

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

PUBLIC-POLITICAL LIFE IN THE AZERBAIJAN SSR IN THE 50-60s OF THE XX CENTURY

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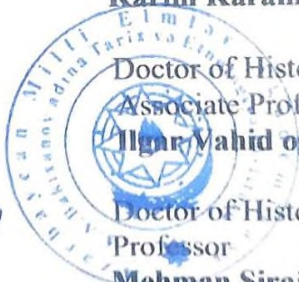
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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and degree of development of the topic One of the issues in Azerbaijani historiography, marked by significant contradictions and double standards regarding historical events, is the public-political life in the Azerbaijan SSR (hereafter referred to as the AzSSR) in the 1950s-60s of the 20th century.

The concept of "public-political life" is a generalized form of the political behaviors of peoples, classes, strata, and individuals in specific periods, countries, and regions. It is also the sum of the political existence forms of individuals, groups, strata, and other social communities striving to meet their interests¹.

The primary reason for the relevance of this topic is its limited exploration in both global and Azerbaijani historiography. The processes occurring in public-political life during the discussed period were studied separately to serve specific ideologies and were not examined in an interconnected manner.

Research indicates that in Azerbaijani historiography, despite the primary focus on the phenomenon of Mir Jafar Bagirov in the historiography of the 1950s-60s, his role in the public-political life of the AzSSR has not been unequivocally assessed. He has been overly criticized in most aspects and idealized in some. The analysis of historiography shows that the personality of M.C. Bagirov has not been evaluated from the perspective of the events and social regularities of the period. The same can be said about his successors, Imam Mustafayev and Vali Akhundov, who led the republic.

The state administrative system and its characteristics, which directly influenced the public-political life of the period, the impact of the nomenclature system formed by the party organization on the economic life of the period, and the social difficulties arising from economic processes remain pressing issues in Azerbaijani historiography.

The emergence of nationalist revival tendencies in the mid-

¹ Общественно-политическая жизнь [Elektron resurs]. Соств. Ошуркова Т. Г. <https://center-yf. Ru /data /economy /obshchestvenno-politicheskaya-zhizn.php>

20th century, such as the formation of anti-Soviet groups like the "People's Freedom Organization," "Committee for the Protection of the Azerbaijani Language," and "National Liberation Headquarters," and their activities hold particular relevance from the perspective of Azerbaijan's struggle for independence.

An analysis of archival documents from the period indicates that the Azerbaijani intelligentsia resisted the existing regime during this time. The intelligentsia, who later became the ideological carriers of the national liberation movement in the late 1980s, were formed during this discussed period. The purposeful activities of the Azerbaijani diaspora abroad also influenced the public-political life in Azerbaijan.

Although various aspects of armenian separatism, which has persisted for centuries, were extensively studied in the early and later parts of the 20th century, the armenian separatism of the 1950s-60s has been passed over in silence.

An analysis of the historiography of the period shows that the history of the 1950s-60s was researched unilaterally by Soviet historians under the dictation of the ruling Communist Party and in accordance with its policies. This subjective approach to historical research has had a negative impact on subsequent historical studies. For this reason, like other periods of Soviet history, the historiography of the 1960s requires reevaluation and objective research.

The historiography of Azerbaijan in the 1950s-60s can be chronologically divided into several stages. **The first stage** includes books and articles published in the 1950s-60s. The publications of the period lacked deep scientific content, were written in the spirit of friendship among peoples and internationalism, and served primarily to deny national identity by emphasising economic achievements over the political mood of the period.

The research of Azerbaijani historiography regarding the socio-political life of the Azerbaijani SSR in the 1950s and 1960s shows that although more than 60 doctoral dissertations and over 100 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertations² on various topics related

²Tarix Problemləri Üzrə Elmi Şüuranın təsdiq etdiyi dissertasiya mövzularının

to the political, economic, and cultural life of Azerbaijani society were defended, the principles of Marxism-Leninism constituted the main direction in the research of the period's problems, especially in the works written in the 1950s and 1960s [2,3,4,7, 82,101,107] ³. These studies highlighted the victories achieved on the path to building communism, glossed over issues related to public-political life, and presented any societal flaws not as failures of the socialist system but as individual shortcomings. Therefore, while most research works of the period do not retain their scientific relevance for the present day, they have been included in the study to understand the period's atmosphere.

The II stage refers to the 70-80s of the last century. The ideas presented in the works published during these years revolve around the lives of individual labor heroes and the achievements in building communism. The literature of this period often glosses over significant political upheavals in the country or merely provides dry facts, without offering political or historical analyses. Examples of such works include those by S. Gendilov⁴, A. Nadirov⁵, and others.

Research into the historiography of the 1950s-80s reveals that the contradictions arising in society stemmed from the essence of the communist regime. The bans on criticizing the causes of these contradictions within the regime also affected the historiography of

elektron məlumat bazası [Elektron resurs]. URL: [https:// tarixshurasi.az/emb/](https://tarixshurasi.az/emb/)

³Axundov, V.Y. Azərbaycan kəndinin sabahkı günü / V. Axundov. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, -1969. - 65 s.; Axundov, V.Y. Azərbaycan Kommunist Partiyası XXV qurultayına Azərbaycan KP MK-nın işi haqqında hesabat məruzəsi / V. Axundov. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, -1961. - 85 s.; Axundov, V.Y. Oktyabr yolu ilə / V. Axundov. - Bakı: - Azərnəşr, 1968. - 71 s.; Azərbaycan komsomolu: (tarixi oçerklər) / tərt. ed. Ə. Ənnəliyev və b. - Bakı: Gənclik, -1968. - 477 s.; Əlimirzəyev, X. Ə. Azərbaycan kommunizmin quruculuğu yollarında / X.Ə.Əlimirzəyev. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, - 1967.- 292 s.; Katibli, M. Bakı: keçmişdə, indi və gələcəkdə / M. Katibli. - Bakı: Bilik Cəmiyyəti, -1961. -69 s.; Qəndilov, S.T. Partiyanın gücü onun birliyindədir / S. Qəndilov. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, -1964, - 42 s.

⁴Qəndilov, S.T. Azərbaycanda partiya quruculuğu məsələləri / S. Qəndilov. - Bakı: Azərnəşr, - 1971. - 291 s.

⁵Nadirov, A. Sovet Azərbaycanının şəhərləri və onlarda sənayenin inkişafı / A.Nadirov. - Bakı: Gənclik, -1973. - 39 s.

the period.

The third phase encompasses the years of independence. During these years, as the National Leader Heydar Aliyev put it, *"History puts everything in its place, and it is essential to accept, understand, and evaluate history as it is."*⁶ Works written during the years of independence (5, 73, 83, 85, 106, 111)⁷, including dissertations by **Latifa** Hasanova⁸, Nazim Mammadov⁹, Kamal Mahmudov¹⁰, and others, have touched upon various issues related to the problem. Although the dissertations of these authors are not directly related to the problem being investigated, they have played an auxiliary role in clarifying the political landscape of the period.

The historiography of the independence years has not provided a unanimous evaluation of the public-political life of the period, and there have been various approaches to the key figures who played significant roles in the public-political life of the time. In Adigozal Mammadov's¹¹ works, M.C. Bagirov is idealized, while the

⁶ Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H. Əliyev. - Bakı: Azərneşr, - c. 10. - 2002. - 472 s, s.300.

⁷Arzumanlı, V.M. Tarixin qara səhifələri. Deportasiya. Soyqırım. Qaçqınlıq / V. Arzumanlı, M. Nazim. – Bakı: Qartal, – 1998. – 218 s.; Cəfərov, H.R. Azərbaycan gənclər hərəkatı (XX əsr) / H. Cəfərov – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2009. – 457 s.; Əmrahov, M. XX əsrdə Azərbaycanda milli-azadlıq hərəkatı / M. Əmrahov. – Bakı: ADPU, – 2009. – 371 s.; Hacıyev, N. X. Dağlıq Qarabağın tarixindən sənədlər // N. Hacıyev. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 2005. – 191 s.; Qasımlı, M.C. Ermənistanın sovetləşdirilməsindən sonra Azərbaycan ərazilərinin işğalınadək erməni iddiaları: tarix olduğu kimi (1920-1994-cü illər) / M. Qasımlı. - Bakı: Elmin İnkişaf Fondu, - 2016. - 520 s.; Quluzadə, M. N. Azərbaycan SSR-də dövlət və din münasibətləri (1920-1991-ci illər) / M. Quluzadə. – Bakı: 2016. – 315 s.

⁸ Həsənova, L.L. Azərbaycan əhalisi XX yüzilliyin ikinci yarısında (sovet siyahıyaalmaları əsasında): / Vətən tarixi üzrə tarix elmləri doktoru dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2005. – 49 s.

⁹Məmmədov, N.R. Azərbaycan SSR-in Dağlıq Qarabağ Muxtar Vilayətində ictimai-siyasi həyat, iqtisadi və mədəni inkişaf (1923-1991) / N. Məmmədov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2018. – 568 s.

¹⁰ Mahmudov, K.F. XX əsrin 50-ci illərinin ikinci yarısında Azərbaycanda sosial-iqtisadi proseslər: / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / – Bakı, – 2014. – 23 s.

¹¹ Mahmudov, K.F. XX əsrin 50-ci illərinin ikinci yarısında Azərbaycanda sosial-iqtisadi proseslər: / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / – Bakı, – 2014. – 23 s.

public-political activities of other figures, who had a crucial role in Azerbaijan's future political life, are passed over in silence or are sometimes characterized negatively. For example, M.C. Bagirov's negative attitude towards the prominent scientist Heydar Huseynov is presented as a compulsion, while Imam Mustafayev's struggle against M.C. Bagirov and his team is almost portrayed as treason. In our opinion, it would be more appropriate to objectively evaluate the activities of both individuals in the history of Azerbaijan.

Eldar Ismayilov's monographs "Power and the People: Stalinism in Azerbaijan during the Post-War Period, 1945-1953"¹² and "Azerbaijan: The First Years of 'Thaw,' 1953-1956"¹³ chronologically complement each other. The first monograph provides, for the first time in Azerbaijani historiography, a characterization of the nomenclature management system of the republic, which included the republic's leadership and elite during the early post-war years. It also examines the attitude of the republic's population towards events occurring in the USSR.

The second monograph focuses on the changes occurring in the upper echelons of power and gradually in Soviet society, the abandonment of repressive management methods, the beginning of the process of rehabilitation, and the restoration of the rights of victims of the Stalinist system.

Cemil Hasanli's monograph "National Issue in Azerbaijan: Political Leadership and Intellectuals (1954-1959)"¹⁴ reflects the formation of new leadership in the republic, the measures implemented by it, the inclusion of the state language law in the constitution and its application, emerging difficulties, resistance from the non-Azerbaijani population, efforts to rebuild the regime nationwide after Stalin's death, and the revival of political life in the republic as a result of the decisions of several plenums of the CPSU

¹²Исмаилов, Э.Р. Власть и народ. Послевоенный сталинизм в Азербайджане 1945-1953 гг./ Э. Исмаилов. – Баку: Адилоглы, – 2003. – 344 с.

¹³Исмаилов, Э.Р. Азербайджан:1953-1956 первый годы “оттепели”/ Э. Исмаилов. – Баку: Адилоглы, – 2006. – 368 с.

¹⁴ Həsənli, C.P.Azərbaycanda milli məsələ: siyasi rəhbərlik və ziyalılar / C. Həsənli. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2008. – 543 s.

(Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) based on archival materials.

The work clarifies the obscure aspects of the removal of I. Mustafayev, M. Ibrahimov, and Sadiq Rahimov, who led the republic from 1954 to 1959, from their positions with the intervention of Moscow. In his monograph "Soviet Liberalism in Azerbaijan: Power. Intellectuals. People (1959-1969)"¹⁵, C. Hasanli investigates the impact of new trends, especially observed in literature and art, on public and political life during the rule of Vali Akhundov.

Ibrahim Zeynalov's monograph "Totalitarian Soviet Society: Lessons of History - Azerbaijan SSR in the 1920s-1950s"¹⁶ examines the central government's intervention in the activities of the leadership in Azerbaijan in the late 1950s, the deepening political crisis, and issues related to the change of political leadership in the republic.

Tahir Gaffarov's monograph "Lifestyle of the Rural Population in Azerbaijan: Deformation of Universal and National Values (1960-1990)"¹⁷ analyzes the alienation of the population in the Azerbaijani village from property, land, labor, economic-political and moral activities, and the deformation of lifestyle and universal and national values under the administrative-command system, non-economic methods of management in the agricultural sector, an undemocratic political system, and an ideology based on fabricated dogmas.

Khaladdin Ibrahimli's monograph "History of Azerbaijani Emigration"¹⁸ plays a significant role in the study of the activities of Azerbaijani emigrants and the organization of legions in the 1950s-60s.

In Ismayil Umudlu's book "Dissident Thought Movement in

¹⁵Həsənli, C.P. Azərbaycanca sovet liberalizmi: Hakimiyyət. Ziyalılar. Xalq (1959-1969) / C. Həsənli. – Bakı: Qanun nəşriyyatı, 2018. – 760 s.

¹⁶ Zeynalov, İ. Totalitar Sovet Cəmiyyəti: Tarixin ibrət dərsləri - Azərbaycan SSR XX əsrin 20-50-ci illərində / İ. Zeynalov. – Bakı: "Ləman nəşriyyat" poliqrafiya MMC, – 2017. – 720 s.

¹⁷ Qaffarov, T.B. Azərbaycan kənd əhalisinin həyat tərz-i: ümumbəşəri və milli dəyərlərin deformasiyası (1960-1990) / T. Qaffarov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1992. – 402 s.

¹⁸İbrahimli, X.C. Azərbaycan mühacirəti tarixi / X. İbrahimli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2012. – 372 s.

Azerbaijan during the Soviet Era"¹⁹, the struggle of free-thinking intellectuals in Azerbaijan during the Soviet occupation period is highlighted, shedding light on the paths of struggle of those persecuted such as Chingiz Abdullayev, Jahid Hilal oghlu, Asif Ata (Efendiyev), Mohammad Hatemi Tantekin, Abulfaz Elchibey, Shamil Saleh, and others.

The research also utilizes articles published in scientific journals. The articles by I. Zeynalov²⁰, K. Mahmudov²¹, and J. Bahramov²² have been helpful in revealing the socio-political landscape of the period.

It has been determined that Russian researchers such as D. Churakov²³, R. Pikhoya²⁴, A. Shevyakin²⁵, V. Kozlov²⁶, and others have approached the problem from a Great Russian chauvinistic

¹⁹Umudlu, İ.B. Sovet dönəmində Azərbaycanca dissident fikir cəryanı / İ. Umudlu. – Bakı: Oğuz eli, – 1999. – 68 s.

²⁰Zeynalov, İ. Azərbaycan KP MK IX Plenumu (6 iyul 1959 - cu il) haqqında / İ. Zeynalov, X. Səfərov //– Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri: Humanitar elmlər seriyası, 2010 №2, s.40-49; Zeynalov, İ. Azərbaycanın ictimai siyasi həyatı XX əsrin 50-ci illərində //– Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri: Humanitar elmlər seriyası, –2002 №4, - s.111-119;

²¹Mahmudov, K.F. XX əsrin 50 - ci illərində Azərbaycanın sosial mədəni həyatı // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin xəbərləri –2014. №4 – 240-245; Mahmudov, K. F. XX əsrin 50–60-cı illərində SSRİ-də siyasi sistemi təhkimləşdirmə cəhdləri və Azərbaycan // - Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri –2009. №1-2 – s.181-185.

²²Bəhramov, C.Azərbaycan dəniz neftçixarma sənayesinin yaranmasının naməlum səhifələri (1949-1960 - cı illər) //– Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri , – 1998 №1(3) – s.111-118.

²³Чураков, Д.О. СССР при Брежневe. Правда великой эпохи / Д.Чураков. – Москва: Вече, – 2014. – 320 с.

²⁴Пихоя, Р.Г. Советский Союз. История власти. 1945-1991/ Р.Пихоя. – Новосибирск: Сибирский хронограф, – 2000. – 692 с.

²⁵Шевякин, А.П. КГБ против СССР. 17 мгновений измены / А. П. Шевякин. – Москва: Яауза: Эксмо, – 2011. – 608 с.

²⁶Козлов, В.А. Неизвестный СССР. Противостояние народа и власти 1953-1985/ В.А.Козлов. – Москва: ОЛМА-ПРЕСС, – 2006. – 448 с.; Козлов, В.А. Массовые беспорядки в СССР при Хрущёве и Брежневe (1953 - начало 1980-х гг.) / Козлов, В.А. 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. Москва: РОССПЭН, – 2009. – 543 с.; Козлов, В.А. Крамола: инакомыслие в СССР во времена Н. Хрущева и Л. Брежнева //–Москва: Общественные науки и современность, –2002. № 4. – с. 68-79.

perspective and considered the processes in Azerbaijan from their interests. Russian historians, who acted from national colonial interests, made distortions in the analysis of events in Azerbaijan during the period under study, labeling national revival tendencies as a separatist anti-Soviet movement and anti-Russian nationalism. Most Russian historians, when discussing the dissident movement in Soviet society, emphasized the Islamic factor in Azerbaijan, attributing the weakness of dissidence to the low level of societal development, while in the Baltic States, Western Ukraine, Armenia, and Georgia, dissidence was presented at the level of national opposition and was welcomed by the masses²⁷.

In A. Pijikov's monograph, he uniquely argues that there was no strong opposition to Soviet power in Azerbaijan in the 1950s-60s, writing: *"Unlike Georgia and Armenia, a solid national opposition did not emerge in Azerbaijan. While intellectuals in the Baltic countries, Ukraine, Georgia, and Armenia could claim the role of leaders of the national movement, this trend was not confirmed in Azerbaijan. The national movement in Azerbaijan, in terms of political 'backwardness' and 'immaturity,' was on the same level as the national movements of the Central Asian and Kazakh republics. The socio-cultural distance from the Soviet worldview for the Azerbaijani national movement was related to the Muslim factor"*²⁸.

In our opinion, this kind of connection is unfounded and relies more on the factor of religious discrimination. It would be more accurate to link the reasons for the more organized dissident movement in the mentioned regions not with a higher level of development but with the unique characteristics of the socio-political processes. As for the Baltic republics and the Western Ukraine region, the author somehow "forgets" that these territories had just been incorporated into the USSR, that there were intellectuals with dissenting views in these regions, and that armed resistance to Soviet power continued in these regions until the early 1950s.

²⁷Шубин, А.В. Диссиденты, неформалы и свобода в СССР/ А.В. Шубин. – Москва: Вече, –2008. – 384 с.

²⁸Пыжиков, А.В.Хрущевская «оттепель» /А.В.Пыжиков.-Москва: ОЛМА-ПРЕС, –2002. – 734 с., s.306.

A. Pijikov's statement that *"in Armenia, intellectuals could claim the role of leaders of the national movement"* is one-sided. It seems the author did not consider the migration of tens of thousands of Armenian emigrants from various countries of the world to Armenia in the 1940s-60s and the difficulties of their adaptation to the Soviet way of life, and instead highlighted the religious factor.

The situation in Georgia was completely different. The discontent there arose against the background of the central authority being held by the Georgian party elite (Iosif Stalin, Lavrenti Beria - Sh.V.), who were the organizers of the repressions, in the 1930s-50s. The suppression of the 1956 anti-Soviet uprising in Georgia by force was directed against the revival of freedom ideas and national awakening.

A. Pijikov's expression that *"the national movement in Azerbaijan was on the same level as the national movements of the Central Asian and Kazakh republics in terms of political 'backwardness' and 'immaturity' "* also stems from political jealousy. Because in the 1950s-60s, the national movement in the Azerbaijani SSR differed from other allied republics with its unique characteristics. Research shows that, despite the existing pressures, the attempt of the Azerbaijani people to preserve Islamic values cannot be explained by the Islamic factor in the national movement. On the contrary, in the struggle for national values, the Azerbaijani intellectuals were leading.

In the research of Russian historian V. Kozlov, political interests dominated the assessment of events. V. Kozlov, who described the 1963 Sumgayit events as a nationalist anti-Russian movement, attempted to cover up the participation of Russians and other Christian sect peoples in the movement. However, archival documents provide ample evidence of the close involvement of Russians and other nationalities in these events. The collection titled *"The USSR Prosecutor's Office's Process of Monitoring Anti-Soviet Agitation and Propaganda Cases. March 1953-1991,"* edited by V. Kozlov, also contains information on the existence of anti-Soviet dissent in the Azerbaijani SSR and the Azerbaijani citizens arrested for this reason.

Thus, summarizing the historiography on the degree of development of the topic, we can say that, with minor exceptions, both Azerbaijani and Russian historiography have approached the issues one-sidedly. In this regard, the formation of a new perspective on the causes and consequences of events after the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence, the acquisition of new archival materials, and the approach to the problem from a new angle have been required, and this perspective has been the main focus in the dissertation.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research topic consists of the socio-political processes in the Azerbaijani SSR in the 1950s-60s and the factors influencing them. The subject of the research includes the investigation of the state administration system, its characteristics, the nomenclature system, economic processes, state-religion relations, the preservation of national values, the never-ending struggle for freedom, the dissident movement, and the struggle to preserve the territorial integrity of the republic as integral parts of socio-political life.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The dissertation aims to study the state administration system, its characteristics, the nomenclature system of the state, the struggle of the republican leadership to protect national interests in the face of the center, the existence of anti-Soviet groups, and the dissident movement in the Azerbaijani SSR in the 1950s-60s against the backdrop of less-addressed yet relevant problems in Azerbaijani historiography.

Research on the following issues was deemed necessary:

1. To study the ethno-demographic processes affecting socio-political life in the Azerbaijani SSR in the 1950s-60s, the state governance system, legislative, executive, judicial, and prosecutorial systems, and to conduct analyses and generalizations on the state's personnel policy and the structures of the Azerbaijan Communist Party (hereafter AKP);
2. To determine the decisive impact of economic processes on socio-political life in the republic;
3. To prove with sources the struggle of the Azerbaijani leadership to protect national interests before Moscow and to reveal the difficulties of this struggle for national interests;

4. To clarify the essence of the USSR's religious policy, the reasons for the anti-religious policies implemented, and to elucidate the causes of the emergence of religious extremism in modern times;
5. To determine the causes and consequences of the emergence of anti-Soviet sentiment in Azerbaijan in the 1950s-60s, the activities of anti-Soviet groups and organizations, and the impact of Azerbaijani emigration on socio-political life;
6. To clarify the territorial claims of Armenian separatist forces against the Azerbaijani SSR and their anti-Turkish and anti-Azerbaijani activities.

Research methods: The methodological basis of the dissertation consists of scientific objectivity, general research methods related to the problem - scientific analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis of source materials, critical approach to sources and historical literature, necessary deduction and induction in the analysis of materials related to the investigated problem, analysis and synthesis, content analysis of press materials, observation and forecasting.

Through the historical retrospective method, the history of social relations, with the sociological method, the dependence of socio-political events, existing economic (production) relations, and the social structure of society on the prevailing ideology and cultural values in the country were determined, and with the institutional method, the activities of institutions where political activities were carried out (state governance structures, activities of public organizations and unions) were investigated. Through the content analysis method, the legislation regulating socio-political life was studied, the fundamental principles underlying ideological policy were revealed, and with the critical-dialectical method, the critical analysis of politics was conducted, its internal contradictions and the driving forces of political changes were determined.

The following points have been brought forward for defense:

- The problems and negative activities of the state governance system affecting power-population relations in the Azerbaijani SSR in the 1950s-60s negatively impacted socio-political life;

- Social-economic and socio-political processes during the investigated period were among the factors affecting the public life of the republic's population;
- The national policy of the USSR leadership regarding Azerbaijan is aimed at the destruction of national values;
- Some reasons for the emergence of religious extremism in modern times are the result of Soviet religious policy implemented in the 1950s-60s;
- Despite the repressions carried out in the 1950s-60s, Azerbaijani intellectuals continued to fight for the upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of national patriotism;
- The causes and consequences of the emergence of anti-Soviet sentiment in the Azerbaijani SSR influenced socio-political life;
- Armenian separatist forces continued their territorial claims and anti-Turkish, anti-Azerbaijani activities against Azerbaijan in the 1950s-60s;

The main basis of the scientific novelty of the research is the revelation of changes in the socio-political life of the Azerbaijani SSR;

- While analyzing the state governance system of the Azerbaijani SSR, the Ministry of Defense within the composition of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijani SSR was included in the research;
- For the first time, the Azerbaijani dissident movement has been viewed as an independent political enlightenment direction of the national liberation and anti-Soviet movement;
- Previously unnoticed, the unknown activists of the ongoing freedom struggle against the Russian colonial system in the 1950s-60s were uncovered;
- Scattered information about the National Liberation Headquarters, the first national identity organization of Azerbaijani intellectuals, was collected and included in the research;
- The causes of the emergence of modern religious extremism, which is a result of the USSR's atheism policy, were revealed;
- The manifestations of Armenian separatism in the 1950s-60s were investigated from the perspective of contemporary historical realities.

Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Research: The

theoretical part of the dissertation is based on the documents from the Public-Political Documents Archive of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ARPIİSSA) and the State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ARDA), stenographic reports of the III-VII convocations of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijani SSR, constitutions of the USSR and the Azerbaijani SSR, materials from the congresses and plenums of the CPSU and AKP, laws of the Azerbaijani SSR, decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijani SSR, and the chronological collection of decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijani SSR, while in the research process, materials from the published document collections of the archives of the Russian Federation and periodical press materials were used.

The factual materials, scientific results, and generalizations used in the dissertation can be used as auxiliary material in writing textbooks and teaching aids on the history of Azerbaijan and in conducting specialized courses and seminars.

Approbation and application of the research: The main scientific results and content of the research are reflected in the author's 15 articles published in reputable scientific journals abroad and in Azerbaijan, and in the speeches made at republican and international scientific conferences.

Name of the institution where the dissertation was conducted: The dissertation was conducted at the Department of History of Azerbaijan at the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University and was discussed and recommended for defense at the department meetings held on December 15, 2020 (protocol No. 6).

The total volume of the dissertation, with the separate volumes of the structural sections indicated. The overall volume of the dissertation (excluding the list of references, annexes, and abbreviations) is 287 838 characters. This includes the Title Page - 326, Table of Contents - 1602, Introduction – 22 942, Chapter I – 73 450, Chapter II – 104 230, Chapter III – 74 173, and Conclusion – 11 115.

II. MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **"Introduction"** section of the dissertation, the relevance and scientific significance of the topic are substantiated, its chronological framework is indicated, the level of study of the problem and source studies are described, and the objectives and tasks of the research are determined. Additionally, the methodological basis, scientific novelty, and practical significance of the research are indicated.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled **"Ethno-demographic processes, state management system, and economic life affecting public-political life in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 1950s-60s,"** consists of four subsections.

In the first subsection, "Ethno-demographic processes in the Azerbaijan SSR," it is noted that during World War II, more than 700,000 people were mobilized from the AzSSR into the army, 275,000 of whom died in the war²⁹, and approximately 145,000 did not return to their homeland for various reasons. Some of the population died due to hunger and various deprivations, or migrated to other republics due to economic hardships. Only during 1950-55 was there a significant increase in population in Azerbaijan, growing by more than 20%³⁰. This increase was influenced not only by natural growth but also by the deportation of Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the AzSSR and the settlement of a significant number of Meskhethian Turks in the republic.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the rapid increase in the urban population was a significant social change in the Azerbaijan SSR. The factor of "false urbanization" played a significant role in the rapid increase in urban population. The urban population grew not only due to natural growth in existing cities and migration from rural areas to cities, but also due to the reclassification of various settlements as cities³¹.

²⁹ Muradov, Ş. M. Azərbaycan Respublikasında etno-demoqrafik proseslər: tarixi dəyişikliklər və reallıqlar / Ş.M.Muradov, C.Ə.Baxış –Bakı: Avropa, –2013. – 135 s., s.13

³⁰ Yenə orada, s.34.

³¹ Nadirov, A. Sovet Azərbaycanının şəhərləri və onlarda sənayenin inkişafı / A.Nadirov. –

The urbanization process, which affected public-political life, was more related to the state's complete control over all areas of society, including the economy, which failed to meet the economic interests of the population. Therefore, urbanization was linked to both the objective reason of population displacement due to industrial development and the subjective factors resulting from the unsuccessful policies of the Soviet state in rural areas.

The second subsection is titled "The state management system in the Azerbaijan SSR." It is substantiated that the Supreme Soviet, which had legislative functions, held little significance in the country's political life. Sessions were convened only to approve decrees issued by the Presidium. These decrees were prepared in the Central Committee apparatus without the consent and participation of the legislative body. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the AzSSR, in addition to its legislative function, also performed executive and decree-issuing functions.

Local Soviets, known as Councils of Workers' Deputies, which acted in a municipal role, were divided into village, settlement, city, district, and provincial Soviets from the bottom up.

In the research work, alongside the bloated bureaucratic executive authority exemplified by the Council of Ministers, the study also examined the judiciary system and its structure: civil and criminal boards, the Plenum of the Supreme Court, the Presidium of the Supreme Court, district (city) People's Courts, their judges, people's assessors, the institution of Comrades' Courts, and the functions and authorities of the Prosecutor's Office system, their formation process, and their social and ethnic composition.

The third subsection is titled "The Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The nomenclature system and personnel policy." It is substantiated that from the bottom up, the first secretaries of the district, city, provincial, and republican party committees held unlimited power over the state management system.

Plans and decisions related to the country's socio-political, economic, and cultural life were made at the Congress, the supreme body of the party. To ensure the implementation of the Congress

decisions, inter-congress plenums were regularly convened. Inter-plenum administration was carried out by the political bureau. The decision of the Central Committee bureau was final and mandatory for the legislative and executive authorities to implement.

One of the main institutions of the Soviet political system was the nomenclature institution, based on which the nomination and appointment of candidates for key positions were carried out by party committees. Although the term "elite" was not used in official Soviet documents and socio-political literature, the term "nomenclature" accurately reflected the characteristics of the party-state leadership.

The last 4th subsection of Chapter I is titled "The Impact of Economic Processes on Socio-Political Life." It is noted that in the 1950s-60s, the national economy of the Azerbaijan SSR was also managed in a centralized manner, with the creation, planning, and management of sectoral structures being regulated by the decisions of the center. The tasks of further developing the republic's economy were determined in the V-VIII five-year plans of the national economy, as well as in the seven-year plan (1959-1965) ³².

Chapter II is titled "Political Life in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 1950s-60s." This chapter is divided into four subsections, including nine paragraphs.

The 2.1. subsection of Chapter II of the dissertation is titled "Political Situation in the Republic in the Early 1950s. The Strengthening of the Ideology of Azerbaijani Identity" and is divided into two paragraphs.

The first paragraph, titled "Great Russian Chauvinism and Azerbaijan," argues that after World War II, the ideology of equality of nations was gradually pushed to the background, and the Soviet national policy underwent significant changes, leading to the revival of traditional "Great Russian" chauvinism in a new form. In this process, the denial of national-ethnic cultures was at the forefront, with the study of the histories of nations living in the USSR being approached from a class perspective or falsified to instill feelings of hatred and disdain for their past and historical figures

³² Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cildə] / red. hey. sədr T.Qaffarov.-Bakı: Elm-c.7.-2008. - 608 s., s.140.

while portraying the Russian nation as noble, modest, and intellectually superior, thus diminishing other nations.

The paragraph clarifies the physical and moral repression of national intellectuals who were carriers of national-social thought, the attacks on the epic "Kitabi-Dede Qorqud," and attempts to separate the Azerbaijani people from their ethnic roots by changing their name. Documents prove that the policy was to subjugate the nations and peoples living in the USSR to a slave mentality and convince them of a bright future in communism with the help of the "big brother" Russian people.

In paragraph 2.1.2 of the subsection, "Events and the Struggle for Power in the Center and the Republic after Stalin's Death," it is clarified and documented that after Stalin's death, the reforms carried out in all areas of society primarily aimed to reduce the influence of the party nomenclature on power and to increase the role of state authorities in governance. The struggle for power between the party nomenclature, which sought to regain the position where the first person in the state was the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the structures of state power intensified, resulting in the defeat of the latter.

The impact of the struggle for power did not bypass Azerbaijan. M.C. Baghirov was removed from office, and new forces came to power. The dissertation clarifies, based on archival documents, the political and physical struggle for survival during the brief rules of Teymur Guliyev and Mir Teymur Yakubov.

II subsection of Chapter II is titled "Power Change, Softening , and the Struggle for the Mother Tongue in the Republic in the Mid-1950s." This subsection is divided into 3 paragraphs.

In paragraph 2.2.1, titled **"Power Change in the Republic,"** it is noted that the close association of M.T. Yakubov and T. Guliyev with M.C. Baghirov concerned Moscow, leading to the resolution of the leadership issue in Azerbaijan by the end of the 4th working day of the 20th Congress, which continued from February 12 to 16, 1954. Following the 20th Congress of the AKP, the process of personnel changes in Azerbaijan began. There were also personnel changes in

the law enforcement agencies. In April, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was split into two parts. The State Security Committee was established under the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR. A. Guskova was appointed as the chairman of the KGB, and A. Buliga was appointed as the Minister of Internal Affairs. Moscow tried to maintain control over the leadership of Azerbaijan by appointing its emissaries to the law enforcement agencies.

However, some time later, the attempt of Moscow emissary Guskova to act independently and not comply with the republic's leadership led to a clash with I. Mustafayev, the first secretary of the ACP Central Committee, who sought to keep the KGB under his control.

To strengthen control over the republic, Dmitri Nikolayevich Yakovlev was sent to the disposal of the AKP Central Committee on November 12, 1955, by the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to be "elected" as the second secretary. On November 22, he took the position of the second secretary of the ACP Central Committee³³.

One of the changes in personnel policy after the 20th Congress was the gradual decline of excessive political considerations in the promotion of personnel to state administration bodies.

In paragraph 2.2.2, titled "softening," the trend of softening in society after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is examined.

The most important process in the second half of the 1950s was the expansion of the process of rehabilitation and exoneration. In a report signed by Sultan Imanov, the vice-chairman of the Supreme Court of Azerbaijan, and sent to the AKP Central Committee in 1956, it was stated that from October 1954 to May 1956, 939 cases were received by the Supreme Court with the signature of the prosecutor's office of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. The Presidium and the Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan SSR reviewed 2024 cases involving 918 individuals, 1829 criminal cases involving 770 individuals were terminated,

³³ Həsənlı, C.P. Azərbaycanca milli məsələ: siyasi rəhbərlik və ziyalılar / C. Həsənlı. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2008. – 543 s., s.60.

decisions were made to cancel the convictions of 171 individuals in 127 cases, and the sentences of 24 individuals in 21 cases were reduced³⁴.

The epic "Kitabi-Dede Qorqud," the national identity passport of the Azerbaijani people, was exonerated³⁵.

In paragraph 2.2.3 of the subsection titled "The Struggle for the Mother Tongue," various aspects of the struggle for the mother tongue have been examined. The paragraph investigates the joint struggle of Azerbaijani intellectuals and leadership, resulting in the adoption of the law on August 20 and 21, 1956, at the 3rd session of the 4th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, to add an article to the Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR about the state language status of the Azerbaijani language³⁶. The reaction of Moscow to this, the struggle of the Azerbaijani state to protect its national interests, and the ultimate victory of the Azerbaijani leadership are reflected.

2.3 subsection of Chapter II is titled "Abandoning Attempts at Reform and Liberalism Trends in the Center. The Next Change of Power in the Republic" and consists of 2 paragraphs.

Paragraph 2.3.1, titled "Abandoning Attempts at Reform and Liberalism Trends in the Center," discusses the relaxation policy after Stalin's death, the national awakening in the union republics, the support of this national awakening at the level of party and state leadership in Azerbaijan, unlike other union republics, and the Center's concern. Especially, the granting of state language status to the Azerbaijani language, the Azerbaijani leadership's unwavering

³⁴ Справка «О пересмотре дел Верховным судом Азербайджанской ССР по реабилитации граждан неосновательно осужденных за тягчайшие преступления против государства по состоянию с 1/X-54 г. по 10 /V-56 года» (Баку: 10 мая 1954 года) // АОПДУДПАР, Фонд №1, опись № 43, дело № 181, лист – 8-9.

³⁵ Azərbaycan Kommunist Partiyası Mərkəzi Komitəsinə "Kitabi -Dədə-Qorqud" dastanları haqqında. (Bakı: 19 noyabr 1956-cı il.) ARPIİİSSA, // Fond № 1, siyahı № 44, iş № 39, vərəq – 149-166.

³⁶ Azərbaycan Sovet Sosialist Respublikası Konstitusiyasına Azərbaycan dilinin dövlət dili olması barəsində maddə əlavə edilməsi haqqında qanun. (Bakı: 21 avqust 1956- cı il) // ARDA, Fond № 2941, siyahı № 9, iş № 59 , vərəq – 255.

stance on this issue, and the impact of events in Azerbaijan on other republics of the Soviet Empire led to Moscow's reaction.

Paragraph 2.3.2, titled "The Next Change of Power in the Republic," investigates the political events that occurred in Azerbaijan in 1958-1959 through archival materials and provides a political assessment of these events. The preparation for the change of power by Moscow in the Azerbaijan SSR, the sending of a 26-member commission to Azerbaijan, and the investigation results of the commission are examined based on documents.

The subsection 2.4 of Chapter II, titled "Public-Political Life in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 1960s," consists of two paragraphs. **Paragraph 2.4.1, titled "Attempts by the Center to Strengthen Control Over the Public-Political Situation in the Republic,"** discusses the measures taken by the new leadership, which came to power following the IX Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1959, to demonstrate to Moscow that it was keeping the public-political life in the republic under control.

Reports sent from higher education institutions, where the revival of national consciousness was more pronounced, were of special importance. This was because the development of the socialist future depended on the position of these young students. Therefore, the state policy related to student youth was investigated in the research work, and certain scientific conclusions were reached.

The section also covers the protest of our intellectuals against the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Azerbaijan's annexation to Russia. One of the most important events of the second half of the 1960s was the special celebration of Novruz as a national holiday, and the significant role of the prominent public figure and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Azerbaijan SSR, Sh. Qurbanov, in this matter is particularly highlighted.

The unsuccessful reforms carried out in the USSR in the 1950s-60s, the ambiguous reception of the utopian ideas announced at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (October 1961) about the establishment of communism in the near future, the decline in N.S. Khrushchev's reputation, and the impact of

the state coup in Moscow on the Azerbaijan SSR **are investigated in the second paragraph of the subsection titled "The State Coup in Moscow and Azerbaijan"** (2.4.2).

The party-economic leadership viewed Khrushchev's economic and political changes as treacherous innovations. Ordinary citizens were worried about rising prices and empty store shelves. Due to the suppression and destruction of private peasant farms, the standard of living for peasants in 1964 was lower than in 1940³⁷. All these factors accelerated N. Khrushchev's overthrow.

On July 8, 1969, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan returned to the issue of the repressed. In connection with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Azerbaijan SSR, a decision was made to immortalize the names of prominent statesmen and fighters for Soviet power. The list included names of those repressed in 1937-1938. This event hastened V. Akhundov's departure from office³⁸. As a result, according to the decision of the Plenum on July 14, 1969, V. Akhundov was relieved of his duties as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan due to health reasons and his election as Vice-President of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences. The Plenum elected Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, transitioning him from a candidate member to a full member of the Central Committee³⁹. Thus, it was justified that Azerbaijan entered a new period of its history - the renaissance period.

III chapter of the dissertation, titled "State Religion

³⁷ Чураков, Д. О. СССР при Брежневе. Правда великой эпохи / Д. Чураков. – Москва: Вече, – 2014. – 320 с. с.45

³⁸ Постановление Бюро Центрального Комитета Компартии Азербайджана «Об увековечении памяти видных и государственных деятелей и активных участников борьбы за победу Советской власти в Азербайджане.» (Баку: 8 июля 1969 года) // АОПДУДПАР, Фонд №1, опись № 56, дело № 44, лист – 74-109

³⁹ Материалы заседания XVI Пленума Центрального Комитета Компартии Азербайджана (Баку: 14 июля 1969 года) // АОПДУДПАР, Фонд №1, опись № 56, дело № 5, лист –7-10

Relations in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 1950s-60s. Trends of National Revival. The Struggle Against armenian Separatism," consists of three subsections. In the subsection titled **"The Reflection of Religious Policy in the Socio-Political Life of the Azerbaijan SSR" (3.1.)**, the expansion of agent activities within religious communities and organizations operating in Azerbaijan, the control of the Caucasus Muslims Board by state security agencies, and the placement of their personnel within the seven-member supreme council of the religious administration are discussed⁴⁰. After the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on November 28, 1958, to stop visits to so-called "holy places," the destruction of these "holy places" began, with some being used for economic needs, some given to recreational facilities, and in some cases, museum branches being established. In 1961, the addition of Article 141-1 to the Criminal Code, titled "Violation of citizens' personalities and rights under the pretext of performing religious rituals," which included up to 3 years of imprisonment or 5 years of exile⁴¹, is shown with facts.

In the subsection "Strengthening of the National Self-Awareness Process" (3.2) of Chapter III, the process of national self-awareness in the Azerbaijan SSR during the 1950s-60s was examined based on archival materials. The study and analysis of the documents show that Azerbaijani intellectuals were at the forefront in the struggle for national values. The granting of state language status to the Azerbaijani language and the existence of secret organizations such as the "People's Freedom Committee" (1960), the "National Liberation Headquarters" (1962), and the "Committee for the Defense of the Azerbaijani Language" (1965) indicated the intellectuals' struggle.

One of the issues that caused serious concern for the Soviet state in the 1950s was the increased activity of emigrants and

⁴⁰ Həsənli, C.P. Azərbaycanca milli məsələ: siyasi rəhbərlik və ziyalılar / C. Həsənli. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2008. – 543 s., s.97.

⁴¹ Azərbaycan SSR Cinayət və Cinayət Prosesual məəcələlərinə əlavələr haqqında Azərbaycan Ali Soveti Rəyasət heyətinin fərmanı (Bakı: 4 may 1961-ci il) // ARDA, Fond № 2941, siyahı № 7, iş № 1252 , vərəq – 170-171.

legionnaires abroad.

The dissertation clarifies the events that occurred in Sumgayit on November 7, 1963, the 46th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Various political groups fighting against the existing Soviet regime were also active in Azerbaijan in the 1960s. One such organization was the "National Liberation Headquarters"⁴², also known as the "National Azerbaijan Headquarters", created by a group of intellectuals in 1962.

One of the pioneers of the national liberation movement that began in the 1960s was Bakhtiyar Vahabzade. His poem "Gulustan," written in 1958, depicted the just struggle of the divided Azerbaijani people for freedom and independence. Another poet openly criticizing the existing regime was Khalil Rza. His poem "Mother Tongue" and the epic "Wounds Wrapped in Barbed Wire" caused a serious resonance in society.

Speaking about B. Vahabzade and X. Rza at a meeting dedicated to the professional holiday of National Security employees, the National Leader Heydar Aliyev said: *"Today, I can say with great pride that during the time I held senior positions in the State Security agencies and even after... we did not arrest a single dissident, we never arrested anyone for anti-Soviet propaganda. ...While working in the KGB, the issue of arresting B. Vahabzade arose. At that time, I saved him... Such a person was facing great calamity then... Because he loved his nation, wrote articles and poems about the nation's concerns, and wrote the poem 'Gulustan.' They proposed to arrest him for that. They also proposed to arrest X. Rza ..."*⁴³.

From the thoughts of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev at the meeting dedicated to the professional holiday of National Security employees regarding B. Vahabzade and X. Rza, it is clear that in the 1960s, the geography of the national dissident movement began to expand significantly.

⁴² Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cildə] / red. hey. sədrİ T.Qaffarov. – Bakı: Elm, – c.7. – 2008. – 608 s., s.119.

⁴³ Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H. Əliyev.-Bakı: Azərnəşr.-c. 10. - 2002. - 472 s., s.342.

The subsection 3.3 of the dissertation, titled "The Struggle Against armenian separatism," has been researched. The analysis of archival documents shows that during the mentioned period, Armenian separatism had a significant impact on the socio-political life in Azerbaijan. To prevent the emerging tendencies of national revival in Azerbaijan, ethnic hatred was reignited. The resurfacing of the Nagorno-Karabakh and Nakhchivan issues and giving them a legal character in some instances were connected to the strengthening of national awakening in Azerbaijan. In line with the interests of the Center, artificial territorial claims against Azerbaijan in Armenia were brought into the open, creating an anti-Turkish sentiment.

The analysis of archival materials leads to the conclusion that Moscow supported the criminal incidents, provocative, and separatist activities in both the Armenian SSR and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast of the Azerbaijan SSR, even enabling the reduction of penalties for criminals.

In the "**Conclusion**" section of the dissertation, generalizations have been made, and new scientific ideas and considerations stemming from the research's goals and objectives have been reflected. It was determined through the research that during its existence, the Soviet state operated according to a totalitarian administrative-command system. Although democratic freedoms were envisaged in the constitution adopted in the mid-1930s, the lack of pluralism, which is the main indicator of freedom of thought and speech in society, cast doubt on the future development of Soviet society.

The research showed that in the Soviet administrative system, the Supreme Soviet carried legislative functions, while the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet legally played an executive and decree-issuing role, concentrating the powers of a bourgeois society's president in its hands. As for the executive power, the Azerbaijan SSR had a more swollen executive authority compared to other union republics. Another branch of state power—the law enforcement system—was monopolized by the Communist Party.

The analysis of the economic life of the period shows that although certain economic successes were achieved, the

establishment of the Council of National Economy, created to eliminate and improve economic difficulties, did not yield effective results.

Research indicated that during the promotion of the "Great Russian" ideology, the denial of national-ethnic culture was prioritized, and a policy of belittling other nations was pursued, resulting in both physical and moral repression of national intellectuals who were carriers of national public thought.

The policy of the Soviet state regarding religion aimed to distance people from their cultural heritage and traditions, and to form a new socialist culture and its carriers, modeled after the Soviet Union.

After the 20th Congress, as the ice of the totalitarian regime melted, the awakening of national consciousness among the peoples of the USSR, including the Azerbaijani people, intensified. The granting of state language status to the Azerbaijani language and the existence of secret organizations such as the "People's Freedom Committee" (1960), the "National Liberation Headquarters" (1962), and the "Committee for the Defense of the Azerbaijani Language" (1965) indicated the struggle of Azerbaijani intellectuals. The Azerbaijani dissident movement was, in fact, an enlightenment movement that formed a new social thought.

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

1. XX əsrin 60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də milli - dirçəliş meylləri. "Milli Azadlıq Qərargahı" // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri VI beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. II hissə Bakı: – 5-7 may, – 2015, – s.442-444.
2. XX əsrin 50-ci illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də dövlət dili uğrunda mübarizə // "Ulu öndər Heydər Əliyev irsində multikultural və tolerant dəyərlər" Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. II hissə Bakı: – 5-7 may, – 2016, – s.376-378.
3. XX əsrin 50 - 60-cı illərində SSRİ də aparılana uğursuz islahat cəhdləri və Azərbaycan // Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XX

Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları I cild – Bakı: 24-25 may –2016 –s.513-515.

4. XX əsrin 50 -60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də dövlət idarəetmə sistemi: icra hakimiyyəti // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2017, cild 6 № 2 (36) – s.88-96.

5. XX əsrin 50 -60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də ictimai- siyasi həyata təsir göstərən etno-demoqrafik proseslər //– Bakı: Tarix , İnsan və Cəmiyyət elmi- nəzəri və elmi metodiki jurnal, – 2017, 2 (17) – s. 68-77.

6. XX əsrin 50 -60-cı illərində Cənubi Qafqada Erməni separatizminə qarşı mübarizə // Qafqazşünasların I Beynəlxalq forumu. Elmi məruzələr 2- kitab – Bakı: 17- 18 aprel –2017, – s.295-304.

7. XX əsrin 50 -60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də dövlət idarəetmə sistemi: məhkəmə hakimiyyəti // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, – 2017, № 4 – s.236-246.

8. Тенденции национального возрождения в 50-годах XX века в Азербайджанской ССР //Одесса Державний заклад «Південноукраїнський національний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського» Політикус – 2017. Випуск № 6 – с.48-52.

9. XX əsrin 50 -60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də dövlət idarəetmə sistemi-Ali qanunvericilik və yerli özünüidarəetmə orqanları //– Bakı: Pedaqoji Univerisitetin xəbərləri Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji elmlər seriyası, – 2018, cild. 66 №1– s.208-219.

10. XX əsrin 50 -60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də antidin siyasətinin ictimai həyatda inkası. // –Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Tarix İnstitutu Elmi Əsərləri, –2018. cild 69– s.37-49.

11. Социальная жизнь в Азербайджанской ССР с 50-60 годов XX века // Международной научно-практической конференции: «250 лет единения России и Ингушетии: время, события, люди». Магас: 03-06 июня 2020 г. с. 51-54.

12. XX Əsrin 50- 60-cı illərində Azərbaycan SSR-də kadr siyasəti. Nomenklatur sistem // –Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası “Sosial elmlər”elmi nəzəri jurnal “ELM” – 2021. № 2 – s.11-16.

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