professor

Kerim Karam oglu Shukurov

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation Council: Doctor of Philosophy in History,
Associate Professor

Ilgar Vahid oglu Niftaliyev

Chairman of the
scientific seminar: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor

Mais Israil oglu Amrahov

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and development of the topic. Migration processes, which are an integral part of human history, have affected the lives of all peoples to one degree or another. From ancient times to the present day, people have migrated to different areas for various reasons. The migration processes of peoples took place for various reasons - political, economic, social and other factors. Thus, wars of aggression, political persecution or economic and social problems have led to the migration of people.

Today, the migration processes of the population continue both compulsorily and voluntarily. The processes of globalization taking place in the modern world have accelerated international migration, and as a result, diasporas of most countries have been formed in other countries.

Today, the diaspora, one of the subjects of international relations, is actively interfering in both domestic and foreign policy. The influence of the diaspora is also reflected in international organizations. Today, states use the help of the diaspora to ensure national interests, promote the country and develop interstate relations. Thus, the active activity of the diasporas, which are important subjects of the political system, increases their importance as an object of research. At the same time, the existence of the Azerbaijani Diaspora makes the problem even more urgent for us.

Although the first ideas about the concept of “diaspora” in Azerbaijan have recently begun to emerge, it should be noted that the process of settlement of our compatriots in different countries around the world began several centuries ago. It has become more ethno-morally painful for Azerbaijanis to leave their homeland and live abroad due to their closer ties to their homeland than other nations.¹

During the Soviet era, relations between Azerbaijan and Azerbaijanis living abroad were weak or non-existent for obvious

¹ Azərbaycan diasporu: böyük yolun başlanğıcı / Buraxılışa məsul: N. İbrahimov. Xarici Ölkələrdə Yaşayan Azərbaycanlılarla İş üzrə Dövlət Komitəsinin nəşri. – Bakı: Çapaşoğlu, - 2006. - 208 s.

reasons. The idea of organizing the Azerbaijani Diaspora and practical steps in this work belong only to our national leader Heydar Aliyev. On his own initiative, on August 28, 1973, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan decided to establish a department for relations with our compatriots abroad under the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Compatriots Living Abroad.² After this historic decision, a lot of work has been done to establish close ties with our compatriots living abroad. One of the results of Heydar Aliyev's political foresight was the establishment of the "Veten" society to further expand relations with our compatriots living abroad. On October 5, 1975, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan discussed the issue of improving the work of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Compatriots Living Abroad and identified the ideological, organizational and technical aspects of this important work.

With the collapse of the USSR, the Azerbaijani state was established and important measures were taken at the state level on the issue of the diaspora.

After the return of Heydar Aliyev to political power in 1993, he set the main task of achieving socio-political stability in the country, national unity against the occupation policy of Armenia. National leader Heydar Aliyev, with his unique foresight and wisdom, correctly defined strategic goals in foreign policy from the first day, noting that the power of each state in modern times is measured not only by economic resources, but also by the strength of its diaspora and lobby abroad. Without special attention to this area, it is impossible to achieve significant achievements in foreign policy, as well as to raise national issues at the international level. For this reason, over the past 20 years, the Azerbaijani government has tried to responsibly fulfill its historic mission to achieve the solidarity of

² Постановление БЮРО центрального комитета компартии Азербайджана. О создании при Азербайджанском обществе дружбы и культурной связи с зарубежными странами отдела по связям с соотечественными за рубежом // Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin İşlər İdarəsinin Siyasi Sənədlər Arxivı, Fond № 1, siyahı № 60, iş № 59, pr. № 73, & 25, vərəq - 280-286.

Azerbaijanis around the world, to pursue a systematic and consistent policy in this area. Establishing multifaceted relations with our compatriots living abroad, arming them on an ideological and political level and mobilizing them for national interests has become one of the priorities in Azerbaijan's foreign policy. The purpose of state policy in this area is to preserve and develop the national identity of our compatriots living abroad, to expand relations with Azerbaijan, as well as to exercise other rights.

The Diaspora's contribution to foreign policy was manifested during the Tovuz wars of 2020, as well as during the 44-day Patriotic War of Azerbaijan, which began on September 27, 2020. Our national diaspora organizations, which have responded to the world Armenian lobby since the beginning of the war, have rendered exceptional services in conveying the true voice of our state to the world. The Azerbaijanis of the world have shown unity in exposing to the world community that we are waging a war of rights to restore our territorial integrity and exposing the occupation policy of the Armenians. Our Diaspora became even stronger during the Armenian Tovuz provocation and reached its highest peak during the Patriotic War for the freedom of our lands. In all this, he noted the importance and significance of the decision to build a diaspora, as well as confirmed the importance of the policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the diaspora in recent years. The role and importance of the Diaspora in Azerbaijan's foreign policy makes the problem even more urgent for us.

Thus, it is important to study the reasons for the emigration of Azerbaijanis in a long historical period, to identify the factors influencing the development of the diaspora, to study the activities of the Azerbaijani diaspora, the relationship between the diaspora and the motherland, the current state of the diaspora and the diaspora policy of independent Azerbaijan. has. The main reasons for the urgency of the problem can be summarized as follows:

In modern times, the acceleration of migration processes results in the emergence of diasporas. The role of the Diaspora in socio-political life makes it necessary to study them theoretically;

- Research of factors influencing the formation of the

Azerbaijani Diaspora;

- Activity of the state in the direction of diaspora building;
- The activity of the Diaspora in protecting the interests and national interests of Azerbaijan
- The Republic of Azerbaijan assesses the unity of world Azerbaijanis as a natural historical necessity arising in the context of national interests and state interests;
- The issue of unity of world Azerbaijanis is accepted as a mechanism for the realization of the ideology of Azerbaijanism, and all measures taken in this area are based on this process. In other words, this idea serves as a philosophical and theoretical basis for the unity of Azerbaijanis around the world
- The Azerbaijani state seeks to realize the unity of the Azerbaijanis of the world, taking into account the existing economic and political realities, as well as the realities of the socio-political processes taking place in the world;
- Solidarity of Azerbaijanis in the world is a key factor in ensuring the ideological integrity and national unity of the entire Azerbaijani people and is one of the principal directions of state policy;
- The Azerbaijani state acts as a political refuge for Azerbaijanis all over the world and always values its close involvement in solving the difficulties they face as one of its highest goals;
- Establishment of the Azerbaijani lobby and lobbying activities;
- Joint activity of the Azerbaijani-Turkish Diaspora and factors necessitating this activity;
- To study in detail the activity of the national diaspora in conveying the Khojaly genocide to the world community, the importance and activity of the campaign «Justice for Khojaly» ” in this direction;
- Analysis of the current situation of the Azerbaijani Diaspora.

The topic is very important in terms of defining the role of the diaspora in introducing Azerbaijan to the world community as a country under aggression. The study of the services of the national diaspora is of special importance in exposing the Armenian

aggression on an international scale. Thus, exposing and repelling the Armenian aggression and ensuring its territorial integrity is one of the main directions of Azerbaijan's political interests. At the heart of the activities and work of the Azerbaijani Diasporas is to reveal the essence of the Armenian aggression, to achieve a fair position of the world community and international organizations on this aggression. In our opinion, an in-depth study of the activities of the Azerbaijani Diasporas in this direction can help determine the political and historical significance of the work done.

Before the independence of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijani Diasporas was not the object of historical research. Although the problem of the diaspora has recently been studied, it has not been sufficiently studied. This topic was studied in Azerbaijan after the collapse of the USSR. The state of Azerbaijan, which entered the system of international relations with the restoration of state independence, assessed the activities of the diaspora as a serious factor affecting the national interests of the country and accepted the establishment of the diaspora as one of the priorities of foreign policy.

Taking into account the increasing international prestige of the Azerbaijani state, the organization of our compatriots living abroad in the fight against Armenian aggression and the urgency of the diaspora's activities, a department was established at A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of ANAS to study the history of diaspora building. The State Committee for Work with the Diasporas was established by the order of national leader Heydar Aliyev to coordinate the activities of Azerbaijani Diaspora organizations abroad in a single center. The establishment of the State Committee for Work with the Diasporas has opened up new perspectives for research on the problem. The problem of the activity of the national diaspora in the protection of the political interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan has not been studied in a comprehensive way, in full detail. However, certain aspects of the problem have been studied by some researchers, and a number of monographs, books and articles have been written on this issue. These works have been studied and analyzed in connection with our research. In the process of

researching the topic, taking into account the diversity of sources, historical works on the problem are grouped as follows.

The first group includes works on Azerbaijani historiography. Certain aspects of the topic chosen as the object of research in the dissertation were studied by academicians R.Mehdiyev, A.Hasanov, V.Habiboglu, Y.Mahmudov, M.Seyidbeyli, V.Arzumanli and other scientists.³

Academician R.Mehdiyev notes in his work that the development of relations with Azerbaijanis around the world, their close association around the Azerbaijani state is an important part of state policy, and considers it necessary to master all elements of the Azerbaijani ideology.⁴ He noted that the ideology of Azerbaijanism, founded by the national leader Heydar Aliyev, has become a concept that unites the Azerbaijanis of the world around a common cause. The author stressed that efforts to resolve the Daghigh Garabagh conflict should be intensified, and the country's interests in foreign policy should always be united around lobbying, diaspora building and national interests. Because the role of lobby and diaspora factor

³ Arzumanlı, V. Tarix siyasətin – siyasət tarixin dili ilə / V.Arzumanlı. - Bakı: Qartal, - 1999. - 442 s. Arzumanlı, V. Dünya Azərbaycanlıları Konqresi. Dünən, bu gün və sabah / V.Arzumanlı, İ.Ağayev – Bakı: Qartal, - 2007. - 188 s. Arzumanlı, V. Azərbaycan diasporu (reallıqlar, qayğılar, problemlər) / V.Arzumanlı. – Bakı: Qartal, - 2001. – 800 s.

Həbiboglu, V. Azərbaycan diasporu yeni mərhələdə / V.Həbiboglu. – Bakı: Elm, - 2006. - 264 s. Həbiboglu, V. H.Əliyev və Azərbaycan diasporu / V.Həbiboglu. - Bakı: Qartal, - 2006. 358 s. Həsənov, Ə. Müasir beynəlxalq münasibətlər və Azərbaycan Respublikasının xarici siyasəti / Ə.Həsənov. - Bakı: Elm, - 2005. 751 s. Həsənov Ə. Azərbaycanın geosiyasəti / Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, - 2015. - 1056 s. Həsənov Ə. Azərbaycan Respublikasının milli inkişaf və təhlükəsizlik siyasətinin əsasları / Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, - 2016. 700 s. Mehdiyev, R. Azərbaycan: tarixi irs və müstəqillik fəlsəfəsi / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Ensiklopediyası Nəşriyyatı, - 2001. 276 s. Mehdiyev R. Milli məfkurə, dövlətçilik, müstəqillik yolu ilə (məqalələr, çıxışlar, müsahibələr): [2 cildə] / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: XXI əsr YNE, - 2006. 671 s. Mahmudov, Y. Azərbaycan dövlətçiliyinin xilaskarı / Y.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Altay, - 1998. - 44 s. Mahmudov, Y Azərbaycan tarixində Heydər Əliyev şəxsiyyəti / Y.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Təhsil, - 2002. - 328 s.

⁴ Mehdiyev, R. Azərbaycan: tarixi irs və müstəqillik fəlsəfəsi / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Ensiklopediyası Nəşriyyatı, - 2001. - 276 s.

in the successful implementation of foreign policy is great.

In his works, A.Hasanov considers Azerbaijanis living abroad as demographic resources of the state and emphasizes that such Azerbaijanis can act as a real force in both domestic and global development of the country, its stable and secure life, and the solution of the problem.⁵ The author's works focus on the protection of the rights of Azerbaijanis living abroad, conveying the true nature of the so-called Daghlig Garabagh problem to the world community, the importance of forming a diaspora with national interests in the policy of their countries and other issues. At the same time, it explains the basics of state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan to ensure national development and security interests, objectively analyzes numerous political issues such as the development of the country's foreign and national policy concept, defining and ensuring the framework of national interests.

The scientific considerations put forward in the works of academician Y.Mahmudov “Heydar Aliyev’s personality in the history of Azerbaijan”, “Savior of the Azerbaijani statehood” were considered against the background of the history of the statehood of Azerbaijan, analyzed in the context of Heydar Aliyev's recommendations.⁶

Philosophical aspects of the problem have been studied in depth in V.Habiboglu’s research works. The author’s works highlight the policy of national leader Heydar Aliyev and President Ilham Aliyev to build the diaspora, touch upon the problems of the Azerbaijani diaspora, and reflect the valuable views of the Azerbaijani state on the policy of diaspora building.

In the works of V.Arzumanli, the causes of migration, formation, activity, structure of the Azerbaijani Diaspora, the policy of the national leader Heydar Aliyev on the Diaspora, lobbying and other issues were studied and the existing problems in this field were

⁵ Həsənov, Ə. Müasir beynəlxalq münasibətlər və Azərbaycan Respublikasının xarici siyasəti / Ə.Həsənov. - Bakı: Elm, - 2005. - 751 s.

⁶ Mahmudov, Y. Azərbaycan dövlətçiliyinin xilaskarı / Y.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Altay, 1998. - 44 s. Mahmudov, Y. Azərbaycan tarixində Heydər Əliyev şəxsiyyəti / Y.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Təhsil, - 2002. - 328 s.

commented. However, the author did not analyze the activities of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in the foreign policy of Azerbaijan.

In the works of O.Sultanov, A.Huseynov, I.Agayev, I.Huseynova on the subject, along with the socio-political life of Azerbaijan in the 80-90s of the last century, the history of the organization of world Azerbaijanis was also touched upon. At the same time, the works of A.Tahirli, Z.Aliyev, I.Ismayilov, R.Mammadov, H.Ibrahimli, S.Khalilov, G.Novruzova, S.Haziyeva and other researchers are quite interesting.⁷

I.Ismayilov's work is very valuable in terms of studying the history of the Azerbaijani Diaspora. It systematically covers the history of South Azerbaijan, the political emigration of Azerbaijan in the 20th century, the Azerbaijanis of the world on the threshold of the 21st century. The author gives a wider coverage to the cases of emigration from South Azerbaijan.

Kh.Ibrahimli's work "Political emigration of Azerbaijan (1920-1991)" is dedicated to the new stage of Azerbaijani emigration, which began with the invasion of April 1920. The work clarifies the content and importance of the work done by political

⁷ Sultanov, O. XX əsrin 80-cı illərinin sonu, 90-cı illərin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanca siyasi mübarizə. Monoqrafiya / O.Sultanov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2010. – 288 s. Hüseynova, İ. Müstəqil Azərbaycan dövlətinin qurucusu / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Təhsil, - 2004. – 472 s. Tahirli, A. Azərbaycan mühacirəti / A.Tahirli. - Bakı: Tural-Ə, - 2001. - 344 s. Əliyev, Z. Beynəlxalq münasibətlərdə diasporların rolu / Z.Əliyev. – Bakı: Nurlan, - 2001. – 150 s. Əliyev, Z. Dünya diasporları (nəzəriyyə və təcrübə) / Z.Əliyev. – Bakı: Qismət, - 2005. - 454 s. Əliyev, Z. Diaspor izahlı sözlük, məlumat kitabı / Z.Əliyev. - Bakı: Yurd, - 2007. - 376 s. Əliyev, Z. Türkdilli xalqların diasporları / Z.Əliyev. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, - 2009. - 300 s. İsmayilov, İ. Dünya azərbaycanlıları XX əsrdə / İ.İsmayilov. - Bakı: DHA Mətbəsi, - 1997. - 270 s. Məmmədov, R. Rusiya: ziyalılarımız, mətbuatımız, münasibətlərimi / R.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Şirvanəşr, - 2003. - 105 s. Məmmədov, R. Səfərnəmə / R.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Şirvanəşr, - 2001. - 348 s. Məmmədov, R. Bakıdan Moskvaya və uzaqlara / R.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Şirvanəşr, - 2000. - 479 s. İbrahimli, X. Azərbaycan siyasi mühacirəti (1920-1991) / X.İbrahimli. – Bakı: Elm, - 1996. - 304 s. Xəlilov, S. Heydər Əliyev və azərbaycançılıq məfkurəsi / S.Xəlilov. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, - 2002. - 232 s. Həziyeva, S. Dünya azərbaycanlılarının həmrəyliyi tarixi (XX əsrin sonu, XXI əsrin əvvəlləri) / S.Həziyeva. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, - 2010. - 168 s. Novruzova, G. Rusiya Federasiyasında Azərbaycan Diasporu: Tarixi- demografıya problemləri. 1989-2002 / Tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / - Bakı, 2010. – 29 s.

immigrants in the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence, as well as analyzes the characteristics of emigration, its ideological and political history.

S.Khalilov's work "Heydar Aliyev and the ideology of Azerbaijanism" is dedicated to the scientific-theoretical and ideological foundations of the doctrine of Azerbaijanism, formed on the basis of the ideas of national leader Heydar Aliyev.

G.Novruzova's dissertation "Azerbaijani Diaspora in the Russian Federation: historical-demographic problems" examines issues such as migration of Azerbaijanis to Russia, their place in the social structure of Russian society, demographic indicators, main occupation, participation of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in Russian socio-economic and cultural life.

Z.Aliyev's "World Diasporas" contains interesting theories and facts about the history of the Azerbaijani Diaspora. Based on international experience in this field, the author puts forward logical considerations on the problems of strengthening the ideology of Azerbaijanism and ideological unity.

S.Haziyeva's dissertation "History of Solidarity of World Azerbaijanis" (late 20th - early 21st centuries) examines the state policy in the field of solidarity with Azerbaijanis living abroad in the late 20th - early 21st centuries, the activities of the diaspora in conveying the truth of Azerbaijan to the world community. Consistent research and analysis by the researcher, especially comparative studies, can be considered important. However, this monograph also does not analyze the activities of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in the context of Azerbaijan's foreign policy.

It is clear from the brief summary of historiography that although various aspects of the problem are highlighted, the activities of the national diaspora in the protection of the political interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan have not been studied in a comprehensive and systematic manner. Qualitative changes in the construction of the Diaspora, the prospects for the establishment of the Azerbaijani lobby, the lobbying activities of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in the protection of Azerbaijan's political interests, ways to promote the Khojaly genocide have increased the urgency of the problem.

The complex approach to the research dissertation problem differs in terms of the facts involved in the scientific circulation for the first time. Taking into account the lack of scientific research on the diaspora policy of the Azerbaijani state, the dissertation pays special attention to this area.

The second group includes works on Turkish and Western historiography. The works of foreign authors are important in terms of determining the direction of research on the problem. Although these works are not related to Azerbaijan, they are very important in relation to the theoretical aspects of the diaspora, the establishment of the diaspora, lobbying activities, etc. In the study of the Diaspora problem, the organization of lobbying and activities in the field of Turkish historiography, some scientific research has been conducted recently. A.Tayar, N.Uslun and others commented on the concepts of diaspora, lobbying, as an important part of foreign policy⁸.

In the works of Western researchers A.Brah, O.Valbek, K.Alfonso, E.Nobibawm, W.Safran, S.Lavie and other researchers, the Diaspora Institute and its stages of development, dynamics and other issues have been studied from various aspects.⁹

The third group includes works by Russian authors. Various aspects of the problem were touched upon in the works of Russian researchers A.E.Binetsky, A.Neshadin, M.Malyutin, A.B.Malkon, T.Polskova, V.Dyatlov.¹⁰

⁸ Uslu, N. Türk dış politikası yol ayrımında: Soğuk savaş sonrasında yeni sorumlular, yeni imkanlar və yeni arayışlar. I basım / N.Uslu. - İstanbul: Ankara yayınları, - 2006, - 375 s. Tayyar, A. Amerikanın siyasal yapısı. Lobiler ve dış politika. Üçüncü basım /A.Tayyar. - İstanbul: Alfa Basım Yayım Dağıtım, - 2000. – 311 s.

⁹ Avtar, B. Cartographies of Diaspora: Contesting Identities / B.Avtar. - New York: Routledge, - 1996. - 276 pp. Lavie, S. Displacement diaspora and geographies of identity / S.Lavie, T.Swedney - London: Durham, - 1996. – 296 pp. Nobibawm, E. The invention of tradition / E.Nobibawn, J.Ranger - Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, - 1983. – 254 pp. Osten, W. The Concept of Diaspora as an analytical tool in the study of refugee communities// Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, - 2002. №28, - p. 221. Safran, W. Diasporas in modern societies. Myths of homeland and return // Diaspora, - 1991. №1, - p. 83-84.

¹⁰ Бинецкий, А. Лоббизм в современном мире / а.Бинецкий. - Москва, ТЕИС, - 2004. - 247с. Дятлов, В. Диаспора: попытка определиться в понятиях // Диаспоры, 1999. №1, - с. 23-31.

In this regard, A.E.Binetsky's views on the irreplaceable level of influence of the activities of various national diasporas on the policy of their states are important.

T.Polskova is one of the first researchers to study the subject of the diaspora. In his work, the author studied the theory of the diaspora from a social and political point of view, as well as studied and analyzed the experience of the Israeli and Chinese diasporas, which are considered to be the strongest diasporas in the world.

Object and subject of research. The activity of the national diaspora in protecting the political interests of Azerbaijan was chosen as the object of the dissertation. The main subject of the study is the creation and formation of the Azerbaijani Diaspora, its geography, the factors that determine the protection of national interests, the role of the Diaspora in restoring the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, the state policy of Diaspora building, lobbying activities, protection of the rights of compatriots living abroad, joint activities of the Diaspora in the protection of the rights of deported Azerbaijanis.

Goals and objectives of the study. The main purpose of the study is to assess the activities of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in protecting the political interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to determine the organization of the Diaspora and the role of the state in their activities, to study the development prospects of state-diaspora relations. In this regard, the tasks of the study are as follows:

- To periodize the stages of the history of creation and formation of the Azerbaijani Diaspora on the basis of scientific analysis, to reveal the factors influencing the stages of development of the Diaspora;
- To assess the relations between the Azerbaijani state and the diaspora, to analyze the policy of diaspora building;
- To highlight the opportunities of the diaspora to influence the work of the diaspora in conveying the truth about the Daghigh Garabagh conflict to the world community;

Малютин, М. Нещадин, А. Лоббизм – всего лишь средство обогащения // Известия. - 1994, 16 ноябр. – с. 5. Полоскова, Т. Современные диаспоры: внутривполитические и международные аспекты // Т.Полоскова. - Москва: Научная книга, 1999. - 252 с.

- To evaluate the activity of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in introducing the Khojaly genocide to the world;
- To study the lobbying opportunities of the Azerbaijani Diaspora, to study their activities and to analyze possible gaps in this area;
- To evaluate the strategy of joint activities of Azerbaijani diaspora organizations with Turkish diaspora organizations and to determine the prospects for cooperation;
- To consider areas of cooperation with Jewish diaspora organizations and to study lobbying practices;
- To study the activities of Diaspora organizations in the protection of the rights of our compatriots deported from the territory of Armenia and to analyze the shortcomings in this area, as well as to make a comparative analysis of the attitude of Azerbaijan and the Armenian Diaspora to the problem;
- to study the activities of diaspora organizations in protecting the rights of Azerbaijanis living abroad;
- To clarify the level of participation of the Diaspora on various issues, to identify the need to improve the work in areas of weak performance by conducting comparative analysis of the activities of enemy forces.

Research methods are based on the principles of analysis, synthesis, generalization methods, historical and comparative analysis. Thus, when writing the research paper, the events were analyzed and conclusions were drawn. The method of comparative analysis was widely discussed during the research.

The political interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been identified, the activities of the national diaspora in this direction have been studied and analyzed in detail.

During the analysis of the events, books and sources in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Russian and English languages were used on the topic, opinions of different authors were expressed and the author's own opinions were given.

In addition to all this, the problem-chronological method was used in writing the dissertation. There were also critical approaches to the use of literature and sources in different languages

(Azerbaijani, Turkish, Russian, English) while researching the topic. Generalizations were made at the end of each chapter.

The activities of the National Diaspora to protect the political interests of Azerbaijan were analyzed, conclusions and proposals were made.

The main provisions of the defense:

- The main national interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the political sphere are the increase of the prestige of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the international arena, the development of international cooperation on the basis of equal partnership, integration into Europe and the world community;
- Solidarity of world Azerbaijanis and diaspora building are the main directions of state policy;
- The occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenia has resulted in the deportation of our compatriots from their historical lands;
- The settlement of the Daghlig Garabagh conflict has become an important political course of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as the main activity of the national diaspora;
- The Armenian Diaspora, using the information gap of Azerbaijan, has formed a misconception in the world community about the Daghlig Garabagh conflict;
- The basis of the activity of the National Diaspora is to keep the essence of Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan on the political agenda;
- Strengthening efforts to promote the Khojaly genocide in the world and international organizations;
- Development of a joint strategy of Azerbaijani-Turkish diaspora organizations to protect common national interests;
- As a result of lobbying, the Khojaly genocide was officially recognized in the parliaments of more than a dozen states and in more than twenty American states;

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research is determined primarily by the problem statement and is reflected in the following provisions:

- The factors influencing the formation of the Azerbaijani Diaspora were analyzed, their specific features were identified;

- The principles of the establishment of the Azerbaijani lobby and its coordination with the foreign policy of the state have been defined;
- Communication of the Khojaly genocide to the world community, the importance of the campaign “Justice for Khojaly” in this direction, the position of the states recognizing the Khojaly genocide and the United States were studied comprehensively for the first time in Azerbaijani historiography and the campaign “Justice for Khojaly” was thoroughly analyzed;
- The factors necessitating the cooperation of the Azerbaijani Diaspora with the Jewish Diaspora were investigated, the reasons for the existing cooperation were indicated;
- The strategy of joint activities of the Azerbaijani-Turkish diaspora organizations was analyzed, the measures taken in this direction were highlighted, a number of proposals were put forward;
- For the first time, various archival documents (Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, State Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan), authoritative sources (heritage of national leader Heydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev with Azerbaijanis living abroad) speeches at their meetings, decrees and orders, decisions of the Government of Azerbaijan were involved in the study.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The chronological framework of the research covers the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. (1988-2015) It should be noted here that it can be characterized as the collapse of the Soviet empire in the 90s of the 20th century and the independence of Azerbaijan. The scientific and practical significance of the dissertation in accordance with the chronological framework is that the complex study of the diaspora problem, the current situation of the Azerbaijani diaspora, the existing problems in this area have been extensively analyzed. For this reason, the dissertation allows you to

fill in some of the gaps in the topic. The provisions reflected in the dissertation on the importance of the Diaspora in the system of international relations, the system of international relations, the unification of world Azerbaijanis around the ideology of Azerbaijanism can be used in scientific research, writing generalizing works. At the same time, research is important as an educational and propaganda tool.

Approbation and application. The provisions covering the main content of the dissertation are reflected in the author's articles published in scientific publications recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in speeches at scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences organized in scientific institutions of the country. A total of 16 articles and theses on the content of the dissertation were published in scientific publications in Azerbaijan, Turkey and the Ukraine, as well as in scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences organized in these countries.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the department of “Methods of teaching the history and history of the peoples of Turkey and Eastern Europe” of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The total volume of the dissertation. The total volume of the dissertation, including the introduction, three chapters, eight half-chapters and the conclusion, consists of 257,431 (excluding bibliography) marks. Introduction: number of signs - 21516, Chapter I: number of signs - 115490, Chapter II: number of signs - 81174, Chapter III: number of signs - 50190, result: number of signs - 12165.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the topicality of the topic, shows the chronological framework, explains the level of study and source base, defines the goals and objectives of the research, the methodological basis, gives scientific novelty and practical significance.

Chapter I of the dissertation “**Azerbaijani Diaspora as a source of national power in the international exposure of Armenia’s aggressive policy against Azerbaijan**” consists of four sub-chapters. The formation of the Diaspora, Diaspora-state relations in the formation of the Diaspora, the struggle of the Azerbaijani Diaspora for the protection of national interests, the participation of the Diaspora in the struggle for the restoration of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

The first sub-chapter of Chapter I entitled “**National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan**” states that national interests are “a set of political, economic, social and other needs that ensure the fundamental values and goals of the Azerbaijani people, as well as the progress of man, society and the state”.¹¹

The framework of the national interest of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the main problem of national security and military-geostrategic task for today is to achieve the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict, restore the violated territorial integrity and sovereign state rights, peace in the region. and ensuring an atmosphere of peaceful co-operation¹².

The national interests of Azerbaijan also include: elimination of the consequences of Armenia’s policy of aggression, return of displaced refugees and internally displaced persons and resettlement in their native lands; ensuring the unity and solidarity of Azerbaijanis around the world, strengthening their sense of patriotism and uniting them around the idea of Azerbaijanism, ensuring the national and civil rights of our compatriots living in the world, etc. includes urgent tasks¹³.

According to the law adopted by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on June 29, 2004, the main national interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the political sphere are:

¹¹ Məmmədov, N. Geosiyasətə giriş: Müasir geosiyasi proseslər: [2 cildə] / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Qanun, c.1. -2011. - 416 s.

¹² Həsənov, Ə. Azərbaycanın geosiyasəti / Ə.Həsənov. Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, - 2015. – 1056 s.

¹³ Həsənov, Ə. Azərbaycan Respublikasının milli inkişaf və təhlükəsizlik siyasətinin əsasları / Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, - 2016.- 700 s.

- solidarity of world Azerbaijanis;
- protection of the rights of our compatriots living abroad;
- Azerbaijan to live in friendship, peace and tranquility with the peoples of the world, development of international cooperation on the basis of equal partnership, integration into Europe and the world community;
- Increasing the prestige of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the international arena.¹⁴

To ensure national security, the state uses both its internal resources and foreign policy tools (political, economic, military, propaganda, information, etc.). The main means of foreign policy is, first of all, official diplomatic missions. Foreign policy propaganda and media include the activities of all modern media and the capabilities of foreign diaspora organizations. These means are of great importance in ensuring the national interests and security of the Azerbaijani state, raising its prestige in the world community, gaining a large number of supporters and establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with them.¹⁵

On December 28, 1996, national leader Heydar Aliyev addressed the Azerbaijanis of the world and once again called on them to unite for the ideas of Azerbaijanism and take an active part in defending the interests of the historical homeland. Heydar Aliyev called on our compatriots to confidently defend the interests of the Azerbaijani state, characterizing the protection of the historical interests of our independent republic as the duty of all Azerbaijanis around the world.¹⁶

The second sub-chapter of Chapter I is called **“Geography and structure of the Azerbaijani Diaspora”**. This chapter identifies the geography of Azerbaijani settlement, the centuries-old history of

¹⁴ Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Məclisinin 712 2Q sayılı Qanunu (Bakı: 29 iyun 2004-cü il) // Azərbaycan Respublikasının Milli Məclisinin Arxivi, Fond № 2941, Siyahı № 1, İş № 1188, vərəq 93-98.

¹⁵ Həsənov, Ə. Azərbaycanın geosiyasəti / Ə. Həsənov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, - 2015. - 1056 s

¹⁶ Əliyev, H. Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir. [46 cildə] / H. Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, c. 8. – 1998. - 488 s.

Azerbaijani emigration, the stages and causes of emigration, the history of Azerbaijani migration in chronological order on the basis of concrete and factual materials, the causes of migration and the history and geography of settlement in different countries. History of migration of Azerbaijanis in Azerbaijan from the time of the Arab Caliphate to the 10th century, the second to the tenth to the nineteenth centuries, the third to the occupation of Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century, the fourth to the totalitarian communist dictatorship and finally the sixth chronological stage after the collapse of the USSR.

The third sub-chapter of Chapter I is entitled **“The process of formation and shaping of the Azerbaijani Diaspora”**. Throughout the history of our people, it has lived with the desire for national unity and solidarity. After Azerbaijan gained independence, important measures were taken in the state policy on this issue and a number of decisions were made. However, Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, the unstable situation inside the country, hindered the solution of these issues. Diaspora members who have been separated from their homeland for 70 years had many problems both in their organization and in their relations with the homeland, which negatively affected their activities. At the same time, the newly independent Republic of Azerbaijan did not have a concept on this issue. Strong work was required in state policy to create solidarity among Azerbaijanis living abroad, to regulate and revitalize their organizational work, and to strengthen their relations both with the Republic of Azerbaijan and with each other. As we have noted, the establishment of the Diaspora has been relevant in Azerbaijan since the first years of independence, but the state's special attention to the fulfillment of this task became possible only after the coming to power of our national leader Heydar Aliyev. The Republic of Azerbaijan has officially declared that it is the guarantor of the interests of Azerbaijanis around the world and has begun to work systematically with Azerbaijanis living abroad at the state level. After Heydar Aliyev came to power in 1993, the state care for the Azerbaijani Diaspora increased and important work began in this direction. National unity and solidarity was a requirement of the time.

Our national leader Heydar Aliyev, who correctly assessed this reality, attached great importance to national unity and solidarity in the domestic and foreign policy of independent Azerbaijan. After 1993-1994, the issue of the diaspora became a priority in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijanis living in the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and other regions were already actively involved in the organization process and trying to play a role in the country's foreign policy. There was a need to create associations with an organizational structure.

The unification of the Azerbaijanis of the world was based on the concept of national unity authored by Heydar Aliyev. As a result of the successful implementation of this concept, the Azerbaijani state, built by our national leader at the cost of great sacrifices, has become a historical and political reference point for all Azerbaijanis around the world.

It is known that unification within the diaspora revolves around any idea. The idea of "Azerbaijanism" began to play this role in the Azerbaijani diaspora. National leader H. Aliyev showed that the ideology of Azerbaijanism as the ideology of statehood, "unity of statehood traditions, statehood psychology and statehood practice" requires all Azerbaijanis to pass personal interests through the prism of the Motherland, state interests, to preserve and develop national and moral values.

In the fourth sub-chapter of Chapter I, entitled "**Participation of the Diaspora in the Struggle for the Restoration of Azerbaijan's Territorial Integrity**", the Armenians' claims to Azerbaijani lands, including Daghlig Garabagh (Nagorno-Karabakh), were assessed as part of their strategic plans to create a "Greater Armenia". It is known that the strategic position of the region and the active role of foreign countries seeking to have a say in the region have a significant impact here. Armenians and pro-Armenian forces, serving a cunning policy, presented the events in the region to the international community in the name of human rights, far from the truth. They have diverted the opinion of the world community from the true nature of what happened.

It can be said unequivocally that the Armenian-Azerbaijani

conflict over Daghlig Garabagh has shown the importance of a comprehensive and comprehensive solution to the problem created by the reactionary forces of the states that want to keep Azerbaijan in their sphere of influence as an alternative to independence. Realizing this with foresight, Heydar Aliyev determined the right way to repel the Armenian aggression, restore the violated territorial integrity of the republic and expel the occupiers from the country. Therefore, the Azerbaijani government has focused all its efforts on the recognition of the independent state in the world, increasing its international prestige, integration into the world community in all spheres of socio-political, economic and cultural life, the Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict faced the need to provide international support. The process of settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict has shown that a solution to this issue is possible only taking into account international opinion, gaining the support of various influential international organizations and states, as well as effective, intense and well-thought-out diplomatic work.¹⁷

The diplomatic mission carried out by the Republic of Azerbaijan in exposing the Armenian aggression has achieved successful results, and the role of world Azerbaijanis in this work is undeniable. In general, the formation of international public opinion in accordance with the realities of Azerbaijan should be considered an important factor in the success of Azerbaijan's foreign policy. At the same time, the public opinion of the country's population is important in these processes. It should be noted that for the success of Azerbaijan's foreign policy, national leader Heydar Aliyev was able to involve not only the population but also Azerbaijanis around the world in this fundamental goal - to protect the national and state interests of the Azerbaijani people.

Chapter II of the dissertation is entitled “**Lobby building policy and main goals of Azerbaijani diaspora organizations**”. This chapter discusses the acceleration of organizational work in Azerbaijani diaspora institutions, the level of cooperation between diaspora organizations, the formation and main activities of the

¹⁷ Həsənov, Ə. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycanın xarici siyasət fəaliyyətinin formalaşması // -Bakı: Dırçəliş-XXI əsr, - 2003. №63, - s. 39-54.

Azerbaijani lobby, the exposure of the ugly activities of the Armenian diaspora against Azerbaijan.

The first sub-chapter of Chapter II is entitled “**The main activities of the Azerbaijani lobby**”. We can take the main directions of the activity of the Azerbaijani lobby as follows:

1. First of all, to keep the Daghigh Garabagh problem on the agenda, to work for the immediate implementation of UN resolutions 822, 853, 874, 884 on Armenia’s status as a terrorist state, and to prepare and disseminate files on the realities of Garabagh to the international community;

2. The Khojaly genocide, the tragedy of January 20, and March 31, 1918 - to achieve international status for the Azerbaijani people by the genocides committed by Armenians. In this regard, to organize protests, letter campaigns, commemoration days, exhibitions, speeches in the media, to hold these days in the world at the official state level;

3. To support the oil strategy of Azerbaijan and to hold meetings in this direction, to organize events, to publish magazines and bulletins, books. To conduct a propaganda campaign and hold various meetings.

The success of the Diaspora’s lobbying activities depends on a number of factors. 1. Unity and solidarity; 2. High level of organization; 3. To take an active part in the socio-political life of the countries in which they reside and to hold various public office; 4. To have the power to influence the election process; 5. Strong financial capacity; 6. We characterized it as control over the media and so on.

The Heydar Aliyev Foundation is also taking systematic measures to achieve international recognition of the Khojaly genocide. A number of important projects implemented by the Foundation in this direction allow Azerbaijani diaspora organizations to build their propaganda work more effectively. In 2007, the Heydar Aliyev Foundation provided information and documents to Azerbaijani communities and associations abroad in connection with the 15th anniversary of the Khojaly genocide. The main goal of the Foundation is to celebrate the next anniversary of the Khojaly

genocide in Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Georgia and other countries and to convey the true nature of the tragedy to the world community. In this regard, the Congress of European Azerbaijanis in Germany and the Congress of Benelux Azerbaijanis in Belgium, Azerbaijani-French Youth Association in France, Cultural Center of Swiss Azerbaijanis in the Kingdom of Switzerland, Azeri-Czech Society in the Czech Republic, Romanian Azerbaijani Youth and Culture Association in Romania took an active part in the events organized by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation.¹⁸

The campaign “Justice for Khojaly” was launched in 2008 and is implemented by the Islamic Conference Youth Forum (ICYF). At first, the name was “Justice for Khojaly, freedom for Garabagh”.¹⁹ Founded on May 8, 2008 at the initiative of Leyla Aliyeva, Intercultural Dialogue Coordinator of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Youth Forum (OIC), its activities began in February 2009 and now involve hundreds of volunteers in more than 30 countries. The successful international information and propaganda campaign “Justice for Khojaly” is also contributing to this work. The purpose of this campaign is to inform the international community about the Khojaly tragedy, to achieve a moral and political assessment of the massacre in the international arena and to commemorate the victims of this bloody massacre.²⁰

Leyla Aliyeva's initiative to commemorate the Khojaly genocide on a larger scale has been supported at the state level in a number of countries.

On January 31, 2010, at the 6th session of the Parliamentary Union of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Kampala, Uganda, attended by heads of parliamentary delegations

¹⁸ Xocalı soyqırımının 16-cı ildönümü ilə əlaqədar tədbirlər planının icrası haqqında Xarici Ölkələrdə Yaşayan Azərbaycanlılarla İş üzrə Dövlət Komitəsinin məlumatı: URL: <http://www.diaspora.az>

¹⁹ Səmədov, V. Xocalıya Ədalət (Beynəlxalq erməni terroruna qarşı yeni strateji model): [3 cildə] / V.Səmədov, R.Vəlizadə, L.Əliyeva. - Bakı: 2014. - 344 s.

²⁰ “Xocalıya ədalət” kompaniyasının yeni mərhələsi başlanmışdır // Respublika. - 2010, 27 fevral. - s. 3.

from 51 countries, a resolution on “Cooperation between the OIC and the OIC” was signed. The resolution adopted within the framework of the international campaign “Justice for Khojaly” assessed the Khojaly tragedy as “a massacre of civilians by the Armenian armed forces” and a “crime against humanity”. The resolution also calls for full support for the international campaign “Justice for Khojaly” at both the national and international levels. This is the first document recognized by international organizations as a “crime against humanity”.²¹

In order to promote the truth of Azerbaijan, various events have been held in European countries over the past period. The above-mentioned facts show that the activities of Azerbaijani diaspora organizations in this direction are becoming stronger. However, in our opinion, in order to achieve more serious results, the activities of diaspora organizations must be consistent and systematic. Initiatives to give an objective assessment to the massacre have been unequivocally supported by the world’s peacekeeping forces and democracies.

As a result, countries such as Mexico, Pakistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Panama, Jordan, Colombia, Peru, Sudan, the Republic of Honduras and Guatemala discussed the Khojaly genocide in their parliaments and officially recognized it as genocide. Up to 20 states in the United States (Massachusetts, Texas, New Jersey, Georgia, Maine, New Mexico, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana) officially recognized the Khojaly genocide.²² In other countries, this act of genocide is being discussed, and in the near future, the Khojaly genocide will be officially recognized as a result of the activity of our national diasporas living in a number of countries. After all this work, we can say with full confidence that our national diaspora is already a force that speaks boldly in the world.

In the second sub-chapter of Chapter II, **“Joint activities of Azerbaijani-Turkish diaspora organizations in the protection of**

²¹ www.khojaly.org

²² www.mfa.gov.az

common national interests” was studied. The words of two great personalities of the Turkic world - great leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk’s words “Azerbaijan's joy is our joy, our sorrow is our sorrow” and national leader Heydar Aliyev’s words “We are one nation, two states” expressed the deep historical roots of our relations and defined the basic principles of political, economic and cultural cooperation. .

The current level of relations between the two countries has created a reliable basis for strengthening ties between the Azerbaijani and Turkish diasporas. Based on this, the Azerbaijani and Turkish communities have organized joint events in a number of countries. The realities of the modern world have created a need to develop a unified concept to create a basis for the development of relations between our diasporas in all directions.

The first sub-chapter of Chapter III entitled “**Activities of Azerbaijani Diaspora Organizations in Ensuring the Civil Rights of Azerbaijanis Living Abroad**”, is entitled “**The struggle of the Azerbaijani Diaspora to protect the rights of our compatriots expelled from Armenia**”. This sub-chapter discusses the activities of our compatriots expelled from Armenia to protect their rights. Conflicts and problems arising from the policy of the Armenian state based on ethnic separatism and chauvinism have caused serious political, economic and social problems in the CIS and Azerbaijan. According to statistics, there are currently 25 million internally displaced people in the world. One million of them are refugees in our country as a result of the Armenian-Azerbaijani war over Daghlig Garabagh. It was noted that Azerbaijani diaspora organizations do not pay special attention to this area, gaps in this area, as well as shortcomings in this area were noted and comparisons were made with Armenian diaspora organizations. Thus, Armenian diaspora organizations have established special companies and societies to settle Armenians in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan at the expense of high financial assistance.²³

The second sub-chapter of Chapter III is entitled “**Protection**

²³ Erməni xəyanəti: terror, soyqırım və deportasiya siyasəti / - Bakı: Avropa nəşriyyatı servis MMC, - 2009. – 175 s.

of the rights of Azerbaijanis living abroad is an important area of activity of diaspora organizations”. Protection of the rights of Azerbaijanis living abroad and their integration into society is one of the main issues on the agenda of the Azerbaijani Diaspora. Our diaspora organizations in many countries of the world are trying to ensure the active participation of our compatriots in the socio-political life of the society in which they live, to achieve the development of mechanisms to influence the elections.

Our compatriots living abroad face many problems: social, language, legalization, work, etc. These difficulties slow down the faster integration of Azerbaijanis into the society of the country in which they live and limit the opportunities for the Azerbaijani diaspora to influence socio-political life.

Azerbaijani Diaspora organizations have the opportunity to take urgent measures to protect the rights of our compatriots. Thus, the Congress of European Azerbaijanis, the Congress of Benelux Azerbaijanis, the Swedish-Azerbaijani Society and other organizations have established centers to provide legal assistance to our compatriots in case of violation of the rights of Azerbaijanis. The main task of these centers is to clarify the situation of our compatriots who have been subjected to violations of the law, and, if necessary, to provide them with a lawyer.

In the **Conclusion** section of the dissertation the research is summed up, the sequence of tasks and the main generalizations are reflected.

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

1. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan diasporu // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XVIII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları.- Bakı, - 2013,- s. 337-339
2. Diaspora quruculuğunda ilkin addımlar. // -Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər bölməsi,- 2014. №2,- s. 194-198

3. 1918-1920-ci illərdə azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı: Tarixi gerçəklər, faktlar. // Uydurma Erməni Soyqırımı: Yalanlar, İftiralar. Türk-Müsəlman Soyqırımı: Faktlar, Həqiqətlər. II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları.- Bakı,- 2015,- s. 267-271
4. Azərbaycan diasporu – Heydər Əliyev və azərbaycançılıq məfkurəsi // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş VI Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları.- Bakı,- 2015,- s. 340-342
5. Erməni təcavüzünün ifşa olunmasında Azərbaycan diasporunun iştirakı // -Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal, - 2015. №2,- s. 224-230
6. Ümummilli maraqların müdafiəsində diasporanın əhəmiyyəti // -Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal,-2015. №3,- s. 201-206
7. Erməni təcavüzünü dünya ictimaiyyətinə çatdırılması-diasporamızın əsas fəaliyyət istiqamətidir // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, BDU, “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” və Türk dünyası “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları.- Bakı,-2015,- s. 763-766
8. Azərbaycan diasporunun xaricdə yaşayan soydaşlarımızın hüquqlarının müdafiəsi uğrunda fəaliyyəti // -Bakı: Sivilizasiya. Elmi-nəzəri jurnal,-2015. № 9,- s. 167-175
9. Areas of activity of our diaspora organizations in Russia in the protection of political interests of Azerbaijan Republic // -Киев: Национальный Гілея Науковий висник,- 2015. Выпуск 94 (№3),- с. 104-109
10. Joint activity of Azerbaijani and Turkish Diaspora // -Киев: Национальный Гілея Науковий висник,-2015. Выпуск 102 (№11),- с. 138-143
11. The main activities of the Azerbaijani diaspora in Russia // Центр научных публикаций сборник научных публикаций, Велес. Международная конференция «актуальные проблемы развития мировой науки». Киев,- 2015,- с. 46-49

12. Azərbaycan lobbisinin formalaşması, fəaliyyət istiqamətləri // -Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər bölməsi,- 2015. № 1,- s.142-146
13. Azərbaycan Diasporu- Ümummilli maraqlarımızın Beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində qorunmasında əsas güc mənbəyidir // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, Bakı Beynəlxalq Multikulturalizm Mərkəzi, Azərbaycan Respublikası Dini Qurumlarla İş Üzrə Dövlət Komitəsi, Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. “Ulu Öndər Heydər Əliyev İrsində Multikultural və Tolerant Dəyərlər” Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransının materialları. I hissə.- Bakı,-2016,-s..245-248
14. ABŞ-da Azərbaycan diasporasının təşəkkülü və fəaliyyəti // - Bakı: Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası,- 2016. № 2,- s. 248-254
15. Avropada azərbaycanlıların məskunlaşması və diasporamızın təşəkkülü //-Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər bölməsi,- 2015. №3,- s. 62-66.
16. Bir millət, iki dövlət - türk diasporunun birgə fəaliyyət istiqamətləri // 2016 Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Yılı Anısına Uluslararası Türk Dünyası Eğitim Bilimleri və Sosial Bilimler Kongresi Bildirileri. V Cilt. Sosial Beşeri Bilimler. Ankara,- 2016,- s. 125-130.

The defense will be held on 13 may 2022 at 13'00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 1.30 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at A.A. Bakikhanov Institute of History of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Address: AZ1143, Baku, H.Javid Avenue 115.

The dissertation is accessible at the Scientific Archive and Library of A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 11 april 2022

Signed: 06.04.2022

Format: A5

Volume: 46967

Tiraj: 20